The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9936.—VOL. LXI. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 31st December, 1869, at her residence, York, England, the wife of T. G. BAILLIE, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of her mother, Liverpool, New South Wales, Mrs. CLARENCE M. J. BROWNE, of a son.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, 18, Wilmot-street, Mrs. J. CUNNINGHAM, of a son.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, 22, Dale-street, Chippendale, the wife of BENJAMIN HOPKINS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 21st December, 1868, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, Mr. GEORGE COLBROOK, of Hunter's Hill, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, of Western-street, Balmain.

On the 12th February, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, Mr. WILLIAM SAMUEL PEPPER, mariner, of Nicholson-street, Balmain, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. THOMAS COMBER, of the Bay Ferry, Balmain.

On the 12th February, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, Mr. JOHN HARLING, manufacturing chemist, of Adolphus-street, Balmain, to ANN, widow of the late Mr. HENRY EDWARD LAWLEY, of Clarence-street.

On the 28th February, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Walsh, assisted by the Rev. Father Carroll, MATTHEW KEATING, eldest son of Mr. John Keating, county Galway, Ireland, to CATHERINE, second daughter of Mr. JAMES BYRNE, County Roscommon, Ireland, late of Athlone-place Sydney.

On the 11th instant, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Sydney, THOMAS JOHN, eldest son of JOHN RICHARDS, Esq., of Holly Villa, Wexford, Ireland, to SELINA, fourth daughter of Mr. HENRY TRAVIS TEACHER, late of Emu Plains.

DEATHS

On the 29th December, 1869, at his residence, Stanfordbridge, near Newport, Shropshire, England, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. T. PRITCHARD, father of the Rev. E. C. Pritchard, of Newcastle. Deceased was for nearly 50 years a consistent member of the Primitive Methodist Church, and for about 40 years an acceptable and successful local preacher. His end was peace.

On the 20th March, at the U.S. Consulate, Newcastle, New South Wales, GRANT, son of GEORGE and MATILDA MITCHELL, aged 1 year.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALTA, 1942 tons, 500-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 23rd, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 24th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 25th February, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by canal, in their own steamers or in vessels employed for the purpose. HENRY MOORE, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—The CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under contract for a monthly MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1250 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on the 27th April, at 4 p.m., via Auckland and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), carrying an experienced surgeon. Superior accommodations for saloon, cabin, and intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite—wines and spirits extras. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which has decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoids the disagreeables of a long sea voyage; the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip. Immediate application for passages should be made, to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged, to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul; or to Messrs. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street. Head Office, Grafton Wharf.

NOTICE.—To passengers and visitors per steamer Wonga Wonga.—Boats plying from the stairs, opposite Morley's Royal Standard Hotel, Grafton Wharf, every 10 minutes; no delay. Fare 6d.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares.—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Steerage £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, this afternoon Saturday, at 3.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River. — Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 8th April.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.— On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

Goods received for Clarence Town THIS DAY. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON direct, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.; NEW ENGLAND, on WEDNESDAY. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m., Baltic Wharf.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—On SUNDAY, the VESTA leaves Circular Quay, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12 and 5. Return ticket, Sixpence.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—On SUNDAY, the HERALD leaves Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45; Watson's Bay, 12 and 5. Return ticket, Sixpence.

WATSON'S BAY.—Steamer PHANTOM, on SUNDAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12, 5. Fare—return ticket, 6d. THOMAS HESELTON.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf—7.30, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo—10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay—8.30, 11.30, and 5. Return ticket, 1s. Children, 6d.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship TARARUA will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 4th April, via Hokitika.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—DANDENONG, THURSDAY, March 31st, at noon, from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon is amidships.

Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s. Return tickets available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families. Fare—30s.

W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN ply from King-street Wharf, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1.15, 3, 5. To RYDE, 6.15, and 11 p.m.

From Parramatta, 7, 7.30, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.

At ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the ADELAIDE.

From King-street, 9.15, 2.15, 6.30.

From PARRAMATTA, 7, 12 noon, 4.30 p.m.

CALLING at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, FIVE DOCK, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, ERMINGTON, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO.

Parramatta Fares—Saloon, 1s 3d; return, 2s. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Children—Saloon: return, 6d.

Omnibuses attend to convey passengers to and from the steamers, and Parramatta Park, &c., fare 3d.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, THIS DAY.—Steamers BREADALBANE, PHANTOM, and COBRA leave Queen's Wharf 10.15, 2.30; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45; Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 5. Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.

TO-MORROW, Sunday—Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.30; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45; Manly Beach, 12, 5. Fare—Return ticket, 1s; children, 6d.

N.B.—No freight taken after 10.15 on Saturdays. THOMAS HESELTON.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The undermentioned first-class passenger ships will be dispatched in the following order:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
BEN LOMOND	986	Moir	March
BRUCKLAY CASTLE	1013	Wallace	April
HAWKESBURY	1159	Sayers	May

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and all other information, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

24th March, 1870.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS. FOR LONDON. The splendid iron clipper ship DULEEP SINGH, Captain Jennings, 1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds for 20 years, having all her dead weight and a considerable portion of her wool on board, she will have quick dispatch.

Wool received at Marsden's.

The saloon accommodation is very superior, as this vessel has been fitted up expressly for first-class passengers. The ship provides beds, bedding, and all other necessaries of cabin furniture.

The state rooms are spacious and elegantly fitted, and well worth the inspection of intending passengers. Plan of cabins at the office of the undersigned.

For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME 30 Hunter-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Money Wigram and Sons' celebrated clipper ship TRUE BRITON, 1200, G. H. Sawn, commander, will leave Melbourne for London punctually on THURSDAY, 31st March. Her accommodations for all classes are very superior.

Fares.—From Melbourne:

Saloon—According to accommodation required.	
Second cabin	£25 to £27
Third cabin	£18 to £20
Steerage	£16.

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to LONDON. Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' magnificent new screw steamship SOMERSETSHIRE, 2342 tons register, 300 horse power nominal (1500 indicated), Joseph S. Attwood, commander, will sail from Melbourne for London on MONDAY, 25th April.

For terms of fares, &c., apply to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Shaw, Lowther, and Maxton's favourite ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, W. H. Mutter, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE to LONDON on SATURDAY, 26th March, carrying saloon and second-class passengers only.

For particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP KIRKHAM, for LONDON (being unavoidably detained), will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 30th March. Has still half a saloon cabin and three second-class berths vacant, for which early application is necessary.

Fares:

Saloon (berths, washstands, &c., fitted)	£45
Second cabin	25

For passage apply to Captain M'FARLANE, on board, Circular Quay; or to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

Wool receiving at Marsden's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
PATRIARCH (new)	1500	Pile	April.
WALTER HOOD	987	Latto	May.
KOSCIUSKO	1350	Lawson	June.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

THE ABERDEEN Clipper Line.—For LONDON.—Unavoidably detained in consequence of the continued wet weather.—The new A1 20 years clipper ship PATRIARCH, 1340 tons register, G. H. Pile (late of the Strathdon), commander, has made the outward passage in 67 days. Will sail early in April.

Has two cabins disengaged. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship. Carries a milch cow.

For freight or passage apply to Captain PILE, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 20th April.—Clipper ship WINEFRED, 1359 tons register, A1 Lloyd's, W. Loftus, commander.

Saloon	£45
Steerage	18

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or YOUNG and LARK.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years clipper ship TAMANA, 629 tons register, Donald Main, commander, will have quick dispatch; wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply to Captain MAIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid new iron ship SAVERNAKE, 1760 tons, Captain Whiteway, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 1st April. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.

For view of plan of cabin, and all other information, apply to Messrs. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; or to JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The A1 American clipper ship OLD DOMINION, 1000 tons, F. A. Freeman, commander, will have immediate dispatch, being the first of the Monthly Line of Sailing Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodation for intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding Home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, and steward's attendance. Parties are invited to inspect this splendid ship at Throckmorton's Wharf. Early application is necessary to secure passages, as many are already engaged.

Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 14 years clipper ship MONETA, W. J. Wilson, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney early in April; has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WILSON, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. The 14 years A1 clipper ship MONETA, 1000 tons, under command of Captain Wilson, will be dispatched as above on or about 15th APRIL.

This beautiful vessel was specially built for the passenger trade between England and Australia. For comfortable accommodation and speed she cannot be excelled by any sailing vessel now in the harbour, and with ordinary winds will make the passage in 50 days. Captain Wilson also has had a large experience in the passenger trade between this and California.

The space both in cabin and steerage being limited, intending passengers are invited to inspect the above vessel immediately, at Parbury's Wharf, and to make their arrangements.

For rates of passage and all further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Wynyard-square; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

CHARTERS for BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR HONGKONG direct—The A1 clipper ship ONWARD, 606 tons register, William White, commander. This well-known regular trader will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The barque ELSE, Captain Kaempfer, now lying at Macnamara's Wharf, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

For freight or passage apply to F. G. LENDER and CO., New Pitt-street; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street, Sydney.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship SURPRISE, 600 tons, Captain Hamilton, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about 28th instant.

For light freight or passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT. FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

The splendid new A1 clipper ship MIAKO, 510 tons register, William Anderson, commander, will be dispatched for the above port not later than 2nd April. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Farrelly's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents, Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MAURITIUS.—The clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, W. Sinclair, 450 tons, will be dispatched as above, next week, and has room for Passengers and Gold only.

For all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, Direct.—The A1 clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, commander, will be dispatched on the 2nd April.

For freight or passage apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI, direct.—The clipper schooner SEA WITCH, 100 tons, Captain Hughes, well known for her smart passages to the Islands, will sail the first week in April.

For freight or passage apply immediately to C. M. DEANE, 32, Bridge-street, Fiji Agency.

BARQUE NORMAN, for FIJI, detained at request of passengers and shippers till TUESDAY MORNING, when she will positively be towed to sea. WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 23, Bridge-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner COLONIST, Gesch, master, will clear at the Customs on MONDAY. For freight or passage apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, carrying cargo for other NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 1st April, now loading.
KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th April.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st May.

For all passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Goods received for this Line free of wharfage at the Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR LYTTELTON. The fine A1 clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 350 tons, B. Jenkins, commander, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The favourite clipper schooner MARGARET AND JANE, J. C. Till, commander, will commence loading in a few days at the Patent Slip Wharf, and be quickly dispatched.

For freight, passage, and all further particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner WALLABY, first fair wind. Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Schooner CLEONE receiving cargo, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a VESSEL, of from 40 to 50 tons, light draught. Apply 399, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

BARQUE ROTUMAH, for SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-st.

BARQUE SAN FRANCISCO, from Hamburg via Adelaide.—CONSIGNEES will please pass ENTRIES at once for Grafton Wharf, produce bills of lading, pay freight, and obtain delivery orders from the undersigned. RABONE, FEEZ, and Co., Agents.

Captain Blanck will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

SHIP HAWKESBURY, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before the goods can leave the wharf. GILCHRIST, WATT and CO., Agents.

CHARTERS.—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, and other Eastern ports; also SAN FRANCISCO and MAURITIUS. Tonnage wanted.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Sydney or Newcastle.

TONNAGE wanted, for CALCUTTA. Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the undermentioned vessels:—

Barque	CHRISHNA,	254	tons register.
Ditto	ANN MELHUISH,	363	ditto
Brig	DERWENT,	221	ditto
Schooner	AU REVOIR,	138	ditto.

For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the Brigantine CHALLENGER, 300 tons register, A1 at Lloyds.

For particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Brisbane.

VESSEL FOR SALE.

For Positive Sale the brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, in good condition, lately coppered, well found in sails, &c.; ready to go to sea without any outlay, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or South Sea Island trades.

May be inspected off Macnamara's Wharf.

Inventories and all particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES. Steam Launch complete with machinery.

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	360
Machinery to suit boats built abroad.	
Of about 23 feet long	£95
Of about 30 feet long	115
Of about 37 feet long	140
Of about 43 feet long	180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to YARROW and HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the HERALD Office.

TO SHIPMASTERS and SHIPOWNERS.—The AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PATENT SLIP is open to Engagement for vessels up to 2000 tons, at current charges. All classes of engineering work, iron shipbuilding, and general ship repairs executed cheaply and expeditiously. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

FOR SALE, a Gentleman's SKIFF, gear complete, a bargain. Apply F. Harden, Webb's Wf., Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, the fast-sailing DINGY "Tim Whiffler," with spars and sails; price £13 12s. Apply No. 11, Mill-street, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, centreboard BOAT, cheap, 16 feet. I. YATES, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, the Yacht VIVANDIERE. IRELAND, Woolloomooloo Bay.

A RACING Suit of Yacht SAILS. IRELAND, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, Mr. Croft's Yacht-rigged DINGY Spy, two suits sails. Peacock Point, Balmain.

WANTED, by a Business Man, in a good position, £150, for 3 or 6 months; good security. Apply C. J., HERALD Office. Stating terms.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF Mr. T. FREEN calls on Mr. H. CHICKING, he can receive a letter of importance.

JULIA ELLES, who left Hobart Town about eight years ago. Please communicate to your deserted HUSBAND. Direct Liverpool-street, Hobart Town.

M. FOANS, Ethopian delineator, communicate with Mr. Johnson, Scandinavian Hotel, immediately.

MISS ELLEN ROCHE will oblige by sending her address to PATRICK BERNEY, No. 8, Swan-street, Brickfield-hill.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (*Limited*).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange-building, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1870, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of confirming the following resolution, passed at a special general meeting of the shareholders on the 10th March, 1870, viz.:—

"That the directors be empowered to increase the capital of the company by a call of one shilling sterling per share."

A. H. J. BAAS, Legal Manager.

Sydney, 11th March, 1870.

MEETINGS

SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN OMNIBUS COMPANY.—A MEETING of all persons interested in the formation of an Omnibus Company in this city will be held at the offices of the undersigned, 127, Pitt-street North, opposite the HERALD Office, on MONDAY, 28th instant, at 3 o'clock. ALFRED CHANDLER, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

GENERAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—A MEETING of the General Committee of the Flood Relief Fund of 1867 will be held at the Sydney Exchange THIS DAY, Saturday, the 26th instant, at noon, to consider certain applications for relief from the Hunter River District. W. B. PIDDINGTON, Treasurer.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Civil Service will be held at the Civil Service Club House, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at quarter-past 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Superannuation Bill prepared by Sir William Manning. CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Honorary Secretary.

24th March, 1870.

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.—A MEETING of the Conference appointed to obtain control over public-houses will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock. D. BEATSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB. A General MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1870, at 2 p.m., to take into consideration the new rules suggested by the General Committee. By order. C. P. FARNFIELD, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING. We, the undersigned, having taken into consideration the report of the Provisional Committee of the Land and Pastoral Association, do hereby invite the attendance of our fellow colonists at a Meeting, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting we engage to use our best endeavours to be present.

THOS. S. MORT.
THOMAS HOLT, M.L.C.
N. D. STENHOUSE.
T. T. RICHARDSON.
WM. WALLIS.
P. N. TREBECK.
R. P. SIMPSON.
HENRY BURROWS.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PICNIC.—Final MEETING of Committee, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL Office. J. G. O'CONNOR, J. P. GARVAN, Hon. Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES OPERATIVE BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Quarterly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present, as there is business of great importance. W. M'MURRICH, Secretary.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1. General MEETING of the Members of the above society is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY next, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration a requisition signed by Messrs. Reynolds, Banfield, Grierson, and others,—said meeting being called in terms of rules 16 and 31. H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

MARINERS' Church.—To-morrow, Missionaries to Tahiti and Raitea, Revs. J. L. Green, 11; W. Pearse, 7.

HAY-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. SERMONS will be preached on SUNDAY (to-morrow), Morning, Rev. G. H. HOLMES. Evening, Rev. W. J. K. PIDDINGTON.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, a Tea and Public MEETING will be held at 7 p.m., at which J. Murphy, Esq., will preside, and addresses delivered by the Revs. R. Lewers, G. H. Holmes, and the ministers of the circuit.

Tickets, 1s each, to be had at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—BREAKFAST MEETING, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The Rev. Mr. CALDWELL will preside. Subject for conversation: "Gifts and Graces," 1 Cor. xii., 31. Young men of all denominations are invited. B. DOWLING, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

CHRISTADELPHIANS meet at corner of Pitt and Parhurst streets, SUNDAY, 11 a.m. A Lecture by Mr. Fooke at 7½. "The judgment of the righteous and the wicked." Roberts's lectures can be had at meeting.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—SUNDAY, 27: Waverley, Morning, 11, Rev. S. Rabone; Evening, 7, Rev. G. Woolnough. Paddington, Mor. 11, Rev. G. Woolnough; Evening, 7, Mr. Beale. Collections for Church fund.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, SUNDAYS, at 11 and 7. Marriages, &c., without compulsory fees. Voluntary Offerings only. Right Rev. Dr. BAILEY, Bishop of the Free Church of England in New South Wales. Private residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road.

BOURKE-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—TO-MORROW services will be conducted by the Rev. W. MOORE, from Fiji, at 11 a.m.; and by the Rev. F. FIRTH, from Samoa, at 7 p.m. The Circuit Fund Collection will be made.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Adjourned Meeting, on Monday, 7.30 p.m., Brigade Office. Members attend. P. Talbot.

NO. 2 BATTERY will PARADE, THIS DAY, 2.30. Field guns; meet at Waverley. P. TALBOT.

NO. 2 CO., S. B. V. R.—Prize Shooting for this day unavoidably postponed. C. A. Wilson, Lieut.-Com.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB.—Quarterly Prize MEETING, THIS DAY, Saturday, 26th instant, at 2.15. H. W. STRONG, Hon. Sec.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Company DRILL on MONDAY, at 7.30 p.m. Certificates of Efficiency will be distributed after drill. B. THOMSON, Captain.

LECTURES

TEMPERANCE HALL.—E. HOLLOWAY, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, will give a Dissertation on George Peabody, &c. Chairman—the Hon. J. B. WILSON, M.L.A. Admission, 1s.

AN EVENING with FATHER MATHEW and the LAND REFORMERS OF IRELAND. By Mr. GORDON, at the Masonic Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 4. Admission, 1s.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON, LOWER WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many of the electors, I beg again to offer you my services as alderman for the above ward, in the room of Mr. J. C. Humphrey, resigned. Should you still think me worthy of filling that position I shall be happy to receive your support at the ensuing election.

I am your, obedient servant, HOSEA BENNETT.

Underwood Paddington.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

MONEY. NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments, of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

FOR SALE, one £300 SHARE, in No. 1 Starr-Bowkett Building Society; paid up to the end of March. Address Shares, Pierce, William-street.

MONEY.—Money lent on all kinds of portable property, jewellery, clothing, platedware, &c., at HENRY G. BENSON'S, 275, Castlereagh-street, next door to the Barley Mow. Interest per agreement.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE. The PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY are prepared to advance any amount immediately on security of freeholds or leaseholds in Sydney or the suburbs, principal and interest to be repaid by monthly instalments as per following table:

Monthly instalments to repay £100 with interest:—

In years.	Amount.	In years.	Amount.
4	£2 7 4	10	£1 5 0
6	1 14 8	12	1 2 8
8	1 8 8		

Mortgagors will share in the surplus profits ascertained at the quinquennial investigation, which will, in effect, reduce the above payments.

No premium on shares or discount deducted from loan. RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

Office—305, George-street.

DEBENTURES, Bank, and other Shares, may be obtained or disposed of through W. CHATFIELD.

FOR SALE. Commercial Bank, Bank of New South Wales, City Bank, New Gas, Peak Downs Copper, Victorian Trunkey, and other Shares. W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

£5 TO £300 to LEND, on furniture, 'buses, safeties, without possession, repayable by easy instalments; £20 to £500 on bills of lading, jewellery, deposits of deeds, merchandise, or certificates.

BILLS DISCOUNTED daily; no publicity.

COMMERCIAL LOAN OFFICE, Bell's-chmbs., Pitt-st.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on mortgage of approved freehold property. G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

£1000 TO LEND on City or Suburban Freehold Property. Apply to HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, New Pitt-street; or J. MYERS, HERALD Office.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on Freehold Property. C. H. LONG, Broker, 61, Elizabeth-street.

BARTON and MELHADO have for SALE, 100 Victoria Trunkey Mining Shares, at 6s 6d per share.

BARTON and MELHADO have buyers of Joint Stock Bank and A. S. N. Steam Shares.

BARTON and MELHADO have for SALE, Bank N. S. Wales, City Bank, and other Shares.

W. T. MUSTON and CO. HAVE FOR SALE

City Bank	Wallsend Coal
Australasian Steam	Waratah Coal
Illawarra Steam	Peak Downs
United Insurance	And other Shares.

Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, two SHARES, First Mutual Benefit Building Society. M.B.B.S., Post Office.

WANTED, to LEND the utmost value on watches, jewellery, clothing, &c., at J. Murphy's, Bathurst-st.

MONEY LENT to any amount on watches, plate, jewellery, sewing-machines, musical instruments, and all kind of portable property, at the lowest rate of interest. J. Himmeloch, 292, Castlereagh-st., nr. Park-st.

FOR SALE, a SHARE of No. 2 Starr-Bowkett Building Society. Apply 121, Liverpool-street.

TENDERS

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for sundry Alterations to five Stone Houses in Phillip-street. Plans, &c., at my office, where tenders are to be delivered, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers, George-street.

No. 70-22 Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th March, 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, viz.:—

Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Gipps-street, between Elizabeth and Mary streets.

Laying Pipe-drain Sewers in Crown, Mary, Charles, Burton, and Griffiths streets; Woolloomooloo-lane, and Broughton-place.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract. CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of NEW BANKING PREMISES for the Bank of New South Wales at Newcastle. The works may be tendered for as under:—

1st.—Excavation, Drainage, Masonry, and Brick-work, in one sum.

2nd.—Carpenter's and Joiner's work; and all finishing trades, in one sum.

3rd.—Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen, on application to the Manager of the Bank of New South Wales at Newcastle; or to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney; to whom, tenders are to be addressed, on or before noon of Wednesday, 6th April next.

SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE, York-street.—TENDERS for the supply of PASSOVER BISCUITS for charitable distribution will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st April. M. DE LISSA, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—TENDERS will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, for valuing the rateable property within the limits of the above-named Borough. Particulars can be obtained on application at the Council Chambers. By order of the Mayor, W. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.

17th March, 1870.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Congregational Church in Appin. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. JAMES BOCKING, Campbelltown.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB. TENDERS for Club Buildings will be received up to the evening of TUESDAY, 29th instant, as per plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. HUNTLEY, C.E., Pitt-street.

Tenders to be sent under cover to HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Sec.

TENDERS are required until 9th of April, for the completion of 2 SHOPS in George-street, with other Alterations and Additions. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 446, George-street.

PUBLICATIONS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAM. PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Journal is published at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. It gives the Colonial and Intercolonial News up to an early hour in the afternoon; Shipping; Supreme Court, Metropolitan Court, and Police Proceedings; Telegrams from Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, &c.; Coroner's Inquests, &c., &c.

Advertisements received up to 1 o'clock.

This Journal is printed for the Proprietors, at the Office of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, &c., must be sent to Mr. JOHN R. MOORE, the publisher, No. 15, Hunter-street; or to the HERALD Office.

Terms to agents can be obtained of Mr. Moore.

BOYS WANTED, to sell in the suburbs.

THE SYDNEY MAIL OF TO-DAY CONTAINS

Sporting Gazette—Races to Come—Turf Gossip—Betting—Turf Parasites—Pedestrian—Aquatics
The Chess-Player
Mining Gazette
Public Opinion on Local Topics
Supposed Case of Poisoning
Parliamentary Paper—Expenditure of Public Money
Proceedings of Parliament
Summary of English News—Proposed Colonial Conference—Indian and Australian Telegraphs—Proposed new Steam Service for Australia—Professor Gamgee's Process of Meat Preserving—Educational Movement in England—Horrible Scene at the Execution of Troppman at Paris—Frightful Catastrophe in a Church at Liverpool—"Excusable Homicide"—Dreadful Paraffin Accident—Terrible Riots by Colliers—Duke of Edinburgh at Lahore—Sinking of U. S. Corvette Oneida—Burning of the old Star and Garter, at Richmond—Affairs in Ireland
Collective Wisdom of New South Wales
The Farm, the City, and the Sea
Agricultural Gazette—The Land—Pastoral—Weather and Crops—The Floods—Wheat Production—Some Plain Facts to Plain Farmers—Hints respecting the Preservation of Meat (Mr. Tallerman's Circular)—Flowers for the Button-hole
Mr. John Smith visits the Assembly
English and Foreign Correspondence—Stella's Paris Letter—The new French Cabinet—Prince Pierre Bonaparte and Victor Noir—Inflammable Journalism—Authorisation to prosecute M. Rochefort—Rowdyism in the Legislature—Strike at the Iron Mines at Creuzot—Capital Punishment (Gallows v. Guillotine)—High Court of Justice—Tyranny of Officialism
Proceedings of the Œcumenical Council at Rome—Memorials—Protests
Confession of an Australian Murder
Allhallows Eve (A Story for Little Girls).

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!

CARTOONS—THE RIVAL SAINTS SATANIC INFLUENCE.

The Sham Fight in the Domain—The Matrimonial Cause Bill—What I Saw—News from the Land of Canaan—The Tale of a Shirt—Immigration—The Demon "Drink"—Servantgalism—Ass-umption of the Tyrolean Hat and its Consequences—The Aldermanic Tour—Granny's Soliloquy—The Agricultural Exhibition—Planchette.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Lithographic Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street; GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

PROTESTANT STANDARD.—Matters for Present Stricture; the Bible at a Discount; the HERALD and the Theatre; a Vote for Infallibility; the Pope's Wish; the HERALD's Party.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.

Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C.
Mr. W. M. WILLS, 28, Summer Row, Birmingham.

Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

LOST AND FOUND

REWARD.—Lost, a Black and Tan Terrier DOG, with part of chain on. 361, Pitt-street.

LOST, CHEQUE on Eastern Branch Commercial Bank for £2 4s 6d. Two signatures. Payment stopped.

LOST, New Zealand Greenstone, gold mounted (diamond cut). Reward at Alderson and Sons, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, a Signet RING, between Double Bay and Haymarket. A reward will be given on delivery to HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

LOST or mislaid, Silk UMBRELLA, with dog's-head handle, about the end of February. REWARD at Mr. A. W. SUTTON'S, 284, George-street.

LOST from Camperdown, one iron-grey HORSE, branded HB near shoulder, off rump No. 7. One pound REWARD on delivery at Hampshire Hotel, Parramatta Road.

LOST Thursday Morning, in Phillip-street, and seen last in Castlereagh-street, a small short-haired English TERRIER, light brown colour and large dark watery-looking eyes. Any one bringing the same to 199, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst, will be well rewarded.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday last, either in town or on the road to Botany, a Gold LOCKET, with monogram outside, and containing 4 coloured photographs. The above reward will be paid on delivery to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

STRAYED from Smith's Run, Prospect, a chesnut HORSE, blaze down face, hind fetlocks white, branded RM on shoulder. £5 REWARD if stolen, £1 if strayed. W. BEALE, Parramatta.

STRAYED into my place, on the 24th instant, two (2) Kangaroo DOGS. The owner can have them by paying expenses. Apply at No. 38, May-street, off Parramatta-street.

FOUND, on the 24th instant, a Savings' Bank BOOK. The owner can have the same by applying to Mrs. T. MORTEN, Arthur-street, Surry Hills.

BUSINESS CARDS

ASTROLOGY and Geomancy.—Future events revealed. Mons. SIBLY, 240, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—Mr. BENNETT, Dentist, 10, Wynyard-square.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. NORRIS'S Writing Institute, Established 1861, REMOVED from Phillip-street to 510, Brickfield-hill, next Pickering's, photographer. Youths prepared for offices. Ladies taught the fashionable hand by Mrs. Norris.

CORNS speedily removed by the Infallible Solvent. Prepared by W. PRATT, 521, George-street.

CORNS, DEFECTIVE NAILS CURED, by Mr. VICTOR, 811, George street S. Try, and prove me.

C. H. LONG, House, Land, Estate Agent, Broker and Collector, 61, Elizabeth-street.

DUGUID and CO., 74, Pitt-street, next Exchange.—Coal, wood, breeze, and charcoal always on hand.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations personally, or by letter containing 14 1d-stamps. Edwards, Bridge-st.

NEWMAN'S (late Montagu Scott's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 392, George-street.

J. SCOLES, Hairdresser and Ornamental Hairworker, from W. Caffyn's, 115, King-street East.

JOHN WILLIAMS (late of the Parramatta), General Commission Merchant. 14, Billiter-st., London, E.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

MISS HAYES'S French Paper Models; ladies' materials cut and fitted. 157, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-Dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Fee, 1s, 6, Bridge-street.

REMOVAL.—J. CUNNINGHAM, Monumental Mason and Letter Cutter (successor to R. Woolford), begs to inform his friends and the public that he is removing his business to the corner Margaret and Clarence sts.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling reduction.—First-class Photo, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in oil or colours. 140, Pitt-street.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459745

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.—Applications having been made to bring the Lands hereunder described under the provisions of the Real Property Act, Certificates of indefeasible title will issue, unless Caveats be lodged in form B of the said Act, on or before the dates named opposite each case respectively.

Property.	Names of Applicants.	Residence.	Dates up to and inclusive of which Caveats may be lodged.
			1870.
No. 2260, PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY, COUNTY CUMBERLAND—16½ perches: Commencing on south-west side of Lane Cove Road, at south-east corner of lot 6; and bounded on north by that lot westerly 136 feet 6 inches; west by Napier-street southerly 33 feet; south by lot 4 easterly 137 feet to Lane Cove Road; east by that road northerly 33 feet, to the point of commencement—being lot 5 of a subdivision by Mrs. Carr, and part of 524 acres granted to Edward Wolstonecraft	Andrew Eaton	North Shore	May 6.
No. 244, TOWN OF SOUTH GRAFTON, PARISH SOUTHAMPTON—2 roods, lot 9 of section 2, granted to John M'Donald. Also 2 roods 28 perches, lot 10 of section 2, granted to Bernard Naughten	William Small of South Grafton and Timothy Small of Ryde		May 6.
No. 2533, COLLINS-STREET, SURRY HILLS—1 rood 24½ perches: Commencing in said street, at a point 100 feet easterly from Riley-street; and bounded on north by Collins-street 151 feet; east by a lane 10 feet wide 115 feet 6 inches; south by another lane 16 feet wide westerly 154 feet 6 inches; west by another lane 10 feet wide northerly 115 feet 6 inches, to the point of commencement,—being part of Block G 22 of the Riley Estate	Henry Phillips	Surry Hills	May 6.
No. 2334, TOWN AND PARISH OF BREEWARRINA—1 acre, lots 5 and 6 of section 4, granted to John Wall	Henry Harris Pascoe	Bourke	June 3.
No. 2472, TOWN AND PARISH OF GOULBURN—5 acres 2 roods, lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 of section 24, granted to John Gray: And 2 roods, lot 8 of section 24, granted to James Marsden	James Marsden	Goulburn	June 3.
No. 2477, TOWN AND PARISH OF GOULBURN—2 roods, lot 15 of section 11, granted to William Hutchinson	James Marsden	Goulburn	June 3.
No. 2478, TOWN AND PARISH OF GOULBURN—2 acres: Commencing on Southern boundary of said town, 534 links westerly from south-eastern corner of section 58; bounded on east by a line southerly 4 chains; south by a line westerly 5 chains; west by a line north 4 chains; and north by said boundary easterly 5 chains to the point of commencement, being part of 600 acres granted to William Henry Broughton	James Marsden	Goulburn	June 3.
No. 2521, VILLAGE AND PARISH OF COWRA—2 roods, lot 3 of section 17; and 2 roods, lot 4 of section 12, granted to Henry Evans	Patrick Maloney	Stoney Creek near Burrowa	June 3.
No. 2506, GEORGE-STREET NORTH, SYDNEY—16 perches: Commencing on west side of said street, 150 feet northerly from Globe-street; bounded on south by land of John Nolan westerly 34 feet, and northerly 4 feet 6 inches; again westerly 61 feet through a party-wall; west by land of W. A. B. Lea northerly 12 feet 6 inches and 35 feet 8 inches; north by land of J. Dalley easterly 104 feet 3 inches; east by George-street aforesaid southerly 47 feet to the point of commencement, — being part of section 84, granted to William Davis	Henry Byrne	Sydney	April 29.
No. 2556. PARISH HUNTER'S HILL, near Field of Mars Common—9 acres 2 roods 15 perches: Commencing at south-west corner of William Borthwick's 12 acres; bounded on east by that land northerly 866 links; north by land of Henry Wells westerly 1108 links; west by a reserved road 50 links wide 866 links; south by a Government road 1108 links to point of commencement, — being part of 570 acres granted to William Kent	Paul Benson	Kissing Point	April 29.

Diagrams delineating these Lands may be inspected at the Registrar General's Office, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Dated this 24th day of March, 1870, at the Registrar General's Office, Sydney.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar General.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, March 23rd, 1870.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Dates to which tenders can be received at this office.
GREAT WESTERN ROAD. 3rd District. Contract 5-70—Mount Victoria to River Lett; 6-70—River Lett to West of River Cox Bridge. ROAD TARCUTTA TO WAGGA. Contract 1-70—Barrambula Westwards; 2-70—2 Miles East of Wagga. ALBURY TO WAGGA WAGGA. Contract 1-70—Sportsman's Arms Road; 2-70—Near Albury; 3-70—Southwards from road clearing, 1869. ROAD ALBURY TO COROWA. Contract 1-70—Near Albury; 2-70—Henrick's Creek to Jindera Hill; 3-70—Howlong Eastwards; 4-70—Near Cowra.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 29th March.
Erection of a Telegraph Station, at Balranald. Erection of a Bridge at Mulwarra Ponds. Materials for Maitland Gaol. Purchase of Old Iron, Newcastle.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 5th April.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. 2nd District. Contract 1-70—South Extension, Red Hill; 2-70—Intervals at the Furrows; 3-70—From Mail Station, Bendemeer North; 4-70—Clay Holes, North of Bendemeer; 5-70—Poison Swamp Bridge to Contract 22; 6-70—North of barley field Sideling. Repairs Goonoo Goonoo Bridge South. Erection of a Kitchen, Watch-house, Port Macquarie. Erection of a Bridge, Swallow Creek, road Bathurst to Ophir. ARALUEN AND BRAIDWOOD ROAD. Contract 1-70—Braidwood to Bell's Creek. CLYDE ROAD. Contract 1-70—Braidwood to Sugar Loaf; 2-70—Sugar Loaf to Nelligen.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 12th April.
Supply of Iron Signals—Distance and Station. Erection of a Court House, Gunnedah. Erection of a Bridge, Mackay's Creek, road Young to Wagga Wagga.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 19th April.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 25th March, 1870.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—TENDERS for the Conveyance of the undermentioned Mails are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which tenders can be received at this office.
Tinonee and Clarkin's crossing-place once a week. Myall River and Clarkin's crossing-place once a week. Tinonee and Myall River, via Turner's Inn, Hogg's Stores, Upper Myall, to the junction of that road with the road to the Big Hill, Bunyah Station, and Clarkin's crossing-place, once a week. Denman and Crabble Creek, via Bellmont, three times a week. Yass and Woolgarlo, twice a week. Forbes and Young, via Emu Creek, twice a week. Armidale and Inverell, via Eversleigh, Ollera, Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead, twice a week.	Up to noon on Wednesday, 6th April next.
Wentworth, Menindie, and Wilcannia, once a week	Up to noon on Wednesday, the 4th May next.

DANIEL EGAN.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN. POSTPONED TO 31ST MARCH.

Live Stock and Implements to and from the Show will be conveyed by the ordinary trains, as under:—
To the show, if not for sale, FREE
From the show, if unsold, FREE
From the show, if sold, FULL RATES.
To be loaded and unloaded by owners, conveyed at owners' risk, and subject to the usual conditions.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1870.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN. POSTPONED TO 31ST MARCH.

Excursion Tickets at single fare for the double journey will be issued at all Stations for Goulburn on 30th and 31st instant, available for return on any day up to and including 2nd April.

(Signed) JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1870.

General Post Office, Sydney,
14th March, 1870.

IT is hereby notified for public information, that mails will be made up for dispatch per WONGA WONGA, on the 26th instant, for transmission via NEW ZEALAND and SAN FRANCISCO; and that the following rates of postage will be chargeable, viz.:—

For UNITED KINGDOM.—LETTERS 1s per half-ounce. NEWSPAPERS 1d each, and in addition by weight at 2d per ounce, to cover the cost of territorial transit through America.

For UNITED STATES, all parts of America, and intermediate places: LETTERS 6d per half-ounce. NEWSPAPERS 1d each, and (if for conveyance across the Continent of America), by weight at 2d per ounce.

It is at present uncertain whether any of the above rates will prepay correspondence to its destination. It is, however, believed in the case of correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom that such will be the case.

DANIEL EGAN.

Department of Lands, Sydney,
15th March, 1870.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to notify that the following reserved or boundary ROADS, which have been applied for to be closed and alienated under the 10th section of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861, will be closed at the expiration of three months after the date of this notice, if no valid objection be previously lodged, and a grant or grants of the sites of the Roads so closed will issue in accordance therewith; and all persons interested are invited to state, within three months from this date, their objections, if any, to such Roads being closed, or to such grants being made.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

SCHEDULE OF ROADS applied for to be closed and alienated under the 10th section of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861, in the several undermentioned Police Districts:—

POLICE DISTRICT OF BATHURST.

Registration No., Ms. 4841-69; applicant, Alfred J. Pechey; locality, county of Bathurst, at Perth, Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek; area, about 1 acre. Description—The road 1 chain wide dividing Alfred J. Pechey's allotment 3 of section 18 from Alfred J. Pechey's allotment 1 of section 19.

POLICE DISTRICT OF BOOROWA.

Registration No., 5474-69; applicant, J. Pring; locality, county of Monteagle, parish of Wambanumba; area, 7 acres 3 roods 24 perches. Description—The road 1 chain wide dividing John Pring's portions 3 and 4.

Registration No., 5474-69; applicant, J. Pring; locality, county of Monteagle, parish of Wambanumba; area, 5 acres 2 roods 16 perches. Description—The road 1 chain wide dividing John Pring's portions 5 and 6.

POLICE DISTRICT OF ALBURY.

Registration No., 5452-69; applicant, Donald M'Intosh; locality, county of Hume, parish of Howlong; area, 3 acres 3 roods 12 perches. Description—The road 1 chain, 50 links wide, dividing D. M'Intosh's portions 136 and 135 from W. Lester's portions 153 and 154.

POLICE DISTRICT OF WAGGA WAGGA.

Registration No., 5857-69; applicant, John and Edward Rand; locality, county of Clarendon, parish of Oura; area, about 15 acres. Description—The reserved road 1 chain wide, passing through John and Edward Rand's portions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

POLICE DISTRICT OF WARIALDA.

Registration No., 4837-69; applicant, W. and J. Russell; locality, county of Arrawatta, parish of Wallangra; area, about 3 acres 2 roods. Description—The road 1 chain wide, dividing W. and J. Russell's 63 acres 3 roods from Mr. E. Smedley's 60-acre conditional purchase.

Registration No., 4837-69; applicant, W. and J. Russell; locality, county of Arrawatta, parish of Wallangra; area about 6 acres 2 roods. Description—The road 1 chain wide, dividing W. and J. Russell's 63 acres 3 roods, E. Smedley's 60-acre conditional purchase, and W. and J. Russell's 61 acres, from W. and J. Russell's 320 acres and part of W. and J. Russell's 34 acres 1 rood.

POLICE DISTRICT OF COOMA.

Registration No., 4787-69; applicant, Martin Bourke; locality, county of Wellesley, parish of Nimmitabel; area, about 1 acres 2 roods. Description—The reserved road 1 chain wide passing through Martin Bourke's portion 78 of 30 acres 1 rood.

POLICE DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.

Registration No., 4741-69; applicant, Sidney Sugg; locality, county of Cumberland, parish of Hunter's Hill; area, 1 rood 22 perches. Description—That portion of land bounded on the south-east by Sidney Sugg's subdivision of John Laurell's 30-acre grant; and on the north-west by the proclaimed road 1½ chain wide to the Parramatta River.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.

HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Temporary Offices—227, George-street, Sydney.
Capital, £25,000 in 5000 Shares of £5 each.
Five Shillings per share, payable on application, and 5s per share upon allotment; and one month's notice of future calls, which are not to exceed £1 per share.

The Share List will be closed by notice in the newspapers, when the shares will be allotted in the order of application; but should more than 5000 shares be applied for previous to allotment, they will be issued pro rata.

When two-thirds of the shares are allotted, a special meeting of the shareholders will be called for the approval of the deed of settlement and the election of a Board of five Directors and two Auditors, such directors or auditors to be the holders of not less than twenty-five shares.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

Belt, H., Esq.	M'Lean, C. R., Esq.
Broughton, J., Esq.	Macleay, W., Esq., M.L.A.
Brown, J. L., Esq.	M'Culloch, A. H., Esq.
Brewster, J., Esq.	Manning, Sir W. M., M.L.C.
Buchanan, W. F., Esq.	Massey, R. S., Esq.
Buchanan, B., Esq.	Morris, Augustus, Esq.
Cobb and Co.	M'Master, Duncan, Esq.
Cox, Sloper, Esq.	M'Phillamy, J., Esq.
Cox, E., Esq.	Morehead, R. A., Esq.
Christian, J. B., Esq.	Mort, Henry, Esq.
Devlin, James, jun., Esq.	Newcomen, Henry, Esq.
Flood, E., Esq., M.L.A.	Nowlan, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Fraser, C. A., Esq., M.L.A.	Orr, Eben, Esq.
Fitzgerald, Robert, Esq.	Orr, James, Esq.
Gordon, the Hon. S. D., M.L.C.	Osborne, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Hay, the Hon. John, M.L.C.	Pitt, George, Esq.
Harrison, L. M., Esq.	Rouse, George, Esq.
Hill, R., Esq.	Ridge, R., Esq.
Hill, Richard, Esq., M.L.A.	Rundle, J. B., Esq.
Holt, the Hon. T., M.L.C.	Smith, J., Esq.
Jenkins, R. L., Esq.	Stevenson, W. L., Esq.
Jones, R., Esq., jun.	Suttor, W. H., Esq., M.L.A.
King, George, Esq., M.L.A.	Town, Andrew, Esq.
King, P. G., Esq.	Vickery, E., Esq.
Lackey, John, Esq., M.L.A.	Watson, J. Esq., M.L.A.
Lamb, J. de V., Esq.	Watt, J. B., Esq.
Lawson, C., Esq.	Watt, David, Esq.
Lee, John, Esq.	White, Henry, Esq.
Lee, William, Esq.	Williams, J., J.P.
Lord, George, Esq.	

with power to add to their number.
BANKERS: Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Iceton and Co.
HON. SECRETARY: Jules Joubert.

1. The object proposed is the formation of a Meat Preserving Company in the vicinity of the city of Sydney.

2. The company propose to adopt a mode of preserving, the success of which has been established beyond question. It is that known as "Appert's," by which meat is boned and tinned and cooked IN VACUO. But they will also be prepared to combine with that process any other which may enable them to place the meat, with profit, in the London market in a more attractive form.

3. If the quality of the meat, the cost of labour, or the appliances and conveniences available here are considered, there is no doubt but that Sydney can, in these respects, compare favourably with any position in the colonies as a site for a Meat Preserving Company; and freights to England and India can also be engaged at as reasonable rates here as in Melbourne.

4. It is not necessary, after the publication of the very satisfactory accounts of the operations of the Melbourne, Ramornie, and other Meat Preserving Companies, to offer any detailed prospectus of the proposed company. It may, however, be stated generally that the sale of the Fat, Skins, Offal, and Bones will repay a large portion of the original cost of the stock, and bring the net price of the meat,—after allowing for the loss in taking out the bones—down to such a figure as will permit of its being laid down in the London market at a cost that will ensure a large profit.

5. Several very suitable sites for the operations of the company can be obtained at a convenient distance from Sydney; but nothing will be decided absolutely with respect to this, until after the company is formed and directors elected.

6. If a competent person, thoroughly conversant with the different modes of potting and preserving meat, cannot be found in the colonies, it is proposed to engage one in England to superintend the company's works.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of 5s per share, to be made to J. B. RUNDLE, Esq., No. 14 Barrack-street; or to the honorary secretary, 227, George-street.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Form of Application for Shares.

I herewith enclose £ , as deposit on Shares, which I request you will allot me in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me; and to pay five shillings per share on allotment, and the remainder as may be required.

Dated day of , 1870.
Name.....................
Address...................
Occupation...............

THE UPPER TURON GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Registered.—Limited Liability.

SLUICING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING FOR GOLD.
Capital, £15,000, in 30,000 shares of 10s each.

15,000 Shares to the Public upon a deposit of 5s per Share.

No call during the next twelve months, and if then required, not to exceed one shilling in any three months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
J. B. Watt, Esq., Sydney, Chairman.
The Hon. Archibald Michie, Q. C., Melbourne.
Angus Mackay, Esq., M.L.A., Sandhurst; James Norton, Esq., Sydney; Arthur M. à'Beckett, Esq., Sydney.
John Fairfax, Esq., Sydney.
BANKERS: The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. RUSSELL and HOLDEN, Sydney.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: Mr. E. N. EMMETT, No. 1, Commercial Rooms, George-street, Sydney.

Application for shares to be made to Mr. E. N. Emmett, No. 1, Commercial Rooms, George-street, where full particulars, with Prospectus, may be obtained.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. R. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. A. Allan, Esq. | S. A. Joseph, Esq.
Geo. W. Allen, Esq. | E. Vickery, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. Young and Lark, Cornhill-chambers.

Marine losses may be made payable London, if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1856.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies on every description of insurable interest, on lowest current terms. Marine losses made payable in India, China, London, or any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE,
Gresham-street, next Exchange.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE, Established 1821. Paid-up capital, £550,000. Lowest rates. Losses promptly settled in Sydney. 235, Pitt-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE and LIFE CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
J. C. NEILD, JUN., Agent,
Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and GUARANTEE.
United capital ....£2,300,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIA SUGAR COMPANY (Limited).—Prospectus in SYDNEY HERALD, 3rd instant, and SYDNEY MAIL, 5th instant; or can be obtained, with every information, at the agents', C. BATH and CO., 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom applications can be made for shares, and all brokers.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£50,000

THE ASSETS OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Unlimited Liability.) Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Mort, Esq.
James Laidley, Esq.
AGENTS.
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Brisbane—Messrs. J. and G. Harris.
Newcastle—Captain Charles Robertson.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain James Donald.

N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.

Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

A table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Office, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN:
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS:
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
ALFRED B. BRISTOW, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty.
Dr. REGINALD READ.
EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq.
Alderman CARTER, M.P. for Leeds.
J. G. T. CHILD, Esq., Merchant, Manchester.
J. P. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq., M.P.
JOHN FIELD, Esq.
The Hon. AUBERON HERBERT.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq., Managing Trustee Savings' Bank.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.

Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premiums.

FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOSEPH CROSSLAND, of Cleveland-street, near the City of Sydney, Milkman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, on the seventh day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on my behalf, for the release of my estate from sequestration, on the grounds that I have paid and satisfied the creditors who have proved against my estate.

Dated this twenty-third day of March, A.D. 1870.

JOSEPH CROSSLAND, by his attorney, Mr. William Roberts, 201, York-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of JOHN FOULIS, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, ALFRED NATHAN, of Sydney, Wine Merchant, the sole Executor named in and appointed by the will of the said John Foulis, deceased, intends to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the said will may be granted to him.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1870.

GEORGE EVANS, Proctor for the said Executor, 102, King-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOSEPH LOWE, of Miller's Point, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of Clerkship to WILLIAM TEALE, of Sydney aforesaid, Attorney-at-Law, intend to apply, on the last day of this present term, for admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Dated this twenty-fourth day of March, A.D. 1870.

JOSEPH LOWE.

LUKE SHIPMAN, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 26 Victoria, No. 12, Section 29, intituled "An Act to Amend the Law of Property, and further to Relieve Trustees,"—NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any Debt or Claim upon or affecting the estate of Luke Shipman, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, bagmaker, deceased, who died on the 27th day of December, 1869, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the 3rd day of February, 1870, to JOHN BARNETT, of Arundel-terrace, Glebe, Sydney aforesaid, Sugar Refiner, the Executor in the said Will named, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their CLAIMS to the said John Barnett, or to us, the undersigned, his Solicitors, on or before the thirtieth day of April next, at the expiration of which time the said John Barnett will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts or claims only of which the said John Barnett shall then have had notice.

Dated this seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1870.

STEPHEN and STEPHEN,
Proctors for the said Executor, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAWSON and CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
CATTLE SALESMEN, &c.,
246, Pitt-street,
are prepared to undertake the sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c., and to transact every description of business pertaining to stock and stations. They are also prepared to undertake the sale of wool, tallow, hides, and house and land properties.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort-street.—The next quarter commences on MONDAY, 28th March. Parents are reminded that BOYS can be admitted only the first week in each quarter.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON, Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

MURRAY V. PARKES.—Subscriptions for the purpose of indemnifying Henry Parkes, Esq., M.P., in the late action will be received and acknowledged by John Davies, 90, York-street; and W. C. Wearne, STANDARD Office, Pitt-street.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON, from 2nd of August, 1869 to 31st of January, 1870.—

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balances on hand, August 1, 1869—Stock	27 12 1	
Bank New South Wales, for alignment posts	9 0 0	
Cash	41 4 5	
		77 16 6
Government endowment for half-year ended August 1st	270 19 0	
Fines. Water Police Office	2 5 0	
		273 4 0
Subscriptions towards culverts:— Mr. T. Lane	6 0 0	
Messrs. Armitage and Harris	4 0 0	
Mr. J. Dillon	10 0 0	
Mr. Johnstone	10 0 0	
		30 0 0
Rates:—Upper Ward	198 1 6	
Lower Ward	216 8 7	
Glenmore Ward	139 6 0	
		553 16 1
Overdraft at City Bank, January 31st	1167 12 3	
Outstanding cheque	6 10 0	
		1174 2 3
		£2108 18 10

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance, City Bank, Aug. 1.	984 9 1	
Outstanding cheque	8 6 8	
		992 15 9
General Expenses		
Insurance	4 10 0	
Legal expenses	35 2 7	
Inspection of pumps	1 15 0	
Lamps, oil, and brooms	2 15 3	
Interest	42 13 8	
Salary, clerk	41 13 4	
Printing, stationery, and advertising	16 14 9	
Inspector of Nuisances	13 0 0	
Election expenses	6 17 1	
Boundary map	1 0 0	
Sharpening tools	1 15 0	
Municipalities Act	4 10 9	
Stamped cheque-book	0 8 4	
Overseer	54 12 0	
Commission	15 14 10	
Petty cash, &c.	10 18 3	
		253 16 6
Works, &c.:— Upper Ward:		
Gas	54 12 6	
Victoria-street	0 19 0	
Old South Head Road	7 16 0	
Underwood-street	26 9 0	
Gordon-street	0 6 0	
Water tables	28 2 0	
Stewart-street	3 6 0	
Paddington-street	6 9 6	
Public well	3 19 2	
William-street	7 18 6	
Regent-street	49 13 3	
Macquarie-street	0 7 6	
Queen-street	0 9 0	
Elizabeth-street	28 2 8	
Cascade-street	0 12 0	
		219 2 1
Lower Ward:		
Gas	64 0 0	
Glenmore Road	19 11 3	
Old South Head Road	3 1 0	
Gipps-street	0 6 0	
Underwood-street	5 0 6	
Church-street	29 6 6	
Williams-lane	10 0 0	
Culvert	66 13 5	
Public well	2 19 2	
Shadforth-street	15 18 6	
William-street	8 15 6	
Water tables	26 3 0	
Hopewell-lane culvert	62 11 9	
Spring-street	24 7 0	
Sarah-street	13 0 6	
		352 13 5
Glenmore Ward:		
Gas	83 15 0	
Reddy-street	3 10 0	
West-street	5 16 0	
Great Thorne-street	6 6 0	
Great Barcom-street	3 4 0	
Comber-street	0 5 6	
M'Lean-street	9 14 6	
Cameron-street	1 2 0	
Public well	2 0 2	
Little Barcom-street	6 17 0	
New South Head Road	101 5 8	
Old South Head Road	1 5 0	
Glenmore Road	16 15 0	
Little Thorne-street	10 5 0	
Water tables	3 9 0	
		239 15 4
Balances in hand January 31st:		
Stock drain pipes	2 6 10	
Cash	39 8 11	
Bank New South Wales for alignment posts	9 0 0	
		50 15 9
		£2108 18 10

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers and other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Paddington.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, vouchers, or other documents in support thereof in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Paddington, have been exhibited to us; that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account, vouchers, or other documents, and that the foregoing is correct.

THOS. COWLISHAW, H. G. NICHOLLS, } Auditors.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following properties have been assessed at the undermentioned amounts, and that a rate of one shilling in the £ on such assessed values has been levied upon the same for the current municipal year:—

ALBERT WARD.
TOWNSHIP ALLOTMENTS.

No. 4 Glover, lots 15 and 16, section 3, £30
8 Glover, part of lot 1, ditto 5, £2
12 Dalgetty, lot 15, ditto 10, £5
16 Owner, lot 14, ditto 27, £2 10s
17 J. C. Renitta, lots 1, 2, and 12, ditto 30, £6 10s
38 Ditto, lots 4 to 10, ditto 30, £14
48 W. Hunter, lot 13, ditto 15, £2 10s
59 C. Wilkinson, lot 11, ditto 25, £2 10s
62 R. T. Harthill, lot 11, ditto 11, £2
66 R. Rich, lot 10, ditto 6, £2 10s
68 J. M'Quilty, lot 4, ditto 11, £2
73 Owner, lot 9, ditto 23, £2
80 J. Lee, lot 6, ditto 24, £2
132 F. Stewart, lot 5, ditto 26, £5
135 W. T. Parkin, lot 12, ditto 25, £2
138 W. T. Munn, lots 12 to 15, ditto 23, £8
142 Owner, lot 2, ditto 27, £2 10s
143 J. C. Renitta, lots 10 and 11, ditto 27, £4
145 R. T. Harthill, lot 3, ditto 30, £2 10s
146 W. T. Hansford, lot 3, ditto 31, £2 10s

MIDDLE HARBOUR.

151 T. Stack, 3 acres land, Long Bay, £2 10s
100 J. Bardwell, 20 acres land, Middle Harbour Road, £10
169 W. Daur, 20 acres, ditto ditto, £10
171½ Owner, 10 acres, ditto ditto, £5
174 J. Walker, 10 acres, ditto ditto, £4
176 R. Sadlear, 10 acres 1 rood 10 perches, £4 10s
181 J. Warren, 5 acres, Long Bay, £2 10s
185 John Burton, 10 acres 2 roods 6 perches, ditto ditto, £5
186 J. C. Rossitter, 5 acres 2 roods 16 perches, £2 10s
190 J. C. Rossitter, 5 acres 12 perches land, Long Bay, £2 10s
192 T. Heylin, 5 acres 2 roods 15 perches, ditto ditto, £2 10s
202 C. W. F. Stein, 5 acres, ditto ditto, £2 10s
207 C. W. Evans, 5 acres 37 perches, ditto ditto, £2 10s
208 Henry Langlands, 5 acres 1 rood 24 perches, ditto ditto, £2 10s
209 Owner, 11 acres 1 rood, ditto ditto, £5
211 J. Brown, 4 acres 3 roods 26 perches, ditto ditto, £2 10s
213 R. M. Stein, 7 acres 2 roods, ditto ditto, £3 10s
226 T. Rice, 15 acres, ditto, Balmoral, £5
227 C. Staples, 3 acres 1 rood 30 perches, ditto, Sirius Cove, £2
228 S. Betson, 1 acre 2 roods, ditto ditto, £2
230 S. Betson, 1 acre 2 roods, ditto ditto, £2
231 C. M'Donald, 7 acres 2 roods, ditto ditto, £3 10s
235 J. M'Laren, 7 acres, ditto ditto, £4 10s
236 Millard Linley, 4 acres, ditto ditto, £2 10s
239 J. Walker, 3 acres 2 roods, ditto, Bradley's Head, £3
241 J. P. Keys, 4 acres, ditto ditto, £2

BELMORE WARD.

70 D. Hicks, lots 1, 2, 3, and 23, section 29, £12
72 R. T. Harthill, lots 1 and 2, section 32, £4
73 W. Woodward, lot 5, section 33, £2
78 Open land, West-street, £8
93½ P. M'Guire, lots 3, 4, 9, section 32, £12
98 Owner, lot 12, section 28, £2 10s
100 F. Downes, lots 11 and 12, section 18, £5.

VICTORIA WARD.

122 Allotment of land, Carr-street, £2 10s
202 Lot 4, section 6, Chuter Estate, £2 10s
247½ J. R. Logan, 2 allotments, William-street, £5.

GEORGE PILE, JUN., Council Clerk.

NOTICE.—I have, THIS DAY, appointed Mr. WILLIAM BUYERS to act as my Attorney in all matters connected with my business until my return from Honolulu.

I have also appointed SOLON S. AUSTIN, Esq., Vice-Consul for the United States of America during my absence.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

Sydney, 24th March, 1870.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Gentlemen,—I beg to offer myself for re-election as a DIRECTOR at the Annual Meeting, to be held on the 26th April, and, if elected, will give my best attention to the interests of the society. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. KING.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of AUDITOR, at the Annual Meeting in April next.
HENRY PHILLIPS.
Pacific Insurance Company.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The undersigned is a CANDIDATE for the vacant AUDITORSHIP.
THOMAS FIELD, 392, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, TIMOTHY JOSEPH KEARNEY, of No. 571, George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Robert Palmer Abbott, of Armidale, in the colony aforesaid, gentleman, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honorable Court, intend to apply, on the last day of the ensuing term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.

Dated this fifth day of March, A.D. 1870.

T. J. KEARNEY.

No. 70-24. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th March, 1870.

SUSPENSION OF WATER SUPPLY.—The water will be SHUT OFF that part of George-street between Park and Liverpool streets, and the whole of Clarence, Druitt, and Park streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for alterations in the mains.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.—ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Scotchmen and their descendants can SIGN the ROLL at No. 160, Pitt-street.

A. TORNING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CHARLES WEBB, Jun., lately in my employ, is no longer authorised to receive money on my account.

T. W. BOWDEN, 154, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.—Notice is hereby given that an assessment upon all the rateable property in this borough has been made, and a rate of One Shilling in the Pound for the current municipal year, upon the assessed annual value of such property, has been levied by the Council thereof.

A Court of Petty Sessions for the hearing of appeals against such assessment will be held at the Water Police Court, Sydney, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April next. Notice of intention to appeal must be given at least seven days before the day appointed for holding the said Court.

The assessment books may be seen at the Council Chambers, St. Leonards, on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 5 p.m.; and every evening from 7 to 9 p.m., during the period required by law.

By order of the Mayor,
GEORGE PILE, JUN., Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, St. Leonards, 18th March, 1870.

CAUTION.—SOCIETY of FRIENDS of FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS, Calcutta.—Persons engaging in Australia for employment on the voyage to India are warned to stipulate for being sent back at the expense of the employer, as their chance of finding work after arrival in India is almost hopeless. This warning is given particularly to grooms intending to come up in charge of horses.

JOHN LEONHARD REUSS, Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, November, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business in Melbourne and Dunedin under the style or firm of J. L. and C. BURKE, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Henceforth the Melbourne business will be carried on by James Louis Burke, under the same style and name as heretofore; and all accounts due to or by the firm of J. L. and C. Burke, in Melbourne, will be paid and received by the said James Louis Burke.

The Dunedin business will henceforth be carried on by Colman Burke, under the style or name of Colman Burke; and all accounts due to or by the firm of J. L. and C. Burke, in Dunedin, will be paid and received by the said Colman Burke.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1870.

JAS. LOUIS BURKE,
COLMAN BURKE.

Witness to the signatures of James Louis Burke and Colman Burke—
GEORGE ELLIOTT BARTON.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

TO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF WOOL.

IRWIN and TURNER continue to make liberal advances on wool, &c., and offer unusual facilities to shippers desirous of consigning to their London agents. Special attention having been paid to this branch of the business for several years, every arrangement has been made for ensuring lowest rates of freight and other charges. Shippers will avoid many heavy expenses by transacting their business through the above firm.

Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY.

IRWIN and TURNER negotiate Sales of Land and House Property, either by Private Contract or Public Auction. Management of City Estates undertaken.

Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE to Shareholders.—Notice is hereby given, that a fifth CALL of 2s 6d (two shillings and sixpence) on each of the contributing Shares in this Company is now made, and will be payable at the City Bank on the 2nd APRIL (next month).

Scrip to be presented at the Bank at time of payment.

By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.
Offices, Spring-street,
Sydney, 21st March, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Intercolonial Exhibition of WINE, to held in Sydney, June 20, 1870. For Schedules and Regulations apply to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary, Sydney.

No. 70-23. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1870.

WATER SUPPLY.—PHILLIP WARD.—Notice.—The water will be shut off the whole of Phillip Ward on MONDAY, the 28th instant, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make alterations in the mains.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

I HEREBY CAUTION the Public against giving CREDIT to any of the Crew of the ship MARTHA RIDEOUT.

CHAS. N. DIXON.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment upon all rateable property within this borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of One Shilling in the Pound, for the current municipal year, upon the assessed value of such property, has been ordered by the said Council, under the provisions of and for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867. Also, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 9th April next, at the Central Police Court, George-street, Sydney, to which any person feeling himself aggrieved by such assessment can appeal, on giving seven days' notice to the Council of such appeal.

G. C. TOMPSON, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Marrickville,
11th March, 1870.

TO IMPORTERS OF HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

We beg to intimate that we are prepared to arrange for the landing of live stock, and for the accommodation thereof at our Yards and Stables, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney; or at our Paddocks at Homebush, on reasonable terms.

DAWSON and CO.,
Stock Agents,
246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO PARTIES having PLEDGES at T. PETERS'S Branch Shop, Liverpool-street, are informed that the shop will be open daily from 2 to 6 p.m., to deliver out the goods.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, Plasterer, &c., of Castlereagh-street, acquaints his friends that he is not the individual referred to in the Police columns of the AFTERNOON TELGRAM and HERALD of 25th March.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.

Members who may desire to pay over their subscriptions are requested to hand the same to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. ALLEN YEOMANS, Squatters' Exchange, No. 267, George-street.

HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Sec.

W. J. DISHER, Consulting Brewer, Brewers' Factor and Engineer, from Melbourne.

The above having just completed his engagement with Messrs. R. and F. Tooth, and having to remain a few weeks longer in Sydney, will be happy to place his services at the disposal of any one in the trade, or those intending to start a Brewery.

Plans and specifications provided.
Royal Hotel, George-street.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.

A RE-SALE of the right to an advance of £300 will take place at the Society's Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 29th instant, at 9 o'clock sharp.

No member in arrears allowed to purchase.

F. MILLER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—F. KIRBY, Theatrical Book Importer, from Market-street, to Pitt-st., next Victoria Theatre.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.— Best quality. ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

DOLLOND'S.—DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.— DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.— Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing forgery or imitation of the name.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, Smith and M'Lean's, and Morewood's, 6 feet, 7 feet, and 8 feet lengths, 26 gauge
Bar and rod iron, all sizes; hoop iron, steel
Pig iron, boiler and Lowmoor plate tubes, and rivets
Water socket pipes, coated 2 to 6 inch.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, to 26 oz. Muntz yellow metal rods, ¼ in. up to 1¼ in.
Chain cables, and anchors, sheathing felt
White lead, black paint, white zinc paint, whiting
Soda crystals, soda ash, glass jar salt
Glenfield starch, W. I. arrowroot, Bath bricks
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, Maravilla cocoa, chocolate
Preserved salmon, herrings, ling fish, cocoa nibs
Tobacco pipes, bluestone, Windsor and Liverpool soap
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in 12-lb. tins
Whisky—Stewart's Kirkliston, in bulk and bottle
Ditto—Old Glenlivet, in bulk, and Dawson's in bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves, hock
Tennent's and Pendreigh's bottled ale and porter
Borthwick's bottled Dublin stout, quarts and pints
Brown and grey papers, printing papers, paper bags.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM HOISTING ENGINES.— 45 cwt. and 35 cwt. hoist, of Alexander Shanks and Son's manufacture
Fencing wire—Ryland's, and Jos. Rowell and Co.'s, Rover XL brand—best annealed drawn—Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12
Galvanized wire rope, woolbagging, seaming twine
Blasting powder, oakum, candlewick, castor oil.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.— 10, 12, and 15 h.p. portable steam engines
Punching and shearing machine, ploughs and harrows
Bourdon's pressure gauges, V. I. R. sheets and belting
Turning lathes, 7½, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds
Drilling machines, cotton waste, Brighton lamps.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Aberdeen.— The undersigned have been appointed Agents in Sydney for the above firm, and have for SALE:—
Preserved salmon and herrings, red herrings, haddocks
Lucca oil, vinegar, assorted sauces, pickles
Jams, jellies, marmalade, capers, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
Indents executed on favourable terms.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.—The undersigned, sole Agents for the sale of Messrs. William Cameron and Co.'s Tobacco, have on hand parcels of Raven and Cable Twist, Orion and Signet Tens and Fives, and are prepared to execute orders for the same. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

BASS'S ALE, new brew, in bulk and bottle. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NAILS.—A well assorted invoice of 200 kegs best French wire Nails, rose heads. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE, by WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street,—
Cornsacks, 2½ lb.
Dray Covers, Christie's make, assorted sizes
Canvas, Christie's, Nos. 1 to 3
Vinegar, Champion's, in quarters and cases
Ale, Bass's, bottled by R. Porter and Co.
Wines, Valckenberg's and Petiot's
Bath Bricks, in 2 dozen cases

MESSRS. WYNDHAM, Wine Growers, have on SALE, at their Depot, 96, New Pitt-street, good matured wines from the celebrated vineyards of
Dalwood
Bukkulla
Orindinna.

PARIS Exhibition 1867. The first Prize for Australian Wine was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to the undersigned for their Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines. Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

WYNDHAM'S AUSTRALIAN WINES, were awarded 8 FIRST PRIZES out of 9 competed for at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, 1869.

GOOD pure Australian WINE supplied in quarter-casks or hogsheads at 4s and 5s per gallon. Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

PRINTING MACHINES, TYPE, PRESSES, and Materials of every description. LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES, INK, and PAPER. Newspaper and Jobbing Ink, from 8s per dozen. GORDON and GOTCH, Printers' Brokers, &c., Sydney and Melbourne.

INDENTS executed by the undersigned on favourable terms. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CURRANTS, EX LATE ARRIVALS. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

HENNESSY'S Three Star (***) Pale BRANDY, 6s per bottle. C. J. ROBERTS, George and Market sts.

YACHT BUILDERS.—12-ounce pure Sheathing COPPER for SALE, by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.—THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign Governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Snider and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/. and 7-m/. bore.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London. Wholesale only.

CLOUZEAU'S BRANDY, for SALE, in bulk and case. The undersigned, agents for this favourite brand, are in receipt of regular shipments. DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO.

SCHWEPPE and CO.'s Soda Water and Lemonade can be obtained of the principal Wine Merchants and Storekeepers in the colony. It is securely packed in cases containing ten dozen, making a most convenient package for transmission to the interior. Manufactory, Berners-street, London. E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret-street.

RUINART'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte noir. — The undersigned receive regular shipments of this celebrated wine direct from the growers, Messrs. Ruinart Père et Fils, Rheims. E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
BRANDY—Martell's, Denis Mounie and Co.'s, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors'
RUM—Preston's 32 to 33 o.p., in hogsheads and quarter-casks
GENEVA—JDKZ, large and small contents
BEER—Tennent's, Fulten's, M'Ewan's, Ind, Cope, and Co.'s, Dawson's, Deetzen's
TEA—Fine congou and orange pekoe
CANDLES—Roubaix and Brandon's, full weights
RICE—Java
COCOA and CHOCOLATE
BLASTING POWDER—Kames and Co.'s
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 6, 7, and 8 feet
WOOLPACKS, Sacks, Bagging, Twine
Lumsden's Brown Paper, Printing Paper, and Paper Bags
One 10 h.p. stationary ENGINE, by C. D. Young and Co.
Two 8 h.p. portable ditto, ditto
One 12 h.p. ditto ditto, by Ruston, Proctor, and Co.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ditto
FENCING WIRE—Ryland's Nos. 8, 10, 11, and 12
OILS and COLOURS—North British Colour Company.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
Ploughs, single and double, by John Gray and Co.
One 8 h. p. portable engine, by C. W. Young and Co., Perth
One 10 ditto stationary ditto, by ditto
One 10 ditto portable ditto, by Ruston, Proctor, and Co., Lincoln
One 12 ditto ditto, by ditto
Centrifugal pumps, Bernays's patent
Muntz's 1¼ nails
North British Colour Co.'s paints, all colours, best quality
Fencing wire, Nos. 8, 10, 11, and 12, best drawn
Kame's blasting powder, 48-lb. kegs
Woolpacks, sacks, bagging, twine
Brown paper and paper bags.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, a Fowler's STEAM PLOUGH, with Windlass, Steel-wire Rope, Self-moving and Claw Anchors, Rope Porters, and all spare gear; all in good working order. Apply to Hon. L. HOPE, Cleveland, Queensland.

ORLANDO JONES'S RICE STARCH
REQUIRES NO BOILING,
PRODUCES A BEAUTIFUL GLAZE,
IMPROVES THE COLOUR OF LINEN,
IRONS WITH FREEDOM,
RETAINS ITS STIFFNESS
IN THE DAMPEST WEATHER.
SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of Goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Steam DONKEY ENGINE, manufactured by Taylor, of Birkenhead. Apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.
These tubes are now being used almost universally in the construction of steam boilers, having either ONE or TWO flues.
They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.
They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.
These Taper Tubes have been in used upwards of 17 years, and above 50,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.
They can be fixed by any boiler-maker, but can only be obtained from the patentees, or their agent, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes, on application.
W. and J. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler-makers, Manchester, England.

KINROSS VINEYARD, RAYMOND TERRACE.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Red wine—V. 1865-66, per dozen....	21s. 6d.	13s.
White wine—V. 1866, ditto	18s.	11s.

Delivered to the steamer at Raymond Terrace.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Rochegrise and Southern Vineyard Company brandy, dark and pale, in quarter-casks, and pale in cases
Martell's and Hennessy's brandies, in bulk, dark and pale
Ditto, ditto ditto, in case, pale; also Hennessy's three star fine old pale brandy
Preston's rum, geneva, JDKZ, and Key, 3 gallons; also, capsuled and labelled
Lowndes's old tom, Stewart's whisky, bulk and case, Glenlivet whisky, in quarter-casks
Dunnville's and Jamison's Irish whisky
Graham's, Carvalho's, and De Castro's port wines
Red wines, in quarter-casks
Garvey's and Gonzalez's sherries, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Jebens and other sherries, in quarter-casks
Clarets, various sizes, in cases
Heidsieck's, Moet's, and Roederer's champagnes
Hocks and moselles of different brands
Maraschino, curaçoa, and assorted liqueurs.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Macquarie-place.

SUGAR MACHINERY.—The Undersigned have on hand:—
1 pair 40-inch underdriven centrifugal Sugar Machines, fitted with a pair of direct-acting steam engines
1 30-inch underdriven centrifugal Sugar Machine, fitted with a direct-acting engine
1 30-inch underdriven centrifugal Sugar Machine, with gear, but without engine
1 pair 40 Sugar Baskets
1 Sugar Cane Mill, rollers 30 x 20, fitted with engine and gearing on one soleplate, with border and all pipes, fittings, juice pump, &c., complete
1 small Cane Mill, rollers 24 x 18
1 400-gallon copper Still, with retorts, &c., complete.
Intending purchasers can inspect any of the above at the stores, opposite Royal Hotel, where every information will be afforded.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—The undersigned have ON HAND several Pumps by the above celebrated maker.
1.16 pumping engine and boiler, all mounted on wheels, and complete in every respect
1.15 centrifugal pump, with spare spindles, discs, &c., driving belt, pipes, and bend
2.12 centrifugal pumps, with pipes, &c.
1.10 ditto ditto
1 6 ditto ditto.
The prices of the above have been reduced as low as possible.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS FOR SHEEPWASHING, &c.—The undersigned have for SALE, the following:—
2 13-inch "Appold's" centrifugal pumps, with 18 feet of wrought iron pipe, foot valve, &c.
1 12-inch ditto ditto
1 10-inch ditto ditto
1 8-inch ditto ditto
1 7-inch ditto ditto.
Wool growers and others about to erect sheep-washing machinery are invited to inspect these pumps, which will be sold at very low prices.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, full weights
Hoop iron, ⅜ to 3 inch
Oakum, Manila rope
Muntz's metal and nails, 16 to 24 oz.
Sperm and black oil
Paint oils, white and red lead.
For SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

NOW LANDING ex SATTARA, LENNOX CASTLE, and WINIFRED:—
Black annealed fencing wire, 6, 8, 10, 12 gauge
Galvanized ditto ditto, No. 8
Shot and musket balls, percussion caps
Looking-glasses, Turkey and scythe stones
Chipping, breaking-up, and garden hoes
Shovels, round and square mouth spades—"Sidaway's" and "Foster's"
Platform weighing-machines—"Avery's"—3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 cwt.
Hobble chains, hames, bright plate; dog chains
Coil chain, ¼ to 1 inch
"Sorby's" chisels, augers, and adzes
WIRE NAILS, 1 to 4; deck spikes
Horseshoes, light and heavy
Sheet zinc, perforated and plain
Galvanized iron screws and nails, wood screws
Rim locks, patent and imitation, 6 and 7 inch
Chaff-cutters — "Samuelson's," and "Richmond and Chandler's"
Chest hinges, handles and locks
SCYTHES, Crown and patent, 36 to 40 inch
Tinmen's solder; tinplates, IC, IX, IXX
BUTCHERS' KNIVES, scissors—G. S. ware
Hemp halters, Hall's blasting and canister powder
Carron boxes, axle blocks, seaming twine
BAGS, 3-bushel; woolpacks, side and end
"B. S. and CO.'S" oils, turps; paints, all colours.
EX XULLA.
American shovels, long and short handle
"Collins's" axes, tomahawks, adzes
COTTON GINS, axe and pick handles.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

MILL BELTS, double and single, best quality. ALDERSON and SONS.

LEATHER FIRE HOSE, copper riveted, best quality. ALDERSON and SONS.

ENAMELLED and KANGAROO KID SKINS always on hand. ALDERSON and SONS.

ENAMELLED and JAPANNED COLONIAL HIDES, best quality. ALDERSON and SONS.

COLONIAL MOROCCOS, all colours. ALDERSON and SONS.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINES.
With the view of bringing these celebrated Wines into more general consumption, Mr. Fallon has decided to reduce the price.
They can be had in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases, at the reduced rates.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents for J. T. Fallon.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Geneva, Key brand, 3 gallon cases; also, 3 gallons, 3-4, 3-8, 3-10, 3-16, and 3 28-32 gallons, capsuled and labelled, 20 u.p. JDKZ, 3 3-32 gallons, capsuled and labelled, 20 u.p.
Hennessy's Brandy, pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, and pale in cases
Ditto ditto, in quarter-casks, 1858 vintage.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

PRINTING PAPER, plain and coloured double copy, double crown, double demy. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SADLER'S Chopping and Filling MACHINES, for SALE. P. ANDREAS, Brickfield-hill.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, in 1 dozen cases. T. R. ALLT, Wine Merchant, 143, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL WINES for SALE, vintage 1869. 4 hogsheads Burgundy, 5 hogsheads Madeira, very superior. Price, 3s. gallon, in order to make a quick sale. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

DAY and MARTIN'S BLACKING.—The undersigned (agents for Day and Martin) are prepared to execute trade orders for Blacking of their manufacture, at a liberal discount off list. YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

SHARP'S best Blasting GUNPOWDER, 600 half-barrels, ex Canaan and Lennox Castle, for SALE by the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 379, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Congou tea, in chests, halves, and boxes
Oolong and hysonskin teas
Tobacco—Raven twist and aromatics
Virginia bird's-eye leaf tobacco
Bottled ale and porter
Saltpetre, in kegs
Deals of various sizes, now in course of landing from the Underley, Canaan, and Mary Ann Wilson
Portland cement
Tinplates, of various marks
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 21st January.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, PARTIES FURNISHING, AND OTHERS.
The undersigned begs to call the attention of the above parties to his unrivalled well-selected stock of CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, KEROSENE LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and GLOBES, &c., and also begs to inform them that he has just received, ex Bruckley Castle, 130 packages of New Goods, comprising as under:—
China Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Sets, China Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets
Ditto Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Dinner Sets for 12, 18, and 24 persons
Complete Suite of Cut Glass, comprising every requisite, Cut Table Bottles
Cut Water Caraffs Cut Saltcellars, Cut Water Jugs
Ditto Pickle Bottles, ditto Tumblers, ditto Wines, ditto Hocks
Ditto Champagne Glasses, sets; Decanters, Flower Tubes, and Exhibition Stands in an endless variety.
The above being all of the newest patterns and designs, an inspection is requested.
JOHN ISAACS and CO., 420, George-street, opposite Joint Stock Bank.

ASSORTED CRATES EARTHENWARE, from £7 5s to £11, suitable for the Island Trade. JOHN ISAACS and CO., 665, and 420, George-street.

TO MERCHANTS, FACTORS, DEALERS, &c., &c., &c.
In ordering through your English agents, ask for, and see that you get goods from THOMAS DOUBBLE, 7 and 18, BARTLETT'S-BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, LONDON, who has been sixteen years established, and supplies CARPET BROOMS, CARPENTERS' BASKETS, WOOD TAPS, FANCY BRUSHES and COMBS, LEATHER GOODS of every variety, PORTMANTEAUS, FANCY TURNERY GOODS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, and every description of goods sold by chemists, brushmakers, stationers, ironmongers, &c., &c.. Wholesale only; one sample order will prove the fact that he is the CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

BASS'S and MARRIAN'S ALE, in barrels
Taylor's London Stout, ditto ditto
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons.
HAZELAND and CO., Lime-street.

PURE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
I have this day appointed Messrs. BURROWS and BARNARD, 422, George-street, as SOLE AGENTS for the sale of my GLEN PARA WINES.
(Signed) DAVID RANDALL.
Sydney, March 24, 1870.
In reference to the above, BURROWS and BARNARD have the pleasure of stating that they will be prepared to supply the above Wines, in case and bulk, in any quantities, on and after the 14th April.
Sydney, March 24, 1870.

SCOTCH-AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, now landed ex Moneta.—The largest stock in the colony, manufactured solely to the order of the undersigned. All stoves guaranteed for durability, economy, and efficiency. These stoves are fast superseding all others. Buyers are invited to call and inspect at 486, George-street, opposite Markets. F. R. ROBINSON, Importer and Manufacturer.

WARMING and HEATING STOVES of all kinds. —Parlour, Bedroom, Hall, Nursery, and Shop Stoves; tailors' iron heaters, new designs; laundry boilers, in copper and galvanized iron; register and half-register grates, at very low prices; stove fittings of all sorts. Stove piping made to order at 1s per foot. F. R. ROBINSON, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 486, George-street.

CHAMPAGNE. CHAMPAGNE.— Just arrived ex Hawkesbury, from London, 150 cases De St. Marceaux and Co.'s celebrated Champagne, all dry wine. C. J. MULLER and CO., 305, George-street, sole agents for the colonies.

BRANDY. BRANDY, BRANDY. Daily expected ex Cid, from Charente via Melbourne, a shipment of 150 cases superior Cognac. C. J. MULLER and CO., 305, George-st., Sole Agents.

EXSHAW'S Brandies and Clarets, now landed and on SALE, by M'Donald, Smith, and Co., Hunter-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE—
BRANDY—Arbouin, Marett, and Co.'s dark and pale
BRANDY—Ditto, 1865, in cases
BRANDY—Henessy's, bulk and case
RUM—Lowndes's 30 o.p., in hogsheads
CLARETS—Medium to choice qualities
CLARETS—First quality St. Estèphe, pints and quarts
PALE ALE—Shepton Mallet, in splendid condition
GENEVA—Key brands, small contents
OILMEN'S STORES — Kincaid's, Whybrow's, and Morton's assorted invoices
CANDLES—De Roubaix and Co.'s, full-weights
SALT—Liverpool coarse, in strong sacks
MUNTZ'S METAL—16 oz. to 24 oz., and nails
BOILER PLATES—6 feet to 8 feet
RICE—Java, in small bags, superior dressed
CEMENT—Portland, White Brothers', a few hundred barrels
WIRE ROPE—¾ inch to 3¼ inch, the best quality
WHITING—in 3-cwt. casks
PAINTS—Patent metallic and other qualities.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
129, Pitt-street.

BRANDY—Arbouin, Marett, and Co.'s choice qualities are regularly received by the undersigned, who are still supplying it in bulk, either pale or dark; and the 1865 vintage in case. The quality of this brand is unsurpassed.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
129, Pitt-street.

CHANDELIERS, CORONA LIGHTS, &c., the largest stock in the colony, newest designs. Patent Gas Stoves, in great variety. CONSTABLE and TURNER, Gas Fitters and Plumbers, 71, Market-street.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED,
Arrol's bottled India pale ale and XX stout, new yellow capsules, very superior quality, in fine condition
Whisky, Irish old still
Whiskies, quarter-casks and bottled, all matured; Cameron's Inverness, Fettercairn, Campbelton, and Mason's old Scotch malt, specially distilled for Australia; Irish old still in quarters, landing ex Moneta
Hollowware, assorted hogsheads; camp ovens, Dobbie and Co.'s
Corks, sodawater, &c.
Sodawater bottles, light green, 2-gross crates; and corks
Soda crystals, Muspratt's caustic soda, in small packages
Earthenware, china, glass, in original packages, in every variety; Bohemian vases and lustres.
MASON, BROTHERS, 183, Pitt-street.

TO IMPORTERS,—FORWARDING AGENCY.— The undersigned, through their own house, G. and R. Mason, Glasgow, and their correspondents, have arranged to undertake the insurance and shipping of goods from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the Continent, at the lowest possible rates.
Special attention given to keep down inland charges in Great Britain.
MASON, BROTHERS, 183, Pitt-street.

SUGAR MACHINERY.
2 40-inch underdriven centrifugal sugar machines with counter gearing complete
2 30-inch underdriven centrifugal sugar machines, with counter gearing complete.
1 sugar cane mill, rollers 24 x 48, fitted with gearing, engine; boiler, and all connections complete
1 small cane mill, rollers 18 x 30, for steam-power, fitted with engine and gearing, on one sole plate, complete
1 ditto, ditto, rollers 20 x 36, ditto, ditto, ditto
1 ditto, ditto, rollers 16 x 24, for cattle power
1 ditto, ditto, rollers 18 x 30. ditto.
On sale at the WATERVIEW DOCK WORKS, Balmain.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Fire Engines, and powerful deep-well Pumps
Iron Gas Tubing, black and galvanized, ⅜ to 3-inch
Beer Engines, 2, 3, and 4 pull
Gospel Oak Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet sheets
Vulcanized Indiarubber Suction and Delivery Tube
Gasfitters' and Plumbers' Fittings of every description.
THOMAS J. BOWN and CO., 99, Bathurst-street.

TO COOPERS.—Coopers' cast-steel Hammers and American Drivers made to order, warranted. TRIGGS and MARR, 197, Clarence-street.

TO MASONS and QUARRYMEN.—Tools of all descriptions always on hand. Cast-steel Bits made and welded to iron rod, from 2 inches to 8 inches. Mauls steeled and guaranteed. TRIGGS and MARR, 197, Clarence-street.

TANKS. TANKS.—TANKS in bond or duty paid. Apply to E. E. Smith, Struth's Wharf.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Best annealed fencing wire, 6, 8, 10
Holloware, tinplates
Plain galvanized iron, 24, 26, 28 gauge, Walker's "Anchor" brand
Corrugated galvanized iron, 5 to 9 feet, Walker's "Eagle" brand
Pig iron, No. 1 Clyde; black sheet iron
Iron pots, camp ovens, air-bricks, sash weights
Plain and perforated sheet zinc
Blister and bessemer direct cast steel
Sorby's sheepshears, seaming twine, and Turkey stone
Brushware, Wing's files, carpenter's patent rim locks, Atkins's planes
Hollis's single and double barrelled guns, patent shot
Blacksmiths' and house bellows
Stockholm pitch, tar, raw and boiled oil, in wood and drums; colza oil, whiting, white and red lead, and paints, all colours
Wire, patent, cut lath, and Walker's horse nails.
JAMES LEVICK and CO., 264, George-street.

DE ROUBAIX JENAR and CO.'S Stearine candles
Fine pale brandy, in bottle, "Fortiter" brand
Fine pale sherry, in octaves and quarters; and London bottled
"Reckitt's" starch, blue, and black lead
Window glass, 12 x 10 to 24 x 18
Lemon juice, in quarter-casks, &c.
JAMES LEVICK and CO.

PEYTON'S IRON BEDSTEADS, of all kinds, at specially low prices. JAMES LEVICK and CO.

TANDSTICKOR'S Matches, at 3s; and Scroggie's Stout, 9s per doz. Douglass and Co.'s, op. Police Office.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney, Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills," Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna, On SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR... Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Giles and Smith's superfine
Randall's superfine
Alexander's superfine
TASMANIAN FLOUR... Emerald Mills superfine
Carrick's Mills superfine
Walker's Mills superfine
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.., Golden Age brand, ½-sacks.
Adelaide wheat
Tasmanian wheat
New South Wales wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's Superfine
Colman's ditto
Noarlunga ditto
BATHURST—Union Mills ditto
CALIFORNIAN—Best brands ditto.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

PRIME CALIFORNIAN OATS, now landing, and for SALE by T. and J. Skinner, 15, Macquarie-place.

PURE MILK, 6d per quart. 140, Darlinghurst Road, near Alberto-terrace.

ADELAIDE JAMS.— A choice assortment of "Wattleville" and "Craiglee" Jams and Jellies, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—Grateful and Comforting.—The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tin-lined packets, labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

TAHITIAN LIMEJUICE. A prime sample in small packages, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated Plain and Fancy BISCUITS. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

BRINSOP STORE.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the inhabitants of Woollahra, that he has now got in a choice and well-selected Stock of Groceries, Packet Foods for Invalids, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Jewellery, Toys, Haberdashery, and other Fancy Goods. GEO. DANSEY, Piper-street.

GENUINE Madras CURRY POWDER; a delicious condiment, manufactured with great care by P. Venctachellum expressly for W. W. Burt, of Sydney. Sold wholesale and retail by H. S. BIRD, Agent, Circular Quay.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, 6s 9d per dozen, at W. Douglass and Co.'s, 508, George-st., op. Police Office.

HAY and STRAW.—Pressed Hay and Straw, for SALE. S. NUTTER, Caledonia Wharf, King-st.

FURNITURE ETC

TO UPHOLSTERERS, CABINETMAKERS, and others.—Just arrived, a large quantity of English HORSEHAIR, and now on SALE at H. G. BENSON'S, 275, Castlereagh-street.

THE GROVER and BAKER celebrated Prize Medal SEWING MACHINES, with the latest improvements, are the most perfect ever manufactured either for family work or manufacturing purposes. Every machine warranted. GORDON and GOTCH, Sole Agents, Sydney.

OFFICE FURNITURE for SALE, four-flap desk, iron safe, eight-day clock, camphor wood chest, portable drawers, table chairs, file of HERALD, &c. L. W. HURFORD, 279, George-street, N.B.—The Office to Let.

SEWING MACHINES, on SALE by the undersigned—

	£	s	d
The "Queen Mab" hand machine, Wilcox and Gibbs's principle ..	£4	4	0
The "Dorcas" ditto ditto, Wheeler and Wilson's ditto ..	5	5	0
The "Penelope" ditto ditto, Wheeler and Wilson's ditto ..	6	6	0
The "Queen Mab," with stand and table ..	7	0	0
The "Little Stranger," shuttle machine ..	7	0	0
The "Dorcas," with stand and table ..	8	0	0
The "Penelope," with stand and table ..	9	0	0
The "Grover and Baker," with polished walnut table and half-case ..	11	10	0
The "Arm Tudor," a manufacturing machine of great capability, and very effective, suitable for tailors, upholsterers, boot makers, harness makers, &c., &c. ..	12	12	0
The "Grover and Baker," superior finish, walnut table and half-case ..	13	0	0
The "Newton and Wilson," elaborately finished, electroplated, &c., &c. ..	15	10	0

J. B. TICKLE, General Importer and Warehouseman, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS of every description at very low prices. Parties furnishing and others will find it to their advantage to purchase of the maker. Children's cots, single and double, at half the usual prices. Note the address—WILLIAM TIGHE, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, &c., 511, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, a BATH CHAIR, nearly new; Barouches, with or without glass fronts; Hampshire and other Buggies. VIAL, Castlereagh-street.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE (late Lawson and Carter). JAMES LAWSON begs to inform his customers and the public that he is now carrying on the business in all its branches solely on his own account. Same address—249, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a Portable Brass Camp BEDSTEAD. 58, Newtown Road.

PASSENGERS for San Francisco.—Bedding, Utensils, &c., at J. NEWTON'S, 161, Kent-street North.

VENETIAN BLINDS. Gauze wire blinds, &c., to order and repaired. J. W. Tarring, 9, Hunter-st.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. — Furniture, iron bedsteads, children's cots, mattresses, palliasses, &c., lowest possible prices. J. NEWTON, 161, Kent-street, near Gas Company.

FANCY PIGEONS for SALE, cheap. Barcom Glen Cottage, Rushcutter Bay. Nuns, Pouters, Jacobins.

J. E. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Furniture Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—SALES at the Rooms for FURNITURE every SATURDAY, and other days according to instructions. OUT-DOOR SALES conducted with every regard to economy and the interests of vendors.
PARTIES who prefer can immediately receive the FULL VALUE IN CASH. Advances made.

THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY (Limited) are willing to act as LONDON AGENTS for any parties preserving meat according to their system. This company commenced meat-preserving at Ramornie, Clarence River, in 1866, and being the originators of this new industry, they have now secured a valuable connection in the PROVISION TRADE, and are consequently in a position to sell to the best advantage. The company will give all necessary information, purchase PLANT and MATERIALS, and sell all PRODUCE in London, on terms which may be ascertained from their Agents, Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Sydney.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

650,000 FEET Maryborough, Colonial, and Oregon Flooring. SEAMER and ROBERTSON, Saw Mills, Bathurst-staeet.

850,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Pine, Cedar, Architraves, Skirting, &c. SEAMER and ROBERTSON, Woolloomooloo Saw Mills.

300,000 FEET Pine Shelving, Hardwood, H. T. and Hardwood Palings, &c. SEAMER and ROBERTSON, Old Parramatta Road, Glebe.

730,000 FEET Hardwood, Pine, Posts, Rails, Palings, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Lane Cove Laths, Girders, &c., &c. SEAMER and ROBERTSON, Steam Saw Mills, Woolloomooloo and Bathurst-street, and Old Parramatta Road, Glebe.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oils, Paints, &c.—E. CURTISS is SELLING OF, on account of leaving the colony.

PAPERHANGINGS, selling at cost price by the bale. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

PAPERHANGINGS. — Everybody who wants them should buy of E. CURTISS, who is selling off.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS is selling off. No reasonable offer refused.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Parties furnishing should call at E. CURTISS'S before purchasing anywhere else.

CHEAP PAPERHANGINGS, newest designs, great variety; Window Glass, &c. W. and W. AYTON, 371, Pitt-street.

900,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and Maryborough flooring; Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes, &c. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

KAURI TIMBER } Squared logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated and plain, "Best Crown Tinned," 5 feet to 10 feet sheets.
SHEET LEAD, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, and 6 lbs.; and Zinc, Nos. 8 and 9.
WIRE NAILS, from 1 inch to 6 inches, assorted gauges.
GALVANIZED WATER PIPE, ⅜ to 1½ inch; Ridging, Guttering, &c., &c.
REGISTER, Half-Register, and Elliptic Stoves.
IRON SKYLIGHTS, D and Bell Traps, Drain Grates, Earthenware and Cast-iron Air Bricks, &c.
CEMENT, Plaster of Paris, Keene's Cement, Chalk, and Whiting.
JENNINGS'S PATENT CLOSET PANS, Urinals, &c., &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants, having arranged for regular shipments of above, are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms.
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

DRAIN PIPES, Chimney Pots, Closet Pans, Paving Tiles, Fire Bricks, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Surry Hills Pottery.

TO BUILDERS. — Waste LIME for SALE. ALDERSON and SONS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.—J. J. CORDES and CO., the patentees and sole manufacturers of the well-known patent wrought nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their trade mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their name and address. Any nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "Ewbank's Nails," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works:—Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

COAL FIREWOOD ETC.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE.
The price of COKE is, THIS DAY, REDUCED to ten shillings per chaldron.
Delivered free of charge for cartage, at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at two shillings per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.
Gas Works, 11th March, 1870.

COALS.—Wanted, a small cargo of small COALS. MARSDEN and SON, Circular Quay.

COKE at reduced price, half chaldren delivered. Coal, Coke, and Tar Yards, 211, Kent-street North.

COAL, Fuel, and Produce, best quality.—Every description delivered with dispatch. Warburton, Sons, Pyrmont.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

NOTICE.
J. ROBERTSON wishes to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the general public for the liberal patronage he has received for the past twenty-five years, and to inform them he is now prepared to supply all descriptions of vehicles and materials at a lower rate than any other establishment in the colonies.
Having the largest premises, and the largest and most perfect and extensive machinery, he is bound to sell at reduced prices, and is determined to refuse no reasonable offer. Sketches of anything in the trade for intending purchasers will be forwarded on receipt of application.
The proprietor would recommend all before they purchase anywhere, to call and see the following, now on SALE—
Concord, cut-under, eureka, slide-seat, and sociable buggies
Cut-under and gipsy sociables, cab-phaetons, with and without doors, first-class barouche, for one or two horses
Surveyors' and express waggons, gipsy and side-door gipsy waggons
Spring and pagnel carts, grocers' and wholesale warehouse carts
Bicycles, tricycles, and velocipedes
Wheels, of every description, with and without tyres
Wheelstuff, of every description, dressed or in the rough
Bent buggy felloes, blue gum felloes, spokes, of every description (rough or dressed), turned stocks, bored and morticed, and every description of coach materials.
ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, 483, 485, 487, 489, and 491, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

£5 SET New Silver-mounted Gig and Buggy HARNESS; best stock Saddles, 50s. Gibson's.

WANTED, a good useful old HORSE, one accustomed to bush preferred. Lenehan, Brothers, 722, George-st.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a Pair of superior Bay GELDINGS, from the country; good in any kind of harness or saddle; warranted; to be sold cheap, with a trial. Apply to the owner, 236, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, Turnout Seat BUGGY, light set of Harness. £3. 326, Elizabeth-street South.

FOR SALE, Spring CART, £9; superior-built Cart, £16, suitable for a butcher; Tip Dray, £8; Spring Carts and Vans of every description. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

GOOD Dogcart and plated Harness, £16; Grey Mare, £4; trial. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-st.

FOR SALE, at Kiss's Bazaar, a first-class Side-saddle HORSE; a well-bred buggy horse.

FOR SALE, handsome American WAGGONETTE, with top, carries six persons comfortably; pole and shafts, cheap; also, light American WAGGON, HORSE, and HARNESS. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 4 stanch CART HORSES. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a young sound saddle HORSE. Mr. WALKER, Corn Store, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a first-class Lady's Quilted All-over Side-Saddle, Bridle, and Saddle Cloth, second-hand; also three good second-hand Gentlemen's Saddles cheap; Spring-cart Harness, 35s. W. GAYDON, Saddler, William-st.

FOR SALE—the owner having no use for it—quiet Black MARE, saddle or dogcart, quite sound; price, £6. Apply 101, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, good second-hand baker's CART and BUGGY cheap. Lily, coach factory, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, handsome bay COB, used to any work. Would change for small pony. 108, Cumberland-st.

FOR SALE, good Saddle and Harness HORSE, perfectly quiet. G. HAYWOOD, 209, Lower George-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Middle Harbour	40 acres
Bungonia	3 allotments
George's River	120 acres
Castlereagh	200 acres
Towrang	4 allotments
Dural	80 acres
Gosford	50 ditto
Picton	50 ditto
Yass	2 allotments
East Maitland	68 acres
Berrima	80 ditto.

For full particulars apply to DAWSON and CO. Land and Estate Agents, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 2 HOUSES, in Campbell-place, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms and kitchen, and 4 rooms and kitchen, and baker's oven, shed and outhouses, large yards and fruit trees, in first-class condition. Apply No. 6, Campbell-place, off Riley-street.

BIGGA.—For SALE or to LET, the FARM and Homestead occupied by Samuel Blackman, containing 550 acres of rich land; immediate occupation; title, Torrens's. J. C. PETERS, George-street.

BALMAIN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, in Evans-street, near Glebe Island abattoirs, 30 x 86, £21 allotment; £3 deposit, and the remainder to be paid in three years. Apply to Mr. KELLY, on the ground. Cash and deeds given. No interest.

SYDNEY COMMON.—For SALE or Lease, Allotments of Land in any direction. C. J. Peters, Mort's-passage.

RANDOLPH NOTT, Land and Estate Agent, 395, George-street Sydney.
City Estates managed; Property Sales effected; Mortgages negotiated.
INSURANCES on DWELLING-HOUSES and FURNITURE in the best offices at unusually low rates.
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SURRY HILLS—Five substantial Brick Houses, £1100
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PURE BRED SAXON MERINO RAMS.
Bred by Edward King Cox, Esq., Rawdon, Mudgee.
The drop of Spring 48.
Now six months old.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed by E. K. Cox, Esq., of Rawdon, Mudgee, to offer for private SALE, 700 young Rams of the pure Saxon Merino breed, in one lot. No rams have been selected out of the flock, Mr. Cox preferring to sell the whole of them in one lot rather than allow selections to be made.
Price £2 10s per head for the lot. Terms, cash; or an approved bill would be taken. Delivery to be given and taken at Rawdon.
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PURE-BRED SAXON MERINO MAIDEN EWES.
To Sheep Breeders.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Edward King Cox, Esq., Rawdon, Mudgee, to offer for private SALE, 700 pure-bred Saxon Merino Ewes, maidens, 2½ years old, for delivery at Rawdon, near Mudgee.
To gentlemen desirous of forming a Stud Stock the present is a desirable opportunity of purchasing Maiden EWES, the quality of which cannot be surpassed. If desired, Mr. Cox would, without extra charge, put some of his pure bred Rams with the Ewes for a period before leaving Rawdon. Price, 8s. per head. Terms cash, or an approved bill would be taken.
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FOR SALE.
A pure bred Brahmin BULL (imported).
Also,
10 Ewes and 1 Ram, half-bred, Southdowns.
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FOR SALE.
2000 Bullocks, 2 to 6 years old
500 Speyed Cows, ditto ditto
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IMPORTED PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL.—For SALE, that splendid Bull, "GARIBALDI IV.," imported by A. A. Dangar, Esq.
For full particulars into pedigree apply to DAWSON and CO., Stock Agents, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUPERIOR CATTLE PROPERTY.
For SALE, by private contract, to close a partnership, the whole or half-interest in
THE TELAMON STATION,
on the Logan River, sixty miles distant from Brisbane, with 4400 head (more or less) of superior well-bred cattle.
Area 160 square miles, 8000 acres of which have been secured by the lessees, and will become an absolute freehold under the new Act. The run is divided into paddocks by fences and impassable creeks.
The Cattle are very quiet and well-bred, the country is of good fattening quality, and there is a ready sale at Brisbane and Ipswich for all the cattle as soon as they are fat.
It is rarely so desirable a property is in the market, and any one in search of a really good investment is recommended to inspect it at once. It can be reached in three days from Sydney.
Full particulars on application to HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE. — Imported pure Shorthorn BULL, "Daisy Duke," by Grand Duke of Lancaster, dam Daphne 3rd, by Oxford.
Can be seen at Marsden's Retreat, Haslem Creek, where pedigree may be inspected. For particulars apply MARSDEN and SON, Circular Quay.

QUEENSLAND.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, Five 10-mile BLOCKS of first-class country on the Paroo River, having a never-failing supply of water, together with a mixed herd—chiefly Herefords—of Cattle, numbering 600, more or less.
Looking to the extent of country offered, with only a small herd of cattle, this station would suit either a capitalist or a man of limited means; and the purchaser would have the choice of three leading markets—Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide—for the disposal of his cattle.
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FOR PRIVATE SALE.—
A valuable SHEEP STATION, with about 13,000 SHEEP, within an easy distance of a shipping port, 30 miles of which is by railway. The improvements are on a most liberal scale, with paddocks to run 7000 sheep. Terms exceedingly easy.
Apply to HARRISON and JONES, Sydney.

STORE WETHERS.—5000 for SALE. D. COOPER and CO.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 3 o'clock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND SUPREME COURT AT DENILIQUIN.

Mr. PHELPS asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. The number of committals made by the several Courts of Petty Sessions at Wentworth, Hay, Wilcannia, Menindee, Balranald, and other Courts of Petty Sessions, to the Court of Quarter Sessions and Supreme Court at Deniliquin since such Courts have been established at Deniliquin? 2. Is the Colonial Secretary aware that many serious criminal cases fall through in these regions, owing to the reluctant manner in which witnesses give evidence, fearing the cost and loss by absence from employment and business in consequence of the enormous distance and the great expense in time and money if bound over to prosecute? 3. Has the Colonial Secretary the means of informing the House how many such cases are believed or supposed to have occurred since the date aforesaid; and if not, will he cause inquiry to be made, with a view of affording such information to the House?"

Mr. COWPER replied that since the establishment of the Circuit Court at Deniliquin 67 cases had been tried, namely—In January, 1866, 13, in July 13; in January, 1867, 9, in July 3; in January, 1868, 18, in July 1; in April, 1869, 7, in October 13. The committals were as under: Deniliquin, 37; Hay, 19; Wentworth, 4; Moama, 2; Euston, 2; Balranald, 1; Urana, 1; Jerilderie, 1. The committals from these towns in no way affected the Wagga Wagga circuit. He believed the hon. member had already moved for some information upon this subject, and he would presently lay upon the table of the House a return to an address giving the information asked for.

MR. ALEXANDER BERRY'S CLAIM.

Mr. GARRETT asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Are the Government aware that Mr. Alexander Berry has preferred a claim for a deed of grant for examination by the Court of Claims for 590 acres of land, situate at the entrance of the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven rivers, known as Comerong Island? 2. Is not the said land still in possession of the Crown? 3. Do the Government intend to enter a caveat against Mr. Berry's claim for such land?"

Mr. FORSTER, in reply, said that Mr. Berry's claim had been remitted to the Court of Claims for investigation. It was alleged that the land had been in Mr. Berry's possession since 1833. No caveat had been lodged against Mr. Berry's claim, but the Crown Solicitor had been instructed to watch the case.

CASE OF MR. THOMAS HYDE.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Have any petitions or letters been received by the Secretary for Lands from Mr. Thomas Hyde, of Coota Creek, Wood's Flat, near Cowra, with reference to a free selection of land made by him; if so, when? 2. Have either of such petitions or letters been replied to? 3. Have the Government determined upon refusing to sanction such selection?"

Mr. FORSTER replied that two letters had been received from Mr. Thomas Hyde, and also one from Mr. Driver. Mr. Hyde's letters were replied to. The Government have decided to reverse the forfeitures which took place in consequence of Mr. Hyde not residing on the portion actually applied for, provided he proves residence on the portion which it was alleged he intended to select, and pays the extra deposit due on 6 acres 3 roods.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KING presented a petition from sixty-seven licensed victuallers against the bill to limit the number of licensed public-houses.

Mr. LACKEY presented a petition from the Bench of Magistrates at Liverpool, against the removal of the Clerk of Petty Sessions at that place.

Mr. FARNELL presented a petition from Mr. John Busby, asking for redress for not having obtained a grant of land which was promised to him on his arrival in the colony, having fulfilled all the conditions which entitled him to it.

These petitions were received.

REPORT.

Mr. MACLEAY brought up a report of the select committee on railway extension, and it was ordered that the document be printed.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table a return, in part, of the trials and committals in the Riverina district; and a report on Government asylums for the infirm and destitute for 1869.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

Mr. FORSTER laid on the table a paper relative to the proposed distribution of the subordinate roads of the colony.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, without notice, when the report of the Inspector of Charities with reference to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, at Parramatta, would be out of the hands of the Government printer?

Mr. COWPER promised to make inquiry.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Treasurer, without notice, when copies of the return in reference to the Superannuation Fund would be laid on the table.

Mr. SAMUEL said the return was laid on the table some time ago, and was now in the hands of the printer.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTED GOODS.

Mr. WILSON moved, as a formal motion,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House,—1. Copies of all cases of arbitration upon imports subject to ad valorem duty, since 1st January, 1867, shewing, respectively, the name of importer, name of ship, and where from, names of sworn appraisers, names of the officers who challenged the values, with the result and cost of each arbitration. 2. A return shewing the number of post entries for additional duty, issued and obtained since 1st January, 1867, the name of importer, name of ship, where from, and the names of the officers challenging, the dates of their appointments, and the amounts of salary attached to their office. 3. A return shewing all seizures made by the landing-waiters since 1st January, 1867, on account of misdescription, illegal landing, or any other cause; shewing also the names of the seizing officers, the cause of seizure, the amount of duty paid on such seizures, and the seizures given up on payment of duty; also by whose authority the seizures were given up, whether by Collector or Colonial Treasurer."

The motion was agreed to.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. DRIVER moved, as a formal motion,—"That the consideration in committee of the Sydney Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, which lapsed by reason of this House being counted out on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, be restored to the paper, and stand an order of the day for Tuesday next."

The motion was agreed to.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the order of the day, for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, "That the Matrimonial Causes Bill be read a third time," being read,

Sir JAMES MARTIN said he stated on a former occasion that he did not think it would be right to allow a bill of this magnitude to pass the Assembly without as full a discussion of it as possible. He intended at that time to take more trouble in the consideration of the question than he had since been able, from pressure of other matters, to take. Notwithstanding that, he did not think he should be discharging his duty were he not to state the objection which he had to this measure. The Act of the Imperial Parliament, on which this bill was based, was passed no longer back than 1857. Up to that time the law of England prohibited divorces. [Mr. BUCHANAN: No.] He repeated that previous to the passing of the Act in 1857 the law of England prohibited divorces. Up to that time divorces could only have been brought about in the mother country by an Act of the Legislature. An Act of the Legislature could rescind any contract. There was no tribunal for decreeing divorces in the mother country until 1857. But in the absence of any law, in many instances before that time, Parliament did make, in particular cases, laws for the purpose of bringing about divorces. But it could not be said that the law of England, previous to 1857, allowed divorces. It did nothing of the kind. The first instance of a divorce being sanctioned by Act of Parliament occurred not so very long ago. We had only to go back little more than two centuries to find the first instance of a bill passing through the Imperial Parliament, decreeing a divorce. Some mention was made of a divorce in the time of Queen Elizabeth; but on an examination of that precedent it would be found that it was not that complete divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, which was contemplated by the measure now before the House. There was no recorded instance of any such divorce in the mother country, except by Act of Parliament, previous to the year 1857. Under these circumstances it might be regarded that the absence of any legal ground to enable any judicial tribunal to decree a divorce showed that during all those ages from the introduction of Christianity down to 1857, public opinion did not demand the enactment of any such law. And when we compared the state of morality in the mother country with the state of morality of any other country we have any record of, he thought it would be admitted that the comparison would be in favour of the mother country. Under these circumstances it could not be denied that the introduction of the law of 1857 was a very great experiment, an experiment which was not tried until those who had advised it had failed in many attempts. The most distinguished man, both in Parliament and out of Parliament during the last thirteen or fourteen years, had opposed the passing of this bill. No doubt that equally distinguished men took an opposite view; but he thought that this enactment had been assented to on sufficient grounds. He had read many of the speeches made in both Houses of Parliament on the subject, and he had failed to discover any reason such as in his judgment warranted the passing of this law. It was in that state of mind that he came to the consideration of the despatch of Lord Stanley, which reached this country in 1868, some months after the passing of the Act in the Imperial Parliament, and when he held office with his hon. colleague opposite (Mr. Cowper). That despatch remained some months without any notice being taken of it, but, being pressed by the Home Government for an answer, we sent a reply the substance of which was that we declined to submit a bill legalising divorce in this colony, that we regarded the experiment as being a very doubtful one, that the innovation was very great, and that under all the circumstances the best course that we could take would be to postpone any action in the matter and wait the result of the experiment in England. He could not see that the experience which had been had of that measure in the mother country during the last thirteen years had removed any objections made to the measure in the first instance. One would imagine that a measure like this making a greater change in our laws than any measure yet introduced in the country, would not have been brought forward excepting some demand had been made from some portion of the community that we should take the course now proposed. He should have expected that a number of cases of individual hardship would have been submitted to justify this interference, and that the table of the House would have been loaded with petitions from all parts of the country in favour of this bill. In 1861 or 1862, a bill of this kind was introduced into the House, and on that occasion some twenty-five petitions were presented from all parts of the colony and all sections of the community against its passing. After the bill had been two years before the Parliament one petition, and one only, was sent in in favour of the law. The hon. mover said that the bill was only opposed by the Catholic clergy, but he denied that that was the fact, and he was very much disappointed and surprised to hear Commander Onslow state that he was going to vote in favour of the bill on the ground that all the Roman Catholic members of the House were banded together against it. [Commander ONSLOW: That was only one and the weakest reason.] He could hardly imagine a worse. It was quite a mistake to suppose that the opposition to divorce arose in the Roman Catholic Church because marriage was regarded as a sacrament. In the Greek Church divorce was as strongly prohibited as in the Roman Catholic Church, although in that Church marriage was not regarded as a sacrament. By the law of Christian Europe—excepting in England—until the Council of Trent, the marriage contract might be entered into without the intervention of a priest. A man and a woman could do so verbally in the same way as they entered into any other contract, and such marriages were recognised by ecclesiastics and everybody else until the Council of Trent. The only manner in which this Church interfered was to discredit and to discourage these marriages on social grounds—on account of the uncertainty that hung about the legitimacy or otherwise of the children, and of all the relations of social life. There was great uncertainty about those relations by reason of persons being able to enter into the marriage contract in a way which it was not necessary to have certified by special witnesses. The Council of Trent issued a canon to the effect that for the future marriage should take place before a priest in holy orders, the main reason for appointing a priest to solemnise the marriages being that he was a man who could give the most authentic testimony of the contract. That rule, then, became the rule of Christian Europe, and wherever the Roman Catholic religion was in existence. At that time Scotland was Protestant, and was not, therefore, affected by the decree of the Council of Trent. In Scotland marriages could now take place in the same way as they could have taken place all over Europe, excepting in England, before the Council of Trent. But in Scotland marriages of that kind were discountenanced by respectable people and by clergymen. But, nevertheless, the Scotch people were so wedded to this system, which had been condemned over and over again, in Parliament and out of Parliament, and their prejudice in favour of it was so great, that wherever the Scotch people went they tried to cram their practice down the throats of other people. In England, more than a thousand years ago, a constitution, as it was then called, came into operation which required that a legal marriage should be solemnised by a priest in orders. That had continued to be the law of England until the passing of the Marriage Act, some few years since. When we compared the morality of England with that of other countries of the world we found that it stood high; and he asked whether it was not owing to these stringent requirements, first that marriages were contracted by the intervention of clergymen, and, secondly, to the impossibility of getting a divorce except by Act of Parliament. He did not desire to argue the question at all on scriptural grounds, because he was quite sure that eminent divines and others had put widely different interpretations on the various texts of Scripture relating to divorce. He, therefore, should confine himself to the social aspect of the question, and it seemed to him that those ecclesiastics who for ages were the most literate, the most moral, and the most able persons in existence, who were for a long period almost the only educated classes, were the persons who might be expected to take an interest in a subject such as this, and they at all events were most competent to discuss questions of this nature. They considered that it was to the interests of society that persons who were the parents of children should remain bound together if only for the purpose of bringing up and educating their children, of making them moral and useful citizens. These were duties which no ecclesiastical, which no municipal law, but which the natural law had imposed on parents. If parents were allowed to separate as they pleased, all kinds of evils would arise; and more especially among the poorer classes would it be the case that upon the mother would be thrown the duty of bringing up the children. It was because of the danger that would arise in this way that the idea had pervaded the minds of all thoughtful persons that this relation should remain permanent, and that the necessity of its permanency should be planted in the mind of the public. That notion was renounced even long before Christian times. He did not desire to trouble the House with reference to the marriage laws of countries in ancient times. They did not clearly know in their early days what their laws were on the question of divorce. Until the year 224 before Christ, for seven centuries there was no recorded instance of a divorce in the Roman republic. For 525 years nothing of the kind ever took place there. It was precisely during that period that we found all those venerable instances of Roman virtue, courage, and enterprise. They found there the greatest amount of morality, the greatest amount of heroism, the greatest amount of those good qualities which people praise, during that period when there was no recorded instance of a single divorce. The women were chaste, the men were brave. Small as the country was, they found that it had subdued all other countries, until, in after years, they became the masters of the universe. Whatever the laws were, the opinion of the Republic was that the marriage should be permanent; they knew that the opinions of mankind had been pretty much the same in all part of the world. However the laws prohibited divorce, but the expediency of denying it was so implanted in the mind that it was denied. And that was the best period of Roman history. In Pagan times this conviction of the inexpediency of the violation of the marriage contract must have arisen from its inherent necessity—that violation which was now sought to be made so facile a thing. Let them compare that state of things with that which occurred afterwards—when they had facilities for divorce—when all a man had to do was to say to his wife, "go," and when she had only to say "go"—when they could divorce each other. The immorality became so great at one time that persons would not enter into this marriage contract. A law had to be passed, and it was enforced for some period, to compel persons to enter into this negociation. The best proof of the immorality of these times could be found in the fact that a Roman empress used to go nightly to the common stews to subject herself to the embraces of fifteen or twenty persons, and yet was still allowed to retain her position. What must have been the state of morals when the Roman empress should do this, and the people allow her to retain that position. In the poets and historians of these times they had some most startling passages, showing things almost as bad. We had the case mentioned in one of the poets of a woman who married five husbands in eight months. And even there were many more remarkable things mentioned. Among the remarkable persons who had discussed this question in the present times, he would refer only to two. He would refer to them because they were regarded as the great free thinkers of the past century. They were not Roman Catholic priests or archbishops or clergymen of any Church, but two great men of the last century—one of them the greatest historian the world ever saw, the other, if not as great, a very eminent one, both of them as *little* trammelled by prejudice as anyone who ever lived. The first was Gibbon, who, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," after speaking of this law of marriage, of divorce, of the changes which had taken place, of the laxity induced in the empire, makes these remarks. He asked the House to pay special attention to them because they were written not by a man desirous of bolstering up the condition of any Church, but by a man having no object whatever to gratify, but of declaring and putting forth to the world what he considered to be the truth. If there was any complaint made against him it was that he throughout his book did everything to sneer at ecclesiastics. Yet this man writes these observations; he says, "A specious theory," and he would apply that to his friend and those who supported him. "A specious theory is confuted by this free and perfect experiment, which demonstrates that liberty of divorce does not contribute to happiness and virtue. The facility of separation would destroy all mutual confidence and inflame every trifling dispute. The minute difference between a husband and a stranger, which might so easily be removed, might still more easily be forgotten, and the matron, who in five years can submit to the embraces of eight husbands must cease to reverence the chastity of her own person." These were the terms in which Gibbon speaks of this marriage contract in the days of that great empire. He was aware that that argument might be used, that it may be said that one country might be so moral as not to derive any injury from a law by which another would be greatly prejudiced. But, after all, security was in the morals of a country. It might be said that that argument was an answer to my reference to the days of the old Roman Republic. His reply to that argument was that our laws should be so framed as to engender the spirit of morality; that they should not frame laws which would lead the public, bit by bit, to the certainty of arriving at a conclusion that this is a contract which it mattered not whether it continued or not. The other passage to which he was going to invite the attention of the House was from Hume, an historian, one of the most acute men who ever lived, and a free-thinker as he was generally considered, says, in his essay on polygamy and divorce, in which he put the argument both ways:—"At the time when divorces were most frequent, and the Roman marriages were most rare, Augustus was obliged by penal laws to force men of fashion into the marriage state, a circumstance which is scarcely to be found in any other age or nation. The more ancient laws of Rome which prohibited divorce are extremely praised by Dionysius Halicarnassus. Wonderful was the harmony says the historian, which this inseparable means of interest produced between married persons, while each of them considered the meritable necessity by which they were linked together, and abandoned all prospects of any other choice or establishment." And he thought when he found such authorities as these, who it could not be pretended were the tools of priests or bishops, speaking in the interests of society, but desiring to make the lessons of history valuable for those who came after them—when they found them deliberately recording their notions to this effect, did it not seem rash that, without a single petition from any quarter, the hon. member should come down and attempt to rush a bill of this kind through the House, without giving the public an opportunity to consider it? A general opinion existed that the difficulties put in the way of divorce can only arise or exist in Roman Catholic countries. That was altogether an error. In the United States the law in the several States was very different. In some states a divorce could only take place by the Legislature; in others, the Courts could grant it for particular causes; and again, in others, for incompatibility of temper. What was the state of society that would allow divorce to take place for incompatibility of temper? They had better go back to the old Roman system. Practically there was no difference, because this incompatibility of temper would be shown by desiring divorce. It was another term for a free power to annul their contract. They had not got so far as that, although a Minister of the Crown has deliberately stated his opinion in favour of a law like that—a law which carried us back to the French revolution. He did not know whether they had anything else like it.

Mr. FORSTER: I did not say so.

Mr. MARTIN: I understood so.

Mr. BUTLER: I understood him to say so.

Mr. MARTIN: I am glad to hear the hon. member does not admit that he said anything of the kind. I am glad to find that the hon. member was misunderstood.

Mr. FORSTER: I do not think I did say so.

Mr. MARTIN was glad that no hon. member of the House had expressed an opinion of that kind. In the heat of the French revolution, when the uneducated classes got the upper hand, when they took out of the hands of the educated middle classes, and assumed practically the government themselves by their Jacobin clubs and other clubs, they certainly made many similar changes of value in the interests of human freedom, changes of a very remarkable character, and among these changes they gave full liberty of divorce. In three months, in the city of Paris, there were recorded 2500 cases of divorce. Records were kept not only of marriages, births, and deaths, but of divorces, which for a long period were more numerous than the marriages. That was when the wild theory of the community of wives came in, when many persons thought it was a relic of barbarism that one woman should be tied to one man. By reason of this, thousands of divorces were brought about. In these times they were beginning to regard the marriage tie as of no moment. They all knew what was the state of that country in other respects during that time. It was the most wretched period in civilised history. No man's life was safe for a moment; no man's property was safe. There was a disruption of the ties by which society was held together by that state of things. He was not speaking particularly of the reign of terror, but afterwards, when they had time to recover themselves, that was coexistent with the abolition of this marriage tie, and this great facility thrown in the way of polygamy. Although, with the establishment of a settled government in France, many changes took place there and in Europe, still the poison which was implanted in the morals of the European communities remained to a large extent. French views of practice and morals became fashionable, because men of great ability advocated some of these changes. The fascinations of their eloquence, continually inculcating these views, made them popular; and among other places they were made popular in Prussia. The other night a reference was made to that country, and if it were worth while he could enlarge on the state of things existing there. A short time ago the liberty of divorce was so atrocious that petitions were sent from all parts of the country to put a stop to it. The change that had been made, although a great one, had not brought back the country to its proper position. It was not exactly in the position of the most degraded of civilised communities, Wallachia and Moldavia. In those places any person could divorce either husband and wife and one met in society young women who had been married half a dozen times. The whole state of society was in confusion. They had convents there with parks, gardens, and servants, where young ladies could retire and might receive single gentlemen to lodge them whenever they liked; and they were regarded as recluses for purposes of piety and retirement from the turmoil of life. In Persia, even at the present day, a stranger going there might marry a daughter of the highest person in the land and live with her until he went away, when it was a regular thing to leave her and the children. It was merely a marriage during residence. By introducing this bill they would weaken the opinion of the indissolubility of the marriage contract, and possess the public mind with an idea that it was a contract that might be done away with. They would reduce themselves to the level of Scotland. (Laughter.) In Glasgow illegitimate births were always in excess of the legitimate ones. [Mr. BUCHANAN: Oh, no; altogether false.] The people who prepared statistics were acquainted with the law, and did not call the children of legal marriages illegitimate. Glasgow was the most drunken and most immoral city in the world. [Mr. BUCHANAN: And the richest too.] But this clause was not exactly identical with the law of Scotland; there a divorced person could not marry the person with whom the adultery was committed. It was evident that if a law of the kind was passed adultery would be committed for the very purpose of bringing about such a marriage. The hon. and learned member read in support of his argument the following extract from the works of Chancellor Kent, whom he described as the most eminent jurist of the United States, and one whose opinions were held in the highest respect by all the Judges of England:—"It is very questionable whether the facility with which divorces can be procured in some of the States, be not productive of more evil than good. It is doubtful whether even divorces for adultery do not lead to much fraud and corruption. I have had occasion to believe, in the exercise of a judicial cognisance over numerous cases of divorce, that the sin of adultery was sometimes committed on the part of the husband for the very purpose of the divorce. Some of the jurists are of opinion that the adultery of the husband ought not to be noticed, or made subject to the same animadversion as that of the wife; because it is not evidence of such entire depravity, nor equally injurious in its effects upon the morals, and good order, and happiness of domestic life. Montesquieu, Pothier, and Dr. Taylor, all insist that the case of husband and wife ought to be distinguished, and that the violation of the marriage vow, on the part of the wife, is the most mischievous, and the prosecution ought to be confined to the offence on her part." This was a condemnation of the bill by the highest authority. Where did the hon. and learned member get the 13th clause of the bill? Not from the law of England.

Mr. BUCHANAN: "I found it in the law of God."

Sir JAMES MARTIN: He did not know yet that they could recognise the hon. and learned member as the exponent of that law. It was the first time that he had heard a person, when challenged to find a precedent, appeal to the laws of God. Who authorised him to expound those laws? It was almost going back to the days of Mahomet. The hon. and learned member might endeavour to elevate his opinion into something very grand, but after all it was nothing but his individual opinion. Although he might believe it was the law of God, he was not going to persuade them that it was so because he said it.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Do you deny it?

Sir JAMES MARTIN: The law of England was in these words: "It shall be lawful for any husband to present a petition to the Court praying that this marriage may be dissolved on the ground that his wife has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery, and it shall be lawful for any wife to present a petition to the Court, praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy or bestiality, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years or upwards. And every such petition shall state as distinctly as the nature of the case permits the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded." That was the limitation which the lawgivers of England had fixed. That which the hon. and learned member wished to tell them was the law of God went beyond that. The whole of Christian Europe was acting in contravention of the law of God, and yet that law had not been discovered until the hon. and learned member found it. (Laughter.) Were they to set aside the whole experience of history when they were told that there was no precedent? The opinion of the hon. and learned member was not all-sufficient with him. He ventured, notwithstanding the high-sounding title he had given those utterances of his, to examine and see if they were based upon reason and common sense. The opinions of the celebrated men he had referred to were dead against this thirteenth clause. But the hon. and learned member cared not for them—they were altogether inferior to himself as interpreters of the law of God—they had no Divine inspiration in the matter, and he had—and therefore, because he said it was the law of God, no man must open his mouth and bark at it; they must bend the head and bow the knee because he said it was the law of God. He (Sir James Martin) said it was not common sense, it was nonsense. The adultery of the husband and the adultery of the wife were not like cases. Nothing could be more different—public opinion all over the world was against that view. No man, except the philosophers of the French Revolution, who had unhinged society, had ever held such an opinion. This supposed law of God was utter nonsense, no one believed anything of the kind. If a woman committed adultery she might palm off the issue of some other person upon her husband, but a man could not palm off the issue of another woman upon his wife. (Hear, hear.) That was the reason why they should not apply the same rule in one case as in the other. Then the hon. member had a clause in his bill which authorised persons committing adultery to marry. The law of Scotland did not tolerate anything of the kind; and public opinion was rapidly coming to the same conclusion in the mother country. There had been cases within the last few years where adultery had been committed with the express purpose of after marriage. He referred to the notorious case of the Marquis of Waterford, and also to that of Codrington v. Codrington. The hon. member (Mr. Buchanan) had spoken of the hardship of a man honourable and respectable being tied to a woman the most degraded. Everybody must admit that. But the cases the hon. member pictured, compared with the whole population of the country or of the world, were utterly insignificant. We could not frame laws in view of each particular case of hardship. If we attempted to do that, we should run into the danger of causing injury in a thousand other directions. They must legislate for the general interests of the community, and if, upon the whole, it was better that those cases of individual hardship should exist than that this tie should be dissolved, he said let the hardship continue, but let society be protected. (Cheers.) Nothing would be more dangerous than to square our legislation with a few individual instances. That was the course pursued at the revolution, by persons who thought they were wiser than all the wise men who had preceded them. Among other disadvantages of the law as it existed in the mother country, was the great injury which arose from the familiarising of the public mind with the depravities brought before the Divorce Court. For the last nineteen years those Courts had been regarded as theatres in which sensational performances were continually going on. The greatest levity characterised their proceedings. Evidence of the immoralities necessary to be proved in order to get a decree of divorce were received by the surrounding audience with laughter—with a demeanour and conduct which showed that the tribunal was not one for the purpose of conserving the morality of the public, but something to amuse the bystanders. The prurient imaginations—the immoral desires of the auditors were whetted by those exhibitions. And the moral pollution was not confined to bystanders. The Press now reported these cases *in extenso*, and the evidence was read all over the country. Young people learned about such things for the first time from these Courts established for the preservation of the morals of the country, but which did more in the way of demoralisation than any we had.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I suppose, then, you would not have a trial for rape on that account?

Sir JAMES MARTIN: He had never seen any levity, such as he was now speaking of, on the occasion of a trial for rape. Trials of that kind were conducted with the greatest solemnity. Upon the subject he quoted from a writer in "The Jurist," on 17th September, 1864, who said:—

"As the Divorce Court has now been in operation for nearly seven years, there has been abundant time to form an opinion as to the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the statute which created the Court, and as to the benefit which the facility afforded by it, of obtaining a dissolution of marriage, has conferred upon society. But in this, as in most other subjects on which important interests are involved, there will be found to be a wide difference of opinion. While all agree that if divorce is to be allowed, it ought to be practicable for the poor equally with the rich, and that the previous state of things was a virtual denial of justice to the poor man, and even to the man of moderate means, some will say that there ought to be no power of divorce, that death only should dissolve the marriage tie; others will say that the establishment of the Court was a most expedient measure, and that the increased facility of obtaining a dissolution of marriage and the publicity of the proceedings, operate as a warning and a terror to those who would otherwise break their marriage vows.

"It is, indeed, difficult to say that a husband should not be freed from an adulterous wife, or a wife from an adulterous and cruel husband; but when we consider the style of remark that is everywhere heard upon the proceedings of the Court, the levity with which the subject of divorce is discussed, and the constant publication of indecencies, which are proved in the cases before the Court, the mind does lean to the conclusion that these things should not be, and that it would be better that there should be no divorce than that adultery should become a subject of coarse joking and prurient curiosity—that it would be better there should be no divorce than that a woman should commit adultery in the expectation and hope of being divorced from her husband and marrying the adulterer. It was said that the late learned Judge of the Court expected a light place and easy work when he was appointed, and that he was amazed at the crowd of business, which would have overwhelmed a less able and diligent man. This crowd of work was originally attributed to the arrears of adulteries, and to the natural consequence of the creation of the Court—that those whose means had hitherto prevented them from putting in force the expensive method which previously existed, would seek relief in the new Court of Divorce; but these arrears have been now cleared off, and yet the number of cases rather increases than diminishes, and there seems no probability of a decrease. In fact, as the population increases, it can only be expected that the number of cases will increase in proportion; for reason as we may on the deterring influence of punishment and publicity which the Divorce Court creates, those influences only exist in theory. No one can say that the existence of the Court for the past seven years has had the effect of diminishing adultery. Those who support the present facility of divorce will naturally ask the question whether, if it were abolished, a husband is to be tied for life to an adulterous wife, or a wife to an adulterous and cruel husband, and whether impunity would not promote the offence. Now, we think, there is a great difference between the consequences of an entire dissolution of marriage and a judicial separation. In the former case the wife looks to a future union with her paramour, and is led on by the hope of its taking place; in the latter, she would be separated from her husband and her children, and feel the bitter consequences of her sin, without being able to retrieve her character in any degree by a marriage with the adulterer or with any other man. Hard as it may be upon a husband not to be entirely free from such a wife, still it is the welfare of society that must first be considered; and we are inclined to think that it would be better to abolish divorce and to maintain judicial separation. The reflection that marriage is a tie for life might deter from adultery, and from the conduct—neglect or cruelty, or whatever it may be—that leads to adultery."

A little further on, the same writer stated that that which he had said was the law of Scotland was also the law of France. He observed, "if the parties convicted of adultery could not intermarry, there might be a strong inducement on the part of the wife to abstain from such conduct as compels her to hopeless shame. Such intermarriage is forbidden by the law of Scotland, not by the law of France." He thought hon. members would be rather astonished to hear the number of cases which had been tried in this Court since 1867. In three and a half years not less than 604 petitions had been prosecuted for adultery.

Mr. BUTLER: There are 160 cases waiting for one sitting.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: There were in 1857, 79 cases; in 1858, 85 cases; in 1859, 66 cases; and in 1860, 24 cases—in all 254 cases, where adultery had arisen after the passing of the Act. And these cases were on the increase. An hon. member (Mr. Forster) had asked "What about cases of crim. con.?" Did he think that was an answer? The prevailing opinion was those were cases which ought not to be tried. There was also another objection, and that was the difficulty of finding a tribunal in this country to dispose of these matters. Whatever his opinion might be of the Supreme Court of this colony, he did not think it would be a fit tribunal to invest with such duties. He did not say this by way of disparagement of the Judges. They could not be expected to give much satisfaction in taking into consideration the duties now imposed upon them. For these and other circumstances he thought the Court would be unsatisfactory. But he opposed this bill on grounds which were common to all mankind. On this contract of marriage society was based. If the Legislature allowed people to sever it at their will, or if the Legislature did anything which would lead to the idea that it was not a sacred contract, and of no more importance to a community than the buying or selling of so much tea and sugar, it would do more to unsettle social relations in this country than almost anything that could be imagined, and it would hold out not a safeguard to the virtuous, but a bone to the vicious. (Cheers.)

Mr. FORSTER explained that he had never expressed an opinion in favour of incompatibility forming a ground for divorce; but he had said that he saw great difficulty in stopping short of the principles laid down in this bill.

Mr. WINDEYER said he had listened with great attention to the forcible speech which had just been delivered by the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, and also to the able speech delivered the other evening by the hon. and learned member for Argyle. But having given all the attention that the weight of their arguments demanded, he must say that they had entirely failed to change the opinion he entertained with regard to the bill. As he had said before, he did not think we could dispose of this measure by calling the arguments of the hon. and learned member for Argyle specious. Those arguments must be grappled with in a different spirit. He regretted that the bill was not more fully debated on its second reading. He could then have addressed the House in such a manner as would have justified him in addressing the House, and he should have been disposed to introduce in committee several amendments, the principle of which was not now embodied in the bill. But as the bill had yet to pass through another Chamber, it was not too late for him to offer one or two suggestions as to certain improvements which might be made in it. For his own part, he should not feel justified in giving his vote for this measure if he did not feel there were more substantial grounds for passing the bill than those which had been put forward against it by the hon. and learned member for Argyle. He should not argue this question as one of theology or religion. He denied that it was any more a question of theology or religion than any other great question, such as the questions of slavery or toleration. A measure such as the one now before the House ought to be dealt with on secular grounds alone. He denied, as had been said by the hon. and learned member who had preceded him, that this question was settled long ages ago by the ecclesiastics of the time. He was astonished to hear such an argument as that. Did the experience of mankind show that ecclesiastics had at any time shown themselves in favour of those views which the superior enlightenment of mankind had told us must be adopted by the world? The strongest advocates of slavery had been found amongst the ranks of ecclesiastics. In dealing with a matter of this kind we must deal with it not by the letter but by the spirit of Christianity. He should therefore address himself to the question entirely upon secular considerations and utilitarian grounds. This question was part of that great contest between secular and ecclesiastical principles which had been going on more or less in every quarter of the globe, and in many phases was agitating mankind. To say that the growth of public opinion in favour of relaxing or dissolving the marriage tie upon the grounds proposed by this bill was a retrograde movement, was, to his mind, to say that the world was becoming more imbecile and altogether retrograde. He was far from thinking that the tendency of mankind was to deteriorate, either in perception of truth or in morality. Hon. members who were opposed to the bill had sought to show that, amongst the most enlightened people of antiquity, with divorce had come the corruption of morals; and that this idea of the indissolubility of marriage originated not from any ecclesiastical source, but from the utilitarian views of mankind upon the question. He entirely denied any such a proposition. The hon. and learned member who preceded him alluded to the high purity of the Roman people during the first 500 years of their existence as a nation. The hon. member alluded to the absence of divorce during that time as the cause of that purity and high character which distinguished the Romans from other nations of the world. But he altogether denied the fact that during that period of five hundred years marriage was indissoluble in the eyes of the Roman. There could be no doubt that it was the view of the most eminent historians that the right to divorce was possessed from the earliest time; and, to quote the authority of Gibbon, "the warmest applause had been lavished on the virtue of the Romans, who abstained from this tempting privilege during five hundred years." The argument against this bill based on the purity of the Romans during the early period of their history went for nothing at all. He denied that any laws which any Legislature might pass would secure the purity of a corrupt people. He denied the assumption that the purity of a people arose from the absence of the power to divorce; but he said that the absence of divorce arose from the purity of the people. The subsequent declension in morals of the Roman people arose in no way from the facility of divorce, but divorce was brought about by the prior corruption of the people. After that great republic had existed for many centuries by the force of those robust virtues which enabled them to conquer the world, in later times when wealth became extreme, the nation became divided into two great clans—the rich and the poor—and the moral tone of the people was debased by the introduction of slavery, but more especially by the introduction of female slaves brought from the most voluptuous parts of the empire, and it was not until then that the strong tide of corruption rolled over that people. At the time of the Roman Empire, marriage was undoubtedly looked upon as a Civil contract, and the idea of the indissolubility of marriage did not arise until ecclesiasticism had obtained considerable power in the world. It was not until the eighth century that marriage was required to take place in the presence of the priest, and it was not until three centuries after that there was any marriage service of the Church. It was under the influence of the views of the Church that the purely Civil marriage of the later Pagan empire was at last replaced by a marriage surrounded by the ordinances of religion. It was not until the twelfth century that the Civil power adopted the Canon law, and prohibited all divorce. From that time until the Reformation, the idea of the indissolubility of marriage was *maintained*, but when that great flood of light was poured upon the world, the great intellects of the day appealed to the common sense view of the question, maintained the solubility of the marriage tie, and denied its sacramental character. It was very remarkable how the hon. and learned member had forgotten all the great names who had maintained the equality of the rights of the husband and wife, all the authorities who were against his view of the case, from the time of Aristotle to Mill—Luther, Melancthon, Cranmer, Milton, Lushington, and Lyndhurst. Mr. Chancellor Kent was no authority in support of the position for which he had been quoted and there was no authority which could weigh against the authority of the names he had cited. The authorities mentioned were only against giving undue facilities for divorce, and not only could all the great names which he had given be quoted in favour of his position, but it was a recorded fact that every country in which free thought upon the subject had been allowed, had rejected the idea of the indissolubility of marriage. They found, too, that ecclesiastics had allowed divorce on grounds other than that of adultery. All those names would be found quoted in Lord Lyndhurst's protest against the third reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill in the House of Lords, on the ground that the law did not go far enough—that it did not go to the length to which they proposed to carry it in the present bill. He defied anyone who had read that noble protest to answer the arguments adduced—they were unanswerable in every way. He would make bold to say, upon the authority of no less a person than Lord Campbell, that it was not correct that the idea of the indissolubility of marriage was not involved in the law of England. It was a fact that for many years preceding the introduction of the bill in the British Legislature the House of Lords had constantly granted divorces from time to time. (Hear, hear.) So that it was an idle quibble to say that marriage was previously indissoluble. The House of Lords was actually a tribunal which dissolved marriage where a proper case was made out. The only effect of the Matrimonial Causes Bill in England was to bring divorce within the reach of the poor as well as the rich. (Hear, hear.) The only effect of the bill in this country would be the same. If it were necessary in the mother country, it was necessary here. The Legislature of this country had actually dissolved the marriage of Emmeline Jane Blake upon the ground that it was not a perfect marriage. The marriage contract was regarded by the law merely as a Civil contract. Why, then, should there not be the same facilities for dissolving it when the purposes for which it was entered into no longer existed as were granted in the case of any other contract? The reasons adduced by hon. members in favour of this departure from the principle upon which all other contracts were allowed to be entered into had altogether failed to satisfy his mind. The hon. and learned members for East Sydney and for Argyle had threatened them with dangers which they alleged would follow if this reform were brought about. Every reform that had ever been proposed had been met with a sinister line of argument. It was no argument upon a question of that kind to say that some possible danger might happen. There was no reform that could be introduced in society that would not be accompanied with its corresponding dangers and drawbacks. The time would come when statistics would be so perfect that every philanthropist would be able to measure exactly the amount of crime and vice which would be brought about by the accumulation of any considerable number of individuals in one place. It was well that reformers should have at their elbow men of the temperament of Sir James Martin, to modify their reforms; but Heaven forbid that the time should come when this class of mind would be predominant! because then they would have no more reform—no more progress;—they would never then have the courage to leave the old for the new. The hon. member for Argyle might say that the dangers of which he spoke were not simply imaginary. That hon. member might appeal to facts, and argue that where the power of divorce had been introduced by legislation these evils had invariably followed. But he (Mr. Windeyer) maintained that no one who had founded his objections to divorce upon the ground that immorality had followed in the train of divorce, had made out his case. The hon and learned member (Sir James Martin) had quoted from Gibbon, but he (Mr. Windeyer) maintained that the writing of Gibbon upon this subject was not to be taken in preference to the opinions of men who had addressed themselves to this subject more philosophically. He admitted what had been said about the intellect of Hume, but he declined to accept him as an authority on this subject, because all that he had written in relation to it was contained in a little tract of some twenty folio pages. But, on another ground, he thought Hume was entirely unfit to deal with a matter of this kind, and that was displayed in the way in which he had dealt with the great revolution of the seventeenth century. [The hon. member here quoted from Buckle's History of Civilisation to explain the reasons which made Hume adopt the views he espoused in regard to the great English revolution.] He would now address himself to the arguments used by the hon. member for Argyle in support of the view of the dangers he apprehended from the passing of this bill. The hon. and learned member (Mr. Butler) had alluded to the test of illegitimacy. He (Mr. Windeyer) believed no test could be appealed to in the consideration of this question more likely to lead to false results. Upon this point he read the following from Lecky's "History of European Morals:"—

"There are, I conceive, few greater fallacies than are involved in the method so popular among modern writers of judging the sensuality of a nation by its statistics of illegitimate births. Independently of the obvious defect of this method in excluding simple prostitution from our comparison, it altogether ignores the fact that a large number of illegitimate births arise from causes totally different from the great violence of sensual passions. Such, for example, is the notion prevailing in many country districts of England, that the marriage ceremony has a retrospective virtue, cancelling previous immorality; and such too is the custom so general among some classes on the Continent of forming permanent connections without the sanction either of a legal or a religious ceremony.

"In Sweden, which long ranked lowest in the moral scale, if measured by the number of illegitimate births, the chief cause appears to have been the difficulties with which legislators surrounded marriage."

The observations which had been made with regard to the amount of illegitimacy in Scotland were to be explained by reasons such as those. When dealing with this question of illegitimacy, it was impossible not to compare the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland. He believed that Scotland stood high in regard to moral virtues, and that its people were a God-fearing people. Casting aside national prejudices, he did not think any one would say that, although the number of illegitimate births in Scotland was far in excess of the number of such births in Ireland, that the Scottish people were inferior in moral virtue to the Irish. In regard to this subject, the hon. member read the following passage from Lecky:—

"The nearly universal custom of early marriages among the Irish peasantry has alone rendered possible that high standard of female chastity, that intense and jealous sensitiveness respecting female honour, for which, among many failings and some vices, the Irish poor have long been pre-eminent in Europe. But these very marriages are the most conspicuous proofs of the national improvidence, and one of the most fatal obstacles to industrial prosperity. Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous. Had that fearful famine, which in the present century desolated the land, fallen upon a people who thought more of accumulating subsistence than of avoiding sin, multitudes might now be living who perished by literal starvation on the dreary hills of Limerick or Skibbereen."

He preferred quoting this work because it was the work of an Irishman, one of the most philosophical writers who had adorned Irish literature for many years. And he maintained that the legitimate inference to be drawn was, that the amount of illegitimacy amongst the Scotch people arose from their superiority in many of their virtues. It had been brought about by an amount of thrift, providence, and a regard for the interests of those who, by their early marriages, they would bring forward. These habits of thrift and providence had obtained such a hold upon the majority of the inhabitants that they had prevailed over those other virtues of continence and temperance, and brought about this large amount of illegitimacy. The only safeguard against such a state of things was early marriages, which in the case of Ireland had resulted in the unhappiness of the people. The hon. and learned member for Argyle then proceeded to address himself to the instance afforded by the kingdom of Prussia, and quoted some statistics which staggered him (Mr. Windeyer) at the time. The figures which the hon. and learned member gave to the House showed that when the number of unmarriageable persons were put out of the question, the divorces amounted to 1 in 50. He believed that his hon. and learned friend had since found that the statistics which he gave conveyed an erroneous idea to the House, and that the number should have been stated as 1 in 500 persons. [Mr. BUTLER: 1 in 246 was the exact number.] But to his mind there was no analogy to be drawn from what had taken place in Prussia and what would take place in this colony if this measure was passed. In this matter, as in others, legislation might go to extremes. It was not because we found this extraordinary number of divorces in Prussia, where divorces were allowed for the most trivial causes, that we should anticipate the same evils from the passing of this bill, which allowed divorce for one cause alone. He had put himself in communication with the Consul for Prussia in this city, and that gentleman told him that, from his experience of the city of Berlin, which contained half a million of inhabitants, not more than seven or eight divorces took place in the course of a year, and that divorces were there looked upon as events as unusual as they would be looked upon here or in England. Then the hon. and learned member for Argyle alluded to America, and said he (Mr. Windeyer) believed that divorces were there allowed on the ground of incompatibility of temper. But it was only in some of the States that divorces were allowed for other causes than for adultery; and he had not been able to find that in any one single State was divorce allowed on the ground of incompatibility of temper. He held in his hand a legal work of high authority—Chancellor Kent's Commentaries—and in speaking of this matter Chancellor Kent says:—

"In Indiana and Missouri, divorces *a vinculo* are granted for impotency, former subsisting marriage, adultery, abandonment by either party for two years, condemnation for a felony, barbarous and inhuman treatment by the husband, or his habitual drunkenness for two years, and also in any other case where the court, in their discretion, shall consider it reasonable and proper that a divorce should be granted.'"

He thought it was clear that divorces were not allowed on the ground of incompatibility of temper. There was no reason to think, from what we had seen in other parts of the world, that we should ever go to such absurd lengths as permit divorces for incompatibility of temper. He would ask hon. members to consider what was the position of women in America. He thought that in no country did woman stand higher in esteem or was more respected. That proved that where women was placed upon an equality with men she was put upon a higher station and pedestal. She was made more an equal of man, because she possessed equal rights with him. And if any cause had contributed to the high position in which women were placed in America, it was the direction which American legislation had taken in this matter of divorce. The hon. and learned member had also referred to what had taken place in the mother country since the passing of the divorce law. And he was certainly staggered when he heard the hon. member tell the House that the effect of the establishment of a Divorce Court was the creating of its own work. The argument, if founded in fact, would be one of great weight. He determined to examine into the truth of the statement, and he had been able to obtain some information for the House more valuable than the assertion of his hon. and learned *friend*. The document he was about to quote from was the *Law Times* for April, 1869, under the head "Judicial statistics for 1867." The Divorce Court was established in 1858, and the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage and the number of cases of judicial separation, which were given from the year 1858 to 1867 inclusive, was as follows:—In 1858 there were 24 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 22 cases of judicial separation; in 1859, there were 117 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 40 judicial separations; in 1860, there were 103 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 25 judicial separations; in 1861, there were 196 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 13 judicial separations; in 1862 there were 123 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 23 judicial separations; in 1863 there were 134 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 16 judicial separations; in 1864 there were 168 decrees for dissolution of marriages, and 12 judicial separations; in 1865 there were 179 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 25 judicial separations; in 1866 there were 116 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 26 judicial separations; in 1867 there were 119 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 11 judicial separations. It would be observed, from these statistics, that when this Court was first established, and before its rules became known, there were only very few divorces. In 1859 the number was 117, and in 1867 the number was only 119. Did not that show the fallacy of his hon. and learned friend's argument, that this Court created its own work. In one year, the number rose from 103 to 196. But the cause of that was easily explained. The arrears became so great that the constituted authorities became unable to deal with them. An alteration of the law was made, so that one Judge ordinary was able to deal with cases which, previously, only three Judges could deal with; and the increase arose from the fact that after this alteration of the law the arrears were disposed of. The effect of these statistics proved that the business of this Court had not increased in the way represented by the hon. and learned member. Did the hon. member suppose that adultery would cease on the establishment of this Court? It was no argument to say that as soon as this Court was established that a certain state of things was disclosed. In answer to all such arguments as to the influx of immorality consequent upon allowing divorce, he appealed to the case of Scotland, and he said that one such case as that outweighed a hundred arguments drawn from imagination, from anticipated evils, and from the circumstances of other countries which presented no analogy in social character to the British people. We saw that this law had existed from the earliest times, and that divorce had equally been the right of the wife as of the husband. The tendency of the law in Scotland was good, and the great intellects who represented Scotland in the House of Lords bore testimony at the time of the passing of the English Act of the beneficial operation of the law in Scotland. Did the hon. member think that those great men were possessed of the miserable and pitiful idea of thrusting their opinion on the world simply because they were Scotchmen? He thought that it was a remarkable fact that the whole of the Scotch nobility and the most eminent Scottish lawyers had supported the passing of the English enactment in its passing through the House of Lords, and that to his mind was an answer to all that had been said about Prussia and other countries. In proportion as the horror of adultery was great, divorces would be few, and in proportion as the mind of the public was accustomed to the idea of adultery, divorces would be numerous. Notwithstanding those fallacious tests of legitimacy the character of the Scotch people stood high, and the Scotch were most careful for the interests of those whom they brought into the world. There had been some attempt to make out that the people of Scotland were not acquainted with this law, and to shew that it only operated on a narrow and restricted circle; but the testimony of the Scotch landlords showed that the provisions of the Act had been chiefly availed of by persons in the humbler walks of life. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] His hon. and learned friend (Mr. Butler) had attempted to prove, on the principle of utilitarianism, that all legislation should be founded on the greatest good to the greatest number, and the hon. member proceeded to offer a number of observations to the House, with a view to show that whilst this measure was calculated to give certain privileges of an undesirable character to a few persons, yet its tendency would be to the demoralisation of the people generally. The hon. member referred to the old axiom that hard cases made bad law, and proceeded to draw a parallel between the hardship which a person might suffer under the operation of the Statute of Limitations, and the hardship which might arise through the indissolubility of the marriage relationship. A person affected by the Statute of Limitations had his remedy, and could, if he chose, take advantage of the law in time; but youth in the heyday of passion entered into the marriage state, and they soon discovered that they had been surprised into a state of the most abject wretchedness, and there was no relief. He failed to see the analogy between the two cases. You could not prove by any reasoning that the benefit or welfare of the majority would be brought about by injustice to the minority. He denied that there was any case in which legislation had procured the happiness to the majority by injustice to the minority. This had been falsely assumed to be so in the case of slavery, which had been defended on that ground. He denied that the principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number" could be brought into operation, by acting upon such a maxim. Wherever people had endeavoured to act upon this maxim there had been a retributive justice, which always acted in these cases. The state of things which they saw had arisen was the general dissolution of morals which had been pointed out as the result of divorce. They compelled a man either to maltreat his wife by breaking up his home and driving her and her children upon the streets, or else to condescend to live in the same house with his adulterous wife, and perhaps with the scoundrel who had seduced her. They had been told of the dissolution of morals in Protestant countries, where divorce was common. Might they not look then to the condition of morals in countries where marriage was indissoluble? (Hear, hear.) Did the history of Spain and Italy prove that the indissolubility of marriage had tended to prove the purity of married life? The idea of the indissolubility of marriage in those countries had not prevented the existence of a very low tone of morals in married life; the marriage tie was rather used as a cloak for sensual indulgence. His hon. and learned friend had said that by the facilities which would exist for collusion they would in point of fact bring about a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. He had founded that argument on the 13th clause of the bill, which was the distinctive feature which recommended the bill to his (Mr. Windeyer's) approval more than any other. (Hear, hear.) They were not to refuse to sanction a reform that was founded on principles of right on the ground that abuses might arise. Exactly the same thing was possible under the English law; for if a man had so low an opinion of his character, as a moral being, as to commit adultery, the idea of violence was not so utterly removed from possibility as to make it certain that he would not couple cruelty with his adultery. But there was another ground of dissolution of marriage which Providence itself had granted—namely, death. (Laughter.) Hon. members laughed, but they found that people became degraded enough to resort even to the step of committing murder for the purpose of dissolving marriage. There was no force in the arguments brought forward to show that the bill was inconsistent. As far as the dictates of reason were concerned, he was disposed to think that there was much force in the arguments that had been advanced in favour of dissolution of marriage on the ground of drunkenness, lunacy, and felony involving long sentences of imprisonment. At any rate, he was not prepared to say that those were not reasons for granting divorce; but he did not think the public mind was ripe for them yet. Reforms proceeded step by step. The public mind was ripe for entertaining the idea of divorce on the ground of adultery, and therefore he gave his approbation to the bill. They were told in that wonderful book, the New Testament, that "in the New Jerusalem there shall be no Church"—meaning, he supposed, that all mankind should one day know no difference of creed and religious opinion:—that churches and religious ceremonies should be done away, and men would worship God wherever they might be—at home, in the Legislative Chamber or in their closets. It did not follow that because reforms tended in a particular direction that they were to introduce a state of things for which the public mind was unprepared. As far as the public mind was concerned, he believed that there was an abhorrence of drunkenness, and that some day habitual drunkenness would be admitted to be a cause of divorce, but that time had not yet arrived. It was because he believed that public opinion had not come to that state that he was not prepared to introduce it. But he could hardly imagine any ground for divorce stronger than that of habitual drunkenness. Talk of adultery breaking up a home! Had not hon. members seen homes as much invaded by the vice of drunkenness? Had they not seen women loathing their husbands—shrinking from them in every way in which they might suppose any decent woman to do. And yet

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such were compelled to submit to the horrible approaches of such men, and to nurse children born with disease. If there was any disgrace in the world, it was this, that women in this Christian country had not the right which was given to slaves of refusing the last familiarity, but might be compelled to submit to the performance of animal function at the instance of a being unworthy the name of a man. He trusted the time would come speedily when there would be such an advance in public opinion and morality that divorce would be obtainable for habitual drunkenness, atrocious crimes, and wilful desertion. He could not understand how, if divorce was to be looked upon as a penalty for adultery, it would bring about a disregard of the crime. It appeared to him that the tendency of this law, so far from bringing about a disregard of the crime, would, on the contrary, tend to raise public opinion on the question, and bring about a feeling of abhorrence of that which was now looked upon very leniently indeed. If the moral state of the country was high, divorces would be few, whatever the facilities for divorce might be. But if the moral tone of society was so low that people did not shrink from the idea of adultery, then divorces would be many. It had been argued that the possibility of collusion would be increased by reason of the equality on which the sexes would be put. He would reply to that by appealing to the example of Scotland. He did not find that the women of Scotland resorted to the law in excess of the men. (Hear, hear.) They only made use of their power when they were driven to do so when they could no longer submit. He thought the proposition to put the sexes on a footing of equality was the peculiar praise and excellence of this bill. The idea that woman was not equal to man was a relict of barbarism, when those who had the power kept it, and made laws convenient to themselves, and so as to minister to their own passions. He believed the proposed law would be calculated to diminish the vice of adultery in men. By what reason had we come to consider that this vice was less in men than in women? By the disgrace which, in public opinion, attached to the crime when committed by a woman, and by the leniency of public opinion when it was committed by a man. How had that public opinion grown up? It had grown up from the time when women were regarded as chattels—as things! The effect of declaring the equality of sexes would be to bring about a more healthy tone of opinion. By giving woman this power of divorce, they would allow her to hold the threat of divorce *in terrorem* over a man. No woman would resort to divorce except in cases of extremity; but if the power were once put into her hand she would be able to wield it over her husband, and make him exercise greater restraint than she could in the present state of public opinion. But when it was looked upon as a matter of reproach that a man should be divorced by reason of adultery, a healthier tone of society would be brought about, and a higher standard of virtue. What argument was it to say that by adultery on the part of a woman a spurious issue might be imposed upon the husband? Did we act upon that principle? He contended that we did not. Granted that a woman had been seduced, it she was barren, was not public opinion the same? We did not act upon this principle. We simply acted upon the rule which mankind had laid down for itself, for the indulgence of its own sensual passions—that it was not wrong for a man to do that which it was undoubtedly a crime for woman to do. To this might be ascribed, in a great degree, the amount of prostitution which existed in all countries. It was because a license was allowed to a man which was not allowed to a woman. But when this difference between man and woman was done away with, and when the law said that a man was as much disgraced on account of adultery as a woman, a great deal would have been done towards the regeneration of society. And so far from this bill being an object of opprobrium, the principle of it ought to commend itself to our approval; and if it was passed we should have to congratulate ourselves on the advance we had made. It was not true, as had been said by the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, that the hon. gentleman who introduced this bill had introduced a principle unknown to the English nation. All the most able men who had dealt with this question in the British Parliament, whether ecclesiastics or lawyers, gave their adherence to the principle contained in this bill—the principle of putting man and woman on an equal footing. Lord Lyndhurst, whose intellect and abilities were equal to any of the three authors quoted by the hon. and learned member for Argyle, refused to give his assent to the third reading of the Divorce Bill, simply on the grounds that it did not go to the extent proposed in the bill before this House. Lord Lyndhurst's protest was so important that he deemed it necessary to trouble the House by reading it. Lord Lyndhurst protested on the following grounds:—

"Because the effect of rejecting this amendment will be to confine the dissolution of marriage upon the adultery of the husband to the four cases stated in the bill, which we consider to be not only inexpedient, but, as contrasted with the relief upon the adultery of the wife, partial and unjust.

"Because, as the clause is framed, although the husband should be living in the most open and notorious adultery, and should even bring his mistress into the family residence, insulting the wife by her presence, and should endeavour by ill usage to compel her to submit to this disgrace, such a case would not come within its provisions.

"Because no distinction is made in Scripture between the case of the man and of the woman in the commission of adultery. The sin is the same in both—both are included under the same prohibition.

"Because the whole tendency and spirit of the Christian religion is manifestly calculated to raise women to equal rights and equal responsibilities with men. 'It has,' in the words of an eminent writer on general law (Chief Justice Story) 'elevated woman to the rank and dignity of an equal, instead of being an humble companion or a devoted slave of her husband;' and accordingly we find that as Christianity extended itself, and its influence was brought to bear upon social and civil affairs, so the condition of woman was improved, and her rights to protection and redress were acknowledged. With respect to marriage and divorce the rule of the Roman Catholic Church applies to both sexes equally while all Protestant Legislatures (except our own), in declaring that marriage may be dissolved for the cause of adultery, have accorded to the wife the same rights and remedies as to the husband.

"Because as to the objection that the extension of the law to cases of adultery by the husband will give occasion to a great number of suits for divorce, we think such apprehension is altogether groundless. The proceedings can originate only with the wife, and she has, both as to feeling and interest, so much at stake, so much to relinquish which must be most dear to her, that we think there is little fear of her resorting to this remedy, except in extreme cases, and after all hope of amendment has ceased."

Several members of the House of Lords, who refused to vote for placing a woman upon an equality with a man, gave as their reason that they thought that if such a clause containing such a provision were introduced the bill would not pass the other Chamber. But Mr Gladstone, who occupied a seat in the lower Chamber, was one of the most able and strenuous advocates of the principle of the equality of the sexes. And so were many other members of the House of Commons. Those gentlemen argued that placing the sexes on an equality was demanded by the law of God and by the civil nature of the contract of marriage. For that reason it appeared to him that this bill, so far from being open to the condemnation of the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, called for congratulation, and he congratulated the House upon having, by so large a majority on the second reading, carried the principle against which the hon. and learned member had inveighed so strongly. He could quote numerous authorities in support of the bill: Aristotle, St. Augustine, Luther, and the reformers; amongst lawyers, Eldon, Brougham, Thurlow, Lushington, Lyndhurst; amongst philosophers, Grotius, Bentham, and lastly, in our time, Mr. Mill. That was a mass of authority such as had not been shown by the hon. and learned member on the other side of the House. He thought it would be an honour to the Legislature of the country if the two Houses carried this great principle of the equality of husband and wife. He thought we should at all events show that we had been carried along by the full tide of public opinion, that we had grown with the times. The House had been told by the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, and the hon. and learned member for Argyle, that there had been no cry for this reform, no demand for this bill. Certainly, so far as women were concerned, they had not shown any desire to be put upon any equality with man with regard to divorce upon the ground of adultery. No enslaved or oppressed class ever did come forward in the first instance to complain of the power or tyranny of their masters. But were there not cases continually disgracing our Criminal Courts, where women were silently but eloquently proclaiming their horror and disgust at the position in which they stood, and appealing to the reason and generosity of mankind to release them from their enslaved condition? Did the hon. and learned member for Argyle think that all those gentlemen who were in such a miserable position as to require legislation of the kind proposed by the bill should come forward and hold a meeting in the School of Arts, or Prince of Wales Theatre, to petition Parliament on this subject? Was it likely that any persons who were oppressed by the present law would take that course? Was not the disgrace and humiliation under which the oppressed suffered sufficient to keep their mouths closed for ever, unless they chose to expose themselves to the derision and contempt of their neighbours? And then, on the other hand, was it likely that those who would not be affected by the provisions of this bill would come forward to ask for the passing of such a measure? Then the hon. and learned member for Argyle said that the whole of the decent, honest people of this country were against this bill. Did not that House—which was said to be one of the most intelligent and respectable Houses since the establishment of representative institutions—represent the honest feeling of this country? And had there not been an overwhelming majority of members voting for the second reading? And then again this was not the kind of question on which you expected to be able to find many great writers of the hour coming forward in favour of reforms of this kind. It was now not by the efforts of individual writers, but by the general march of public opinion that all great reforms were brought about. The fact that the House had on so important and solemn a subject, adopted a principle of progress altogether opposed to the ideas and the theories of the past, and that this was done without any great intellect leading their votes in this direction, was a sign that this reform was being brought about by the march of public opinion. He must apologise for the great length at which he had trespassed on the patience of hon. members, but the question was so important, that he felt that no excuse was needed for an attempt to deal with the various problems presented for solution in this subject. Had he, however, have given a full consideration to the subject before the second reading of the measure, he should have endeavoured to have introduced some amendments in committee. He thought there was great force in some of the observations which had been made as to the undesirability of publishing the details of cases tried in the Divorce Court. Courts did now sometimes exercise the power which they possessed of excluding the public; and he thought that would have been well if a clause had been introduced into the bill to prevent the publication of the details in the public journals. Full reports might be given in the authorised reports of the Court, but the newspapers ought, in cases of this kind, to be restricted to the publication of the names of the parties, and of the result. They had been told with deep poetic truth that marriages were made in Heaven. But ecclesiastics for the words of their Great Master, "whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," had substituted their priestly gloss—whom the Church hath joined together let no man put asunder. Upon the union of that perfect love which casteth out fear, making each partner feel I am my beloved's, and my beloved is mine, this bill would have no effect for good or for evil. It dealt simply with those frightful linkings of the living with the dead, shackled, indeed, by the rites of Churches, but which suggested their origin rather in the infernal machination of an evil one than in the celestial councils of a loving Father. Christianity having clearly and endurably fixed the seal of the Almighty upon the equality of husband and wife in the obligations of marriage, it was because the bill would help to cleanse from the Divine imprint the vice of men and their injustice to the weaker half of creation, to raise a purer and more charitable standard of virtue and to assist the moral regeneration of mankind by placing the fundamental bond of all society under the rule of equal justice, that he gave his vote in favour of the bill, believing that in doing so he was assisting to raise marriage towards the high ideal which, under the full development of Christian principles, it was destined to attain. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN said that he did not know whether any thorough-going Protestant was prepared to get up, as he was ready to do, and express sympathy with the Roman Catholics on this question. No one had spoken, so far as he was aware, against the bill, excepting hon. members who were of that persuasion, and he should be sorry to allow this motion to go to a vote without any expression of opinion in its favour from what might be considered a Protestant view. He looked upon this bill with instinctive aversion. He had listened to the reasoning of the hon member, but he felt great difficulty in submitting his judgment to the question. The hon. member who had just sat down had throughout the whole of his speech avoided that which was in point of fact the foul blot upon this bill. He quite admitted that the law applicable to the husband should be the same as that for the wife; but no one had attempted an argument on this point, that the bill would prevent the sin of adultery. He said that an inducement was offered to adultery by the particular measure, inasmuch as marriage was allowed between the offending parties. In whatever light marriage might be regarded, he laid his finger on one part of this bill, and he said that he could not consent to it, because it rewarded the object and the wishes of one or other of the parties who might commit adultery, by providing that the marriage of the persons committing this crime might be legally brought about. The hon. member talked about adultery being considered a disgrace if the bill passed, but he believed that the operation of the measure would lead to the opposite conclusion. The hon. member spoke of women being regarded as a thing; but he said that if by this bill we brought about a state of things under which the bond of matrimony was to be considered as a whisp of straw, to be broken in a moment, we should be treating woman as a thing. "I will marry you till you choose to commit adultery and I choose to divorce you; and if I commit adultery you may divorce me, and I will marry the object of my affections." That was utterly destroying the holiness of marriage. The bill utterly destroyed every feeling one had of its continuing a permanent union. It had been said that it would bring about a healthier tone of things, but he denied that. Why were passages cited talking about the solemn rite of matrimony? It was no solemn rite if they regarded it as a mere contract before marriage, and the moment it was entered into the parties became one, and were under responsibility not to one another but to God. (Hear, hear.) If they were met there on common grounds to do something for the good of the country, could they do better than regard the union as something more than a civil contract? What was it that made England admired as a nation for her social work? It was her domestic union. (Hear, hear.) The same feeling ran out and permeated every transaction between man and man. Those who were introducing this bill were unwittingly attempting to destroy all that. In the case of Pagan Rome immorality and divorce were contemporaneous. The argument given to the people of Sydney was, "You are become so immoral that you require a Divorce Court." The reason why there were no divorces in Scotland must be that there really was so little difference there between concubinage and marriage that they were not necessary. It was impossible to tell whether a person there was married for life or for half an hour. (Laughter.) It was the fact, they could not tell. The present bill was merely intended to enable the few to escape from the bonds of marriage to the great detriment of the many. They were not legislating for the chaste, but for the frail, who, even without the bill, would be inclined to commit these sins—they were inviting them to commit these sins, opening the door for them to enter. At present there was a safeguard upon a wife, that if she did commit adultery disgrace must attach to her and to her husband, and they would no longer be likely to live together in happiness. Let them not remove these evils, but leave them for a terror. As to cases of drunkenness, the freedom from contingent evils could be obtained by a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. It the bill had been simply confined to divorce, without permitting this "legalised adultery," he would have paused before voting against it, but now he had not the slightest hesitation. He thought they ought to procure some statistics as to the working of the Act in England before proceeding further in the matter. The hon. and learned member read the following extract from Coleridge's Life of Keble, p. 417, in support of his opinions:—

"It was a plea for delay at all events; and the argument on the general question was professedly left incomplete, because it was necessary he thought to inquire how far the practice of the Church from early times agreed with the construction which he gave to the passages of Scripture on which he grounded his opinion. Nor does he appear to have objected to separation under certain circumstances, as distinguished from divorce. With these qualifying remarks the argument seems to me, if I may presume to say so, sound and ingenious, and to display that intimate acquaintance with scripture which he certainly possessed. The bill, however, as we know, passed into a law; in vain stoutly resisted by Mr. Gladstone, clause by clause. Whether society in its morality has received the benefits which it promised may well be doubted; the old practice of divorce by special statutes was certainly very objectionable; and the new law has to the present time had the advantage of being administered by two Judges in succession of rare excellency, men who may be equalled, but will scarcely ever be surpassed in their own province; and yet when I consider the effect on the purity of the public mind, of the proceedings in the Court, daily circulated among all ages and classes; the collusion between parties, sometimes defeated, but too oft a no doubt successfully practised; and above all, the fatally strong temptation which its open doors must open to conjugal infidelity; I cannot think that Keble had cause to regret anything but the ill success of his very moderate argument. I do not believe that the eminent Judges to whom I have referred, could we have the benefit now of their advice, would be disposed to commend the law which they have been called on to administer. But it is one of the instances of legislation in which 'Vestigia nulla retrorsum.'"

If they passed this bill, no matter what the evil that it would bring about, they would not be able to retrace their steps. He contended that the result of the passing of the bill would be to place the colony low in the scale of morality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAKER said he hardly liked to give his vote on this subject without expressing his opinion. There were three distinct sets of opinion in the House respecting it. There were those gentlemen entirely opposed to the bill, those entirely in favour of it, and those of whom he was one, who were in favour of the principle of divorce, but opposed to the 13th clause of the bill, and he had failed somewhat in his duty in allowing the second reading of the bill to pass; but, being ignorant of the forms of the House, he had been taken somewhat by surprise. However, when the bill was in committee he opposed the 13th clause, and afterwards tried to get the bill recommitted. He now found himself in a difficulty, supporting the principle of divorce and yet being opposed to the 13th clause. He regarded as singularly curious the denial of authority by Mr. Robertson and others in the principle of divorce. How were they to gauge the truth unless they had some authority? In the abstract sciences and in history they required proof; and they certainly required proof in a question of morality. And in a Christian country moral philosophy depended upon the Scriptures. The hon. member Mr. Dillon had started directly with this question, and he went to the New Testament, and from that gave his own and the Roman Catholic Church view of divorce; but he had acted ingenuously in not giving the Protestant views of the Scripture which he quoted. He also denied the correctness of the arguments of the hon. member for Argyle. They had been told by Sir James Martin that divorce had not been allowed during all civilised times both since and anterior to the Christian era. The hon. gentleman must have forgotten the fact that a commission, composed of thirty-two able divines and jurists, had been appointed in the time of Edward IV. to consider the question. They had drawn up a most elaborate report, and, resulting from it, there was a custom having the force of law, by which the legislature granted a divorce when applied for in the proper way. He maintained that the Jews—God's chosen people—were a higher authority to quote than the people of the Roman Republic; and they had this very principle of divorce. He said that the principle of the 13th clause stood alone as a piece of legislation, and denied that a similar provision existed in the Scottish law, as had been alleged. He believed that under it collusion between man and woman would take place, with the view of obtaining a divorce, that would be very prejudicial to morality. He thought it could be shown that the idea of the equality of the sexes was an absurdity, which was proved both by the laws of society and nature. No law containing the principle of this 13th clause would be just until men and women were placed on an equal footing. He would vote for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that he should not have spoken again had it not been alleged of him that he had given expression to atrocious statements. The sentiments which he had used, and which Dr. Wilson said had made his blood boil, had been expressed in stronger and better words by Chancellor Hart. He believed, with reference to matrimony, that the obligations of the sexes were equal—that adultery on the part of a man was as great in the eye of God as adultery on the part of a woman; but that in cases of adultery, where there was a family, the offence against society was much greater on the part of the woman than on the part of the man. He did not complain of the introduction of this bill without petition. Nor did he make any complaint of the bill being hurried through the House. He did not recognise such hurry. The assumption that hon. members were influenced by some external influence was unfair. He was not in regard to this matter influenced by any religious authority. He had an opinion to recant in regard to divorce. When a young man, he had read Milton's Essay, and was so convinced that it was right to grant divorces; but he was now a middle-aged man, with marriageable sons and daughters, and he had seen reason to change that opinion. His opinion was against this bill, and he would vote against it. His belief was that if they passed this bill, it would invalidate and weaken the institution of matrimony; that it went to impair that beautiful institution, which they knew as matrimony—which, if it were not what was called a sacrament, was, at all events, the most beautiful gift of God to man. Christianity almost failed of its mission except by the operation of matrimony. It had raised the British people to the pinnacle of civilisation. The hon. member then proceeded to argue that if marriage were made dissoluble, it would tend to increase a disregard for its obligations, and might come ultimately to this—that men and women would enter into agreements for terms—like our squatting leases, with a right to renew.

Mr. PARKES: With grazing rights. (Laughter.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK continued: There were cases within his own knowledge of the most revolting character. He had in his mind's eye a case where, he supposed he must call him a man, was married to a lady and had a large family. He suddenly left her penniless and went to another country; and the woman by her own talent and industry supported her children, and had got together a little household property, when the ruffian again swooped down upon her, disposed of her property and spent the proceeds in drink, and beat her and disfigured her. Where was her remedy? She was to be told that if this little beast of a husband committed adultery, she might, if this were passed, go into a Court and obtain a divorce. But she was not protected from her husband's brutality. A respectable married woman would spurn such a remedy. This bill, he maintained, was a one-sided bill; it was against the woman. As the law at present stood there was no divorce. What else but the dishonour of his wife would induce a man to seek a divorce. And such a man would be able to obtain a divorce under this bill. But what remedy was it proposed to give to women who were treated with brutality by their husbands? They could get no remedy unless they go into a Court and prove adultery on the part of their husbands. The bill as it now stood acted most unfairly against the Roman Catholics. He was speaking not as to a matter of faith, but as to a matter of fact. As the law stood, Roman Catholics had a remedy in an action for criminal conversation, in common with their fellow citizens. In the British dominions the crime of adultery was not, he fearlessly asserted, common amongst Roman Catholics. But this bill would have the effect of abolishing the paltry remedy which could now be obtained by a Roman Catholic, whilst an Act would be forced upon him which he could not accept. For these reasons he was still convinced that if the true interests of this country were to be considered this bill ought not to pass.

Mr. LACKEY said that he thought the arguments for and against this question had been nearly exhausted, but he desired to make one or two remarks with regard to the arguments used by the hon. member who had just resumed his seat, more especially with regard to divorce in the United States. The hon. member adduced one or two cases which had been reported in the American newspapers. He thought he had scarcely to remind the House that the author of those reports was Mr. Horace Greely. Before he concluded he would take the trouble to read to the House a short extract in reply to that gentleman, but written by an equally eminent statesman. He would now take this opportunity of stating that he believed this measure would act, in a social and domestic point of view, for the advancement of the peace and happiness of the community. He thought the argument that no petitions had been sent in in favour of the bill would not bear criticism. He did not think it was likely that the persons who were oppressed would come forward to advocate the bill. It was desirable that the laws of this colony should be assimilated to the laws of the mother country, and more than one Secretary of State for the Colonies had recommended that such should be done. And this bill would be one of the means of effecting that desirable object. The operations of the divorce law in England had not led to anything like those resolutions which were anticipated by the passing of this bill by those who were opposed to it. We had the opinion of the greatest statesman in England in favour of such a bill, and we had the experience of England since the divorce law was passed there in 1857. A good deal had been said as to the law of Scotland, and he thought that the testimony of Lord Lyndhurst was very important on this point. In replying to certain objections which had been made against the bill, Lord Lyndhurst said: "In answer to that, his opinion was quite different. He maintained that the direct tendency of the present Act was to demoralise the lower classes. A man finds his wife committing adultery; he has no remedy; he cannot apply to a court of justice to dissolve his marriage; he therefore continues to live on with her, committing acts of brutal and degrading violence on her; or he turns her out, and she goes to live with the adulterer. What, he asked, was the effect of such a scene on the lower orders of the people? Or, again, if he do not drive her out he acquiesces in her shame and guilt; the adulterer comes from time to time to his residence, he cohabits with his paramour, and what, he should like to know, could be more destructive of the morality of the lower orders? Did they mean to say—could they say—that the interposition of a court of justice, dealing justice alike to all, and dividing persons of that description, would tend to demoralise the state of society more than such occurrences he had endeavoured to describe? Let them not indulge in any theories, any abstract reasonings, or any visionary ideas on this subject. What was the case in Scotland? The law existed there, accessible to all, to the poor and to the rich. Had it produced any evil effects there? Directly the reverse; and, happily, the evidence in this respect was all on his side. His noble and learned friend had referred to the report of the commissioners, and he was happy to state that men from Scotland, of the highest rank, of the best informed minds, and of the greatest opportunities of observation, all concurred in saying that, so far from the extension of the law producing any bad result, it had had a directly contrary effect, and he quoted this in answer to all those theories, and all that eloquence, which they had heard advanced on the other side." He thought that few hon. members would have the temerity to gainsay the authority of Lord Lyndhurst on such a subject, and upon facts with regard to which he was peculiarly well qualified to give an opinion. It was alleged that a very large number of persons took advantage of the divorce law of England, and he admitted that immediately after the passing of the Act many who were suffering under marital evils did seek redress; but, regard being had to the number of the population, and to that being the first opportunity which presented itself of affording relief, he did not think that the number of cases were disproportionately great, and up to the year 1867 the average of cases was not greater than sixty-four per annum. With the permission of the House he would now read an extract from the reply of Mr. Robert Dale Owen to Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, and, although the extract had special reference to the law of Indiana, he thought that the views of the writer had a bearing on the general aspect of the question. Mr. Owen said:—

Sir,—Retired from political life, and now disposed to address the public, if at all, through a calmer medium than the columns of a daily paper, still, I cannot read the allusion in this morning's *Tribune*, made in connection with an imported subject to my adopted State and to myself by name, without feeling that justice to both, and, what is of more consequence, the fair statement of a question involving much of human morality and happiness, require of me a few words. You say:—

"The Paradise of free-lovers is the State of Indiana, where the lax principles of Robert Dale Owen, and the utter want of principle of John Pettit (leading reviser of the laws), combined to establish, some years since, a state of law which enables men and women to get unmarried nearly at pleasure."

You are usually, I think, correct in your statements of fact, and doubtless always intend to be so. That in this endeavour you sometimes fail, we have a proof to-day.

So far as I recollect, the Indiana law of divorce does not owe a single section to Mr. Pettit. Be that, however, as it may, it owes one of its provisions, *and one only*, to me. I found that law thirty-four years ago, when I first became a resident of the State, in substance nearly what it now is; indeed, with all its essential features the same. It was once referred to myself, in conjunction with another member of the Legislature, for revision; and we amended it in a single point; namely, by adding to the causes of divorce "habitual drunkenness for two years." In no other particular, either by vote or proposition, have I been instrumental in framing or amending the law in question, directly or indirectly.

Do not imagine, however, that I seek to avoid any responsibility in regard to that law as it stands. I cordially approve it. It has stood the test for forty or fifty years among a people whom, if you knew them as intimately as I do, candour would compel you to admit to be, according to the strictest standard of morality you may set up, not one whit behind those of sister States, perhaps of more pretensions. I approve the law, not on principle only, but because, for more than half a lifetime, I have witnessed its practical workings. I speak of its influence on *our own citizens*. It is much to be regretted that any one should ever be compelled to seek a divorce out of his own State. But, even in alluding to abuses which *have* occurred in this connection, you failed to tell your readers, what perhaps you did not know, that our law has of late years been so changed that the causes you state cannot possibly recur. No one can sue for a divorce in Indiana until he has been during one year, at least, a resident of the State; and the provision regarding timely notice to the absent party is of the strictest kind.

You speak of Indiana as "the paradise of free-lovers." It is in New York and New England, refusing reasonable divorce, that free-love prevails; not in Indiana. I never even heard the name there. You locate the paradise, then, too far west.

And does it not occur to you, when a million of men—chiefly plain, hardy, industrious farmers, with wives whom, after the homely old fashion, they love, and daughters whose chastity and happiness are as dear to them as if their homes were the wealthiest in the land—does it not occur to Horace Greeley that, when these men go on deliberately for half a century maintaining unchanged (or, if changed at all, made more liberal) a law of divorce which he denounces as breeding disorder and immorality,—that the million, with their long experience, may be right, and that Horace Greeley, without that experience, may be wrong?

You talk of my "lax principles." I think that, by my past life, I have earned the right to be believed when I say what *are* my principles and what are not.

On this subject they go just so far as the Indiana law, and no further. I have given proof of this. I have had a hundred opportunities, and never used them, to move an amendment. I was chairman of the Revision Committee of our Constitutional Convention; but in our Constitution we incorporated nothing in regard to divorce, except a prohibition against all divorces by the Legislature. To that I think you will not object. At the next session I was chairman of the committee to revise the laws; but we merely re-enacted the old divorce law, of which experience had taught us the benefits. It grants divorce for other causes than the one your law selects—as for abandonment; for cruel treatment; for habitual drunkenness; and for any other cause for which the court may deem it proper that a divorce should be granted.

Are these "lax principles?" I claim to have them judged according to a Christian rule. "By their fruits ye shall know them." You have elopements, adultery, which your law, by rendering it indispensable to release, virtually encourages; you have free-love, and that most terrible of all social evils, prostitution. We, instead, have regulated legal separations. You may feel disposed to thank God that you are not as other men, or even as these Indianians. I think that we are justified in His sight, rather than you.

Or is it, perhaps, the amendment I *did* propose and carry which seems to you lax in principle?—the provision, namely, that a wife should not be compelled to live with one who has been, for years, an habitual drunkard. You have told us that she ought to be so compelled. It constantly occurs, you say, that a "virtuous and worthy girl" marries a man who "becomes a miserable loafer and sot;" and you add: "She will wish herself divorced from him; but the law says No, and we stand to it."

Think, for a moment, what this actually involves! Let us take the "single captive" lest the multiplicity of images distract us. See the young creature, "virtuous and worthy," awaiting late in the solitary night, the late to watch, for life, you consign her; and that for no sin more heinous than that her girl's heart, in virgin human goodness, had trusted the vows and promises of a scoundrel. It is her home where she is sitting! Let us not so desecrate the hallowed word. It is the den of her sufferings and of her shame. A bloated wretch, who nightly debauch has degraded below humanity, has the right to enter it. In what temper he will arrive God alone knows,—all the animal within him, probably, aroused by drink. Will he beat her,—the mother of his children, the one he has sworn to love and protect? Likely enough. Ah! well if that be all! The scourge, though its strokes may cause the flesh to shudder, cannot reach the soul but the possible outrages of this "miserable loafer and sot" may. He has the command of torments legally permitted far beyond those of the lash. That is debauched bed, and the bed is the beast's own lair. It depends, too, on the brute's drunken will whether it shall be shared or not. Caliban is lord and master, by legal right. There is not a womanly instinct that he cannot outrage; not a holy emotion that he may not profane. He is authorised to commit what more resembles an infamous crime—actually rated second to murder, and often punished with death—than anything else.

And in this fontispiece of degradation you would leave to a fate too horrible for Italy itself, a pure, gentle, blameless, Christian wife! Her cry thence may ascend to Heaven; but, on earth, you think it should be stifled or contemned; she entreats for relief—for escape from the pollution she abhors; you look down upon her misery, and answer her, "The law says No, and we stand to it."

God forgive you, Horace Greeley, the inhuman sentiment! I believe you to be a good man, desiring human improvement, the friend of what you deem essential to social morality. God send that you may never, in the person of a daughter of your own, and in the rectal of her tortures, practically learn the terrible lesson how far you have strayed from the right!

Further to argue the general question would be an unwarrantable intrusion on your columns. Suffice it to say that if I differ from you as to the expediency of occasionally dissolving misery-bringing unions, it is precisely because I regard the marriage relation as the holiest of earthly institutions. It is for that very reason that I seek to preserve its purity, when other expedients fail, by the besom of divorce. No human relation ought to be suffered so to degenerate that it defeats the purpose of its institution. God imposes no laws on man merely to have the pleasure of seeing them obeyed; but, on the contrary, with special reference to His creatures' welfare and improvement. Marriage itself, like the sabbath, was made for man, not man for marriage. It fulfils God's intentions so long as the domestic home is the abode of purity, of noble sentiment, of loving-kindness, or, at least, of mutual forbearance. But it defeats His purpose, and violates the Divine economy, when it becomes the daily cause of grievous words and heartless deeds,—of anger, strife, selfishness, cruelty, ruffianism. That it should ever be thus degraded and perverted, all good men must lament; and all ought earnestly to seek the most effectual remedy.

A great deal had been said about the thirteenth clause of the bill, and that he regarded as inseparable from the bill. He thoroughly believed in the equalisation of the rights of husband and wife in regard to this matter, and he considered that the offence of the one party was as great as that of the other. Several hon. members appeared to think that the solemnity of the marriage contract would be destroyed by this bill, but hon. members who were acquainted with the way in which marriages were often performed by district registrars would agree with him that there was very little solemnity connected with the ceremony, and it therefore could not destroy what in many cases did not exist. He certainly did not undervalue the solemnity of this contract or ceremony, for it was one whose importance could not be too highly estimated, and all the circumstances attending it should be characterised by the greatest strictness and solemnity. He did not share the apprehensions of hon. members who anticipated that great evils would be likely to result from the passing of the bill; but, on the contrary, he thought that it was likely to be productive of great benefit to the community. While he gave the bill his cordial support, he hoped that its provisions would be availed of by few.

Mr. CONSETT STEPHEN said if he had been present at the second reading he should certainly have voted for the bill, hoping that in its course through committee the 13th clause would have been in some degree modified. The more he considered the matter the more he was convinced that the clause was a fatal defect in the bill, and the less urgent he felt that a divorce bill should pass at all. The speech of the hon. and learned member for Argyle against the bill was replete with admirable arguments, which had scarcely been met at all. The author of the bill had of course introduced the religious element. That hon. and learned member never let slip an opportunity, even upon the most unlikely subjects, to obtrude, not his religious opinions, but his religious animosities. He would undertake to say that if the sacramental view of marriage had been one of the points upon which Protestants and Catholics agreed, a very large majority of the Assembly would have been found lifting up their voices against a divorce bill. He would not vote for a divorce bill under any circumstances if it were opposed to his religious convictions; but he believed such a bill was not opposed to the views of his co-religionists. He believed that divorce was permitted, but not enjoined, and they were, therefore, permitted to regulate human laws according to what was considered to be most conducive to the benefit of the community. And it was in this view that he objected to the bill before the House. The marriage tie should only be suffered to be dissolved in cases where the sense of society would be shocked and outraged by allowing it to continue. It was not a question for the consideration of individuals, but of the State. Supposing a woman submitted to that Parliament the case of her husband who had committed adultery, would the Parliament have ever passed a bill sanctioning a dissolution of the marriage under the circumstances? If not, they should not depute to a Court the power to dissolve it. It seemed to him that the guilt of the man and the woman were different. A man's appetites were stronger than those of a women, and he had not to fear the same consequences. If there was to be this equality of the sexes, it would be far better to have no divorce Act at all, and on that ground he should vote against the third reading of the bill.

Mr. BROOKES moved the adjournment of the debate till Tuesday next, to take precedence of other orders.

The motion for adjournment was opposed by Mr. PIDDINGTON and Mr. LEE, and supported by Mr. LEARY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. COWPER, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. HOSKINS; and, after some further remarks by Messrs. PARKES, BUCHANAN, and GARRETT, it was put and agreed to on a division of 27 to 16.

CATTLE SALE YARDS.

On the motion of Mr. DRIVER,

The House went into committee, and affirmed the desirability of giving power to the Municipal Council of Sydney to establish yards for the sale of cattle.

The resolution was reported to the House and adopted.

POST OFFICE AT SOFALA.

Mr. J. SUTTOR moved,—"1. That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the petition presented to this House from Messrs. James Reid Maxwell, William Chisholm, John Cummins, and Edward Shorter, respecting losses sustained by them through the insecure state of the Post Office at Sofala, in the year 1862. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Piddington, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Driver, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Egan, Mr. Church, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Bell, and the mover."

Mr. COWPER said the Government did not guarantee the safe conduct of money through the Post Office. They discouraged the practice of transmitting money in this way as much as possible. He had no objection to the investigation, but he should not be prepared to adopt any recommendation, unless a very strong case was made out.

The motion was then agreed.

BRIDGE OVER PARRAMATTA RIVER.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD moved,—"That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of agreeing to the following resolutions: 1. That a bill to authorise the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the Parramatta River, and of a bridge over Long Cove, and also to authorise the resumption and sale of the Field of Mars Common, and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof to the cost of the erection and maintenance of the said bridge, should be introduced by the Government. 2. That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an address and presented to his Excellency the Governor."

Mr. COWPER said he would not be prepared to vote for the measure, as it was too large and wide a question to be discussed this session. He did not object to the motion, which was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the House adjourned at three minutes to 12 until Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING GENERAL ENTRY.

THE following entries were posted at Tattersall's last evening for the forthcoming Randwick Autumn Meeting, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club:—

FIRST DAY, APRIL 23.

First Race.—The (Autumn) Trial Stakes of 4 sovereigns each, with 40 sovereigns added, for all horses which have not won a prize exceeding 50 sovereigns in value up to time of entrance; 1½ mile. Entrance, 1 sovereign.

Mr. T. Ivory's b h The Drone, 4 years
B. Richards's b m Deceptive, 4 years
J. Driscoll's br c Chariton, 3 years
W. Winch's gr g Greedy Greek, 5 years
G. Adams's ch h Trump Card, 4 years
C. H. Roberts's gr f Greyskin, 4 years
J. Tait's ch h Pyrrhus the First, aged
Lee's ch c Miracles, 3 years
E. De Mestre's br g Titus, 5 years.

Second Race.—Renewal of the (Australian) Champagne Stakes, of 20 sovereigns each, h. ft.; or 5 only if declared by the 1st April 1870; for two years old, colts 8 st 10 lbs. and fillies 8 st 8 lbs.; the owner of the second horse to save his stake, and the winner to give two dozen of champagne to the committee; five furlongs.

Mr. A. Town's ch f, by Tarragon—Fairy
———— b c, by Tarragon—Juanita
E. K. Cox's ch c, by Stafford—Miss Pitsford
John Lee's ch c, by New Warrior—Persiani
———— br c by Kingston—Blue Bonnet
———— b f by Kingston—Governess
———— ch f, by Kingston—Romp by Little John, Tomboy's dam
James Lee's ch c, by Kingston—Maid of the Lake
R. Dines's br f, by Lord of the Hills—Mainstay
———— b f, by Lord of the Hills—Star of Peace
———— b f, by New Warrior—Amethyst
———— ch c by Lord of the Hills—Little Queen
———— bl or br c by Lord of the Hills—a brown mare bred by Mr. Wyndham
———— b c by Lord of the Hills—Queen of Hearts
R. Rouse's b f Valerio by Kingston—Problem by Bronzewing. Problem by Sir John
L. Uhde's bl or br f by Yattendon—Y. Moonshine
———— b c by Yattendon—Bee-in-a-Bonnet
Thomas Rutledge's br c Carwoola by Yattendon—Y. Moonshine
S. Waldock's br f Starlight by Stockowner—Gildermire
T. B. Rossiter's br f by New Warrior—Agitation
W. J. Dangar's br c Vandal
Chaffe na br c All Fours by Sir Patrick—Virago
C. Baldwin's b c Eli by Yelverton—Valetta
———— b f Lady Clifden by Yelverton—Atalanta
J. Tait's b f Florence by Boiardo—Rose of Denmark
———— ch c The Count by New Warrior—Brown Duchess
———— br c Teddington
———— b c Pyrrhus (late Kelso)
Graham Mylne's ch c Gladiator by Livingston—Stella
R. G. Yeoman's ch f Mazzena, by New Warrior—Zenobia
O. Baldwin's br c The Baron by Yelverton—Lavalette
———— b f Lady Stamford by Yelverton—Dew Drop

Third Race.—Renewal of the (Australian) St. Leger Stakes of 30 sovereigns each, h. ft., 5 sovereigns only if declared by the first Thursday after the Randwick Spring Meeting of 1869; for colts 8 st 10 lbs, fillies 8 st 5 lbs, then three years old. 1¾ mile.

Mr. George Lee's br or bl c Barbarian, by Sir Hercules—Y. Gulnare
C. B. Fisher's b c Charon, by Ferryman—Juliet
W. Craig's b c Masaniello, by Ferryman—Marchioness
———— b c Cœur de Lion, by New Warrior—Zingara
L. Uhde's b c Antecetos (late Strathnairn), by New Warrior—Hebe
Thomas Lee's br f The Alpaca, by Kingston—Lilla
E. De Mestre's b g, by Archer—Sunbeam
———— br g, by Archer—Maid of the Forest
———— ch f, by Archer—Ruby
———— b f Quiver, by Archer—Lauristina
———— br f, by Sir Hercules—Lucilla (by Alonzo)
John Tait's ch c Detective, by New Warrior—Edith
———— b c, by New Warrior—Ida by Vanguard—Io
Henry Lee's ch f, by Sir Hercules—Georgiana
John Driscoll's br f Agnes, by Yattendon—Young Moonshine
Thomas Hawkins Smith's b or br c Blaithwaite, by Livingstone—Banshee
Chaffe na br c The Gem, by Alfred—Zoe
———— b c Bay Regent, by Rioter—Queen of Trumps
———— b f, by Alfred—Stayiace
E. K. Cox's b f, by Yattendon—Bee in a Bonnet
Jno. Lee's b c The Fop, by Sir Hercules—Vanity
———— ch f, by Sir Hercules—Maid of the Oaks
———— b c, by Kingston—Marchioness
———— r c, by Misty Morn—Vixen
———— ch c, by Kingston—Governess
James Lee's b c by Kingston—Blue Bell
O. Baldwin's br c Stanley, by New Warrior—Atlanta
Ben. Richards's b c Highflyer, by Rioter—Meg on the Wing
W. Forester's ch f Moselle, by Cossack—Crucifix
W. Pearson's br c Lamplighter, by Ferryman—Gaslight
O. Baldwin's b c Isle Boy, by Warrior—Valetta
Graham Mylne's ch c Grafton, by Whalebone—Stella
Alex. Bowman's ch c Viscount, by New Warrior—Midnight
A. Cobcroft's b c Charlton, by New Warrior—Mary Leigh
Dr. L. L. Smith's br f, by Touchstone—Nora
———— b f, by Touchstone—Fair Ellen
———— b f, by Boiardo—Tricolor
———— b c, by Touchstone—Judy
Mr. A. Cobcroft's ch c Captain Cook, by New Warrior—Miss Langar
———— b c Sweetmeat, by Flying Pieman—Lurline (Volunteer's sister)

Fourth Race.—The Publicans' Stakes of 7 sovereigns each, with 70 sovereigns added, for all horses which have not won a prize exceeding 100 sovereigns in value up to time of entrance; a winner of such a prize thereafter to carry 5 lbs extra. Maidens at starting allowed 5 lbs. 1½ mile. Second horse 14 sovereigns out of the prize. Entrance, 1½ sovereigns.

Mr. J. M'Dermott's bl g Centipede, aged
Winch's br g The Dane, 4 years
J. M. M'Quade's br m Juanita, 3 years
R. Dines's b c Croydon, 3 years
J. Tait's ch m Pyrrhus the First, aged
E. de Mestre's b g Havelock, aged.

Fifth Race.—The Doncaster Handicap of 5 sovereigns each, h ft; entrance fee only if declared by 16th April, with 50 sovereigns added; for all horses; 1 mile; second horse 10 sovereigns from the prize; weights on the 6th April, a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 7 lbs extra. Entrance 1½ sovereigns.

Mr. A. Thompson's ch m Rosebud, 4 years
T. Ivory's br h The Drone, 4 years
———— b h The Marquis, 5 years
———— ch m Fancy, 4 years
B. Richards's b m Deceptive, 4 years
G. Forrester's b h Seducer, aged
Chaffe na ch c Rawden, 4 years
W. Winch's gr g Greedy Greek, 5 years
———— br h Circassian, 6 years
L. Uhde's gr h Kaiser, 4 years
C. H. Roberts na b g Tippler, aged
J. Tait's b c Ida Colt, 3 years
A. Town's b h Sir William, 4 years
———— br g Darkie, 4 years
———— b m Carnation, 5 years
Lee's ch m Barbelle, 4 years
———— ch m Phœbe, 6 years
De Mestre's b g Stumpy, aged
———— b h Marksman, 4 years
Keighran's Sir Walter } By telegram from Melbourne.
———— Milesian }
———— Misty Morn }

SECOND DAY, APRIL 28.

First Race.—The Flying Handicap of 5 sovereigns each, h ft, entrance fee only if declared by 16th April, with 50 sovereigns added, for all horses; ¾ mile; weights on the 6th April; a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, 1½ sovereign.

Mr. T. Ivory's b h Marquis, 5 years
———— ch f Fancy, 4 years
B. Richards's b f Deceptive, 4 years
G. Forrester's b h Seducer, aged
L. Uhde's gr c Kaiser, 4 years
C. H. Roberts na b h Tippler, aged
———— gr f Greyskin, 4 years
J. Arkins's b g Kono, aged
R. Dines's ch c, by Lord of the Hills—Little Queen, 2 years
———— br f, by Lord of the Hills, 2 years
J. Tait's b c Ida Colt, 3 years
———— b f Florence, 2 years
R. Towns's b c Sir William, 4 years
———— br g Darkie, 4 years
———— b f Carnation, 4 years
D. Mayne's ch f Kate Dalrymple, 3 years
Lee's ch f Barbelle, 4 years
De Mestre's br g Titus, 5 years
———— b g Havelock, aged
P. J. Keighran's b g Sir Walter, aged
A. Saqui's br c Misty Morn, 3 years.

Second Race.—The Metropolitan (Autumn) Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns, for all maiden horses (including winners of two years stakes, under a penalty for winning once 3 lbs., twice or more 5 lbs.) at the time of entrance. Penalties for winning after entrance, once, 5lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs. 1½ mile. Second horse 10 sovereigns from the Club. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Mr. T. Ivory's b c The Drone, 4 years
De Mestre's ch f Archeress, 3 years
J. Tait's ch c Detective, 3 years
W. Craig's b c Cœur de Lion, 3 years
J. Lee's br f Alpaca, 3 years
J. Driscoll's br c Charlton, 3 years
Chaffe na b c The Gem, 3 years
L. Uhde's b c Argyle, 2 years
R. Forrester's ch f Moselle, 3 years
R. Dines's b f Paradise, 4 years
W. Winch's b g The Dane, 4 years
J. Tait's b c Ida Colt, 3 years
———— ch h Pyrrhus the 1st, aged
Lee's blk h Barbarian, 3 years
De Mestre's b c Marksman, 4 years.

Third Race.—The Australian Jockey Club (sires) Produce Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, h. ft., 2½ only if declared by first Thursday after the Autumn meeting of 1869, with 240 sovereigns subscribed by the owners of the undermentioned sires, and 100 sovereigns from the A. J. C.; for then (Autumn 1870) two years, the produce of stallions subscribing colts, 8 st 10 lbs; fillies, 8 st 8 lbs; (no allowance to geldings). furlongs.

Mr. W. J. Dangar's b or br c Vandal, by Elmsdale—Velundra
———— b or br c Quicksilver, by Elmsdale—Queen of Hearts
O. Baldwin's b c Eli, by Yelverton—Valetta (imported) by Idle Boy
———— b f Lady Clifden, by Yelverton—Atalanta by Chatterbox
———— b f Celia, by Yelverton—Countess by Swede
C. Baldwin's br c The Baron, by Yelverton—Lavalette by Pitsford
———— br f Lady Stanford, by Yelverton—Dewdrop by Camel
———— b f Carlotta, by Yelverton—The Waterloo Mare by Waterloo
C. B. Fisher's b f by Stockowner—Omen
———— br f by Stockowner—Gildermire
R. Rouse's jun b c by Kyogle—Langar Queen
———— b f by Kyogle—Bronzewing
C. Reynolds's br c Teddington, by New Warrior—Io
———— b or br c The Spy, by New Warrior—Ida
———— b or br c Steeltrap, by New Warrior—Sansebox
———— b c Kelso, by New Warrior—Keda
———— b c Alcibiades, by New Warrior—Alpha
J. Eales's, jun., b or br f, by Flying Pieman—Days of Old
———— b f, by Flying Pieman—Silvertail
Thomas Lee's b f, by Kyogle—Kate Coventry
J. M. M'Quade's b f, by Kyogle—Bessy Bedlam
J. Tait's ch c, by New Warrior—Brown Duchess
A. Town's br c, by New Warrior—Lady Mary
George Eaton's ch c Stockwell, by Yelverton—Moss Rose
E. K. Cox's ch c, by Corcebus—Blanche
John Lee's ch c, by New Warrior—Persiana
———— b f, by Kingston—Governess
———— br c, by Kingston—Blue Bonnet
Ben Richards's b c, by Archer—Miss Magus
Joseph Cliff's ch f Rosebud, by New Warrior—Victorine
R. G. Yeomans's ch f, by New Warrior—Zenobia
E. K. Cox's b c, by Kyogle—Nutcut
T. B. Rossiter's br f, by New Warrior—Agitation
Alexander Bowman's ch c, by Spartan—Lady Julia
———— ch c, by Spartan—Atalanta
———— ch c, by Spartan—Flirtation
A. Cobcroft's b c Eclipse, by Flying Pieman—Alice Hawthorn.

Fourth Race.—The Sydney Cup (a gold cup value 150 sovereigns) and 250 sovereigns added to a handicap sweepstake of 20 sovereigns each; 8 forfeit; 4 if declared by 1st March; entrance fee only if by 31st December; for all horses; two miles; second horse 50 sovereigns from the prize. Weights on the 21st December, a winner of any handicap thereafter 3 lbs., of two or more 5 lbs. extra. Entries closed with 48 subscribers.

	st	lb
Mr. E. De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, aged	10	2
A. Saqui's br g Warrior, 6 years	9	12
W. Winch's br h Circassian, 6 years	9	4
R. Dines's bl h The Italian, 5 years	8	7
E. De Mestre's b g Stumpy, aged	8	4
J. Miller's br g Uabba, aged	8	0
T. Ivory's ch h Bylong, 6 years	7	12
H. Fisher's b c Charon, 3 years	7	10
G. Forrester's b h Seducer, 6 years	7	10
T. Ivory's gr g Grey Momus, 6 years	7	10
E. De Mestre's br g Titus, 5 years	7	10
J. Tait's ch h Pyrrhus the First, aged	7	10
A. Towns's br c Sir William, 4 years	7	9
J. Tait's ch c The Earl, 4 years	7	8
H. Fisher's b g Albany, 6 years	7	8
G. Lee's ch f Barbelle, 4 years	7	7
A. Town's br g Darkie, 4 years	7	7
A. Thompson's ch f Rosebud, 4 years	7	6
T. Ivory's b h Marquis, 5 years	7	5
John Lee's b c The Fop, 3 years	7	4
P. J. Keighran's br c Lamplighter, 3 years	7	4
G. Lee's bl c Barbarian, 3 years	7	4
W. Forrester's ch f Moselle, 3 years	7	2
R. Dines's b c Croydon, 3 years	7	2
E. De Mestre's b c Marksman, 4 years	7	2
P. J. Keighran's br f Kestrel, 3 years	7	2
G. Adams's ch c Trump Card, 4 years	7	1
Chaffe na ch c Rawden, 4 years	6	1
J. M. M'Quade's br f Juanita, 3 years	6	1
W. Craig's b c Cœur de Lion, 3 years	6	1
John Lee's b c Furbiton, 3 years	6	1
A. Saqui's br c Misty Morn, 3 years	6	1
S. Bradbury's b f A1, 4 years	6	1
C. Baldwin's b c Idle Boy, 3 years	6	0
W. Craig's b c Masaniello, 3 years	6	5
John Lee na b c (imported), by Amsterdam—Molly Carew, 3 years	5	7

Fifth Race.—The Waverley Stakes of 6 sovereigns each with 60 sovereigns added, for horses that have not won a prize exceeding 30 sovereigns in value up to the time of entrance; winners thereafter of such a prize to carry 5 lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. Second horse 12 sovereigns out of the prize. Entrance, 1½ sovereign.

Mr. B. Richards's b m Deception, 4 years
J. Tait's ch c Detective, 3 years
Lee's ch c Miracles, 3 years
De Mestre's br g Titus.

THIRD DAY—APRIL 29.

First Race.—The All-Aged Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, b. ft., with 100 sovereigns added; 1 mile; second horse 20 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, 2½ sovereigns.

Mr. Tait's b c Ida Colt, 3 years
———— b f Florence, 2 years
A. Town's br h Sir William, 4 years
Lee's bl c Barbarian, 3 years
De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, aged
Kestrel (by telegram from Melbourne).

Second Race.—The Free Handicap of 4 sovereigns each, h. ft., or 1 sovereign only if declared by the 16th April, with 50 sovereigns added, for all horses; 1½ mile. The second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the prize. Weights on the 6th April. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 5 lbs. extra. The winner of the Sydney Cup 6 lbs additional.

Mr. A. Thompson's b m The Duchess, 5 years
T. Ivory's b c The Drone, 4 years
———— b h The Marquis, 5 years
———— ch f Fancy, 4 years
S. Bradbury's br f A 1, 4 years
A. Campbell's ch m Stranger, aged
G. Forester's b h Seducer, aged
Chaafe na ch f Rawden, 4 years
Winch's br g The Dane, 4 years
———— gr g Greedy Greek, 5 years
———— gr g Piot, 4 years
G. Adams' ch c Trump Card, 4 years
L. Uhde's gr c Kaiser, 4 years
C. H. Roberts na b h Tippler, aged
J. Miller's br g Uabba, aged
J. Tait's ch h Pyrrhus 1st, aged
———— b c Ida Colt, 3 years
———— ch c Detective, 3 years
———— ch c The Earl, 4 years
A. Town's br c Sir William, 4 years
———— b m Carnation, 5 years
M'Innes's b g Whalebone, aged
D. Mayne's ch f Kate Dalrymple, 3 years
Lee's ch f Barbelle, 4 years
———— b c The Fop, 4 years
De Mestre's br g Titus, 5 years
———— b c Marksman, 4 years
A. Saqui's b c Misty Morn, 3 years
Carmichael's Milesian, aged

Third Race.—The Prince of Wales Stakes of 6 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added, for all horses; 1½ miles; second horse 12 sovereigns out of the prize. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £100; if for £80, allowed 7 lbs; £70, 12 lbs; £60, 19 lbs; £50, 28 lbs. The amount, if any, realised in excess of the entered selling price, to go to the fund. Entrance, 1½ sovereign.

Mr. T. Ivory's gr g Grey Momus, 6 years, £50
B. Richards's b f Deceptive, 4 years, £60
M'Dermot's bl g Centipede, aged, £50
Winch's gr g Greedy Greek, 5 years, £50
———— br h Circassian, 6 years, £60
C. Roberts na gr f Greyskin, 4 years, £50
Arkins's b g Kono, aged, £50
M'Innes's b g Whalebone, aged, £50
Keighran's b g Sir Walter, aged, £50.

Fourth Race.—The City Handicap of 10 sovereigns each, b. ft, or entrance fee only if declared by the 16th April; 100 sovereigns added; for all horses; 1½ mile; second horse 20 sovereigns from the prize. Weights on the 6th April; a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 5 lbs extra, the winner of the Sydney Cup 3 lbs additional. Entrance, 2½ sovereigns.

Mr. A. Thompson's ch f Rosebud, 4 years
T. Ivory's ch h Bylong, 6 years
T. Lee's br f Alpaca, 3 years
L. Uhde's gr c Kaiser, 4 years
J. M'Quade's br f Juanita, 3 years
J. Tait's ch c The Earl, 4 years
A. Town's br g Darkie, 4 years
———— b m Carnation, 5 years
Lee's ch f Barbelle, 4 years
———— ch m Phœbe, 6 years
———— bl c Barbarian, 3 years
———— b c The Fop, 3 years
De Mestre's b g Stumpy, aged
———— b c Marksman, aged
Keighran's br c Lamplighter, 3 years
Carmichael's Milesian, aged
Saqui's br c Misty Morn, 3 years.

Fifth Race.—The Corinthian Cup (valued £50), with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, for all horses. Welter weights for age; to be ridden by members of the A. J. C. or V. R. C.; 1½ mile. A winner of any race of the value of 50 sovereigns, 7 lbs; 75 sovereigns, 10 lbs; 100 sovereigns, 14 lbs; 150 sovereigns, 21 lbs; 200 sovereigns and upwards, 28 lbs extra. Entrance, 1½ sovereign.

Mr. J. Tait's b c Pyrrhus, 2 years
A. Town's b g Darkie, 4 years
De Mestre's b g Havelock, aged.

FOURTH DAY.—APRIL 30.

First Race.—The Rous Handicap of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, or entrance fee only for non-acceptors, with 100 sovereigns added, for 3 years; 1 mile and 3 furlongs; weights to be declared at Tattersall's on the day after the Cup Day, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptors within one hour after such declaration to the Secretary, in the A. J. C. Club Room same place. Entrance, 2½ sovereigns.

Mr. J. Lee's b f Alpaca
Forrester's ch f Moselle
Macquade's br f Juanita
Dines's b c Croydon
———— b f Paradise
J. Tait's b c Ida Colt
———— ch c Detective
Lee's blk c Barbarian
———— b c The Fop
P. Keighran's b f Kestrel
A. Saqui's b c Misty Morn.

Second Race.—The Randwick Handicap of 9 sovereigns each, half forfeit, or entrance fee only if declared by the 16th April, with 90 sovereigns added, for all horses; 1¾ mile; second horse 18 sovereigns from the prize; weights on the 6th April. The winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 7 lbs extra; the winner of the Sydney Cup, 6 lbs; of the City Handicap, 5 lbs; of both, 9 lbs additional. Entrance, 2½ sovereigns.

Mr. A. Thompson's ch f Rosebud, 4 years
T. Ivory's b c The Drone, 4 years
———— gr g Grey Momus, 6 years
S. Bradbury's br f A 1, 4 years
Chaafe na ch c Rawden, 4 years
Winch's br g The Dane, 4 years
G. Adam's ch g Trump Card, 4 years
L. Uhde's gr g Kaiser, 4 years
J. Tait's ch c The Earl, 4 years
A. Town's br c Sir William, 4 years
———— b m Carnation, 5 years
Lee's ch f Barbelle, 4 years
———— b c The Fop, 3 years
De Mestre's b g Stumpy, aged
———— b c Marksman, 4 years
———— b c Havelock, aged
Keighran's br c Lamplighter, 3 years
Carmichael's Milesian, aged.

Third Race.—The Queen's Plate of 200 sovereigns, for all horses; 2 years, a feather; 3 years, 8 st 6 lbs; 4 years, 9 st 7 lbs; 5 years, 9 st 13 lbs; 6 years and aged, 10st; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs; 3 miles. Entrance, 5 sovereigns, to go to the second horse.

Mr. A. Thompson's ch m Rosebud, 4 years
T. Ivory's ch h Bylong, 6 years
T. Lee's b f The Alpaca, 3 years
Winch's b h Circassian, 6 years
L. Uhde's gr h Kaiser, 4 years
R. Dines's bl h The Italian, 5 years
———— b c Croydon, 3 years
J. Tait's ch h Pyrrhus the First, aged
A. Town's br g Darkie, 4 years
De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, aged.

Fourth Race.—The Nursery Handicap of 10 sovereigns each, h ft, or entrance fee only for non-acceptors, with 100 sovereigns added, for 2 years; ¾ mile; weights to be declared at Tattersall's on the day after the Cup Day, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptors within one hour after such declaration to the Secretary, in the A. J. C. Club Room, same place. The winner of any race after declaration of weights to carry 7 lbs extra. Entrance, 2½ sovereigns.

Mr. A. Thompson's br c by Kingston—Blue Bonnet
A. Town's b c by Tarragon—Juanita
Yeoman's ch f Maizena
E. K. Cox's ch c by Stafford—Miss Pitsford
Chaafe na bl c All Fours
L. Uhde's b h Argyle
———— bl f Gipsy
T. M'Quade's b f by Kyogle—Bessy Bedlam
R. Dines's br f by Lord of the Hills—Mainstay
———— ch c by Lord of the Hills—Little Queen
J. Tait's b f Florence
———— b c Pyrrhus (late Kelso)
———— ch c The Count
———— b or br c Teddington
A. Town's ch f Illumination
———— br c by New Warrior—Lady Mary
F. Richard's bf Melrose
Lee's ch c Recruit
———— ch f by Kingston—Romp
De Mestre's br c Carroola.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Sale Yards, at half-past 10, Poultry; at 11, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 and 11, Furniture, Pianoforte, Engravings, &c.; at 12, Pianofortes.
J. B. NORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household and Office Furniture, Pianoforte, Bottled Ale, and Sundries.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—ADV.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 25.

Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Saunders, from Maryborough 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Clemenis, Master Palmer, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), 150 tons, Captain Kemy, from Grafton 22nd instant. Passenger—1 in the steerage. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

Hawkesbury, ship, 1360 tons, Captain Sayers, from the Downs 25th December. Passengers—Mrs., Miss and Master M'Farland, Miss J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Miss King, Mrs. G. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M'Kenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and family (4), Mr. and Mrs. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rodgers and daughter, Messrs. Price, G. A. Kent, Primrose, Kelsall, Harris, and 9 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt and Co., agents.

San Francisco, Hamburg ship, 404 tons, Captain Blanch, from Adelaide 11th instant. Captain, agent.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Boyde and 4 children, Mrs. Paris, Miss Broad, Miss Morley, Messrs. W. S. Paul, A. Bonar, J. Faunce, E. Geertz, D. S. Stellet, J. Keen, J. C. Kinchant, D. Gibson, G. Board, B. Kootes, W. S. Vanneck, F. W. King, H. Carpendale, J. H. M'Farlane, S. M'Ewan, R. J. Petty, E. Thompson, J. H. Holmes, and 54 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Rose and Thistle, schooner, 50 tons, Captain M'Farland, from the South Sea Islands. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—March 25.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Young Australian, for Fiji.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 26.

R. M. S. Wonga Wonga, for Auckland; R. M. S. Malta, for Melbourne; Essie Bases, for Newcastle; Freak, Colleen Bawn, George Vuna, Meteor, for S. S. Islands; Novelty, for Auckland; City of Melbourne (s.), for Auckland; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—March 25.

R. M. S. Malta, 948 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Galle, via Melbourne:—For Southampton: Mrs. Anderson, Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. Dickey, Mr. S. J. Butler, 14th Regiment. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt and infant and servant, Mr. R. Mason, Mr. F. Bertrand, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. W. Blockler, Mr. W. Simms; Admiral Guilain and servant, Mr. Delecour. For Suez: Mr. A. P. Southey, Mr. Schlesinger. For Madras: Mr. T. E. Gibson. For Bombay: a native servant. For Melbourne: Mr. D. Hammond, Mr. Glenfield.

Balclutha, 269 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. J. Gordon, Gosling, Peck, A. M. Lord, and 6 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 25.

Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 252 tons coal; Mary Ann, Stormbird, from Newcastle, with 280 tons coal, 200 tons stone; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 209 kegs butter, 30 pigs, 8 calves, 18 boxes eggs, 7 coops fowls, 10 bags bacon, 28 bags potatoes; William and Mary, from Brisbane Water, with 21 tons coal; Alchymist (s.), from Broken Bay, with 4000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 25.

Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Dairy Maid, for Shellharbour; Countess of Belmore, for the Manning River; William and Mary, for Wollongong; Alchymist (s.), for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—March 25.

Black Swan (s.), from Maryborough: 26 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Commercial Bank; 22 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 61 hides, 1 bale skins, 6 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 1 case, Grant and Curtiss; 30 bales wool, Dangar and Co.; 1 case, S. Hoffnung.

Hawkesbury, from London: 1 package, J. Henderson; 14 packages, F. Mitchell; 2 packages, Smaly; 20,000 slates, J. M'Ilwraith and Co.; 3 packages, W. R. Piddington; 200 plates, J. R. Cattell; 14 packages, Daniell, King, and Co.; 2 packages W. H. Simpson; 3 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 31 packages, Guild, Chapman, and Co.; 1 case, G. Turre; 7 packages, J. Bell; 4 packages, T. J. Palser; 100 packages, Young and Lark; 568 packages, 15 casks, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 4 packages, S. Rabone; 4 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 38 packages, W. M. Manlyn; 6 packages, H. M'Gione; 8 packages, Callaghan and Son; 2 packages, A. Ballantyne; 151 cases champagne, C. J. Muller and Co.; 27 packages, J. Vickery; 1 package, Hartzhausen; 180 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 50 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages, Hinton, Brothers; 2 packages, W. Caffyn; 10 packages, F. Lassetter; 18 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 75 hogsheads, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 14 packages, E. Arnold; 5 packages, A. Grierson; 7 packages, A. M'Crae; 54 packages, J. Keep; 6 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 6 packages, J. Turner; 1 package, F. Pisen; 2 packages, C. Moxony; 28 packages, D. Nichol; 1 package, R. Blair; 2 packages, W. Moffitt; 3 packages, Faux and Beard; 4 packages, Alcock, Brothers; 29 packages, E. Vickery; 3 packages, J. Davis; 11 packages, J. Hughes; 99 packages, Dangar and Co.; 100 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 27 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 22 packages, Perry, Brothers; 4 packages, J. Woodward; 1 package, Biffen and Clarke; 33 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 packages, C. K. Moore; 10 packages, N. Binnie; 16 packages, W. P. Welsh; 10 packages, W. M. Martyn; 16 packages, Butler, Brothers; 5 packages, T. Edens; 52 packages, H. Lane; 2 packages, W. R. Riley; 5267 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 57 packages, Morey and Price; 14 packages, R. T. Carter; 14 packages, Thompson and Giles; 146 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 10 cases, J. Wilson; 95 tons salt, 238 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 438 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 case, Miss Wilkinson; 56 packages, Keep and Parsons; 41 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 19 packages, Farmer and Co.; 107 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 5 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 1 case, D. Davidson; 4 packages, W. H. Paling; 97 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 1 case, Levin; 15 packages, H. Woolnough; 800 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 100 packages, W. Long; 4 packages, J. Murier; 116 packages, J. B. Tickle; 8 packages, E. P. Capper and Son; 16 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 84 packages, W. C. H. Capper; 468 packages, F. Lassetter; 211 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 package, Myers and Solomon; 19 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 5 packages, J. Jacobs; 1 package, Barnett and Co.; 150 rails, Railway Commissioner; 41 packages, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 1 package, Mackenzie; 19 packages, Raymond; 14 packages, Rogers; 2 bulls, 550 bags salt, 308 bundles wire, 2021 packages, Order.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 43 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 31 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 24 bales wool, 80 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 14 bales wool, J. Richardson; 7 bales wool, 85 hides, Ward and Co.; 40 bags maize, Felton; 1 case books, Captain Myler; 79 cases fruit, 12 bales wool, Order.

Rose and Thistle, from South Sea Islands: 1100 lbs. tortoiseshell, 2 tuns cocoanut oil, Order.

EXPORTS.—March 25.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 3 cases drapery, W. and E. Gardiner; 144 bales flax, 15 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 case cigars, J. H. Myers; 1 box opium, On Coong and Co.; 2 boxes opium, Tin War; 100 boxes tinplates, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 31 casks oils, 1 case, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, R. Harnett; 7 bags seeds, Hall, Brothers; 4 bags shooks, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 case, Australian Mutual Provident Society; 1 case, Government Printer; 1 case, Woods and Co.; 4 packages, Treasury stores; 2 packages, S. Myers; 1 case, J. Macgregor; 1 case, Merriman; 2 bags seeds, 8 kegs butter, W. Yeates; 40 casks butter, H. Clarke; 5 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 6 kegs butter, J. Ward; 13 bags oysters, P. James; 1 case, W. Maddock; 40 bags oysters, 2 cases fruit, Woodward; 1 case, Lassetter and Co.; 5 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.; 1 pair sculls, J. Carr; 6 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 5 casks cement, G. E. Crane.

Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide: 1 case, Mitchell and Co.; 1 package, Craig, Brothers; 1 case plants, Guilfoyle and Son; 1 case plants, Shepherd and Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 236 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 kegs butter, 2 cases cheese, G. Ross and Co.; 2 cases, Commissariat Department; 1 package, Farmer and Co.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 65 packages brandy, 37 packages wine, 15 packages tea, 73 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 40 packages tea, 4 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 20 cases whisky, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 cases spirits, Peate and Harcourt; 5 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 5 packages tea, On Chong and Co.; 1 package, S. Thompson and Co.; 18 packages treacle, 13 5 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 15 plates iron, 103 packages, F. H. Trouton; 2 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 cases drapery, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 22 packages drapery, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 case, Gedye, M'Crea, and Co.; 12 bales woolpacks, 17 cases oilstores, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 10 packages, J. Keep; 28 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 packages tea, 1 case, H. P. Palser; 20 hogsheads beer, Cowlishaw, Brother; 30 packages tea, 10 barrels currants, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 package, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 4 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 5 packages, Prince, Ogg and Co.; 22 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews; 26 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 34 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 5 cases fruit, Shaw; 12 boiler tubes, 15 bars iron, P. N. Russell and Co.; 3 cases, E. Vickery; 1 case, Dodswell; 1 package, R. King; 2 packages, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 32 cases fruit, 4 bags onions, T. Johnson; 4 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 cases, Cowan and Co.; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 6 kegs butter, H. Labat; 2 packages, M. Long; 1 case, E. Davis; 44 cases oil, Western Kerosene Company; 4 cases, Gardiner; 4 cases, H. Prescott and Son; 3 cases, Tebbutt; 5 cases, E. Cohen; 40 casks butter, Barker and Co.; 1 package, C. Muller and Co.; 10 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 package Saddington and Son; 2 packages, S. de Lissa; 11 sheep, Dawson; 24 casks butter, 7 bags onions, 20 bags bran, 10 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 40 casks butter, W. Yeates; 10 casks butter, Blow and Walsh; 1 cask butter, 7 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 3 packages leather, W. E. Davey; 1 case, Hall, Brothers.

Malta (s.), for Galle: 10,743 sovereigns, 7587 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 30,000 sovereigns, 1411 oz. silver, Oriental Bank; 10,000 sovereigns, Bank of Australasia; 1600 sovereigns, Sum Kum Ti; 512 sovereigns, Sum Kum On; 3 cases, H. Moore; 1 package, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 1 box, Royal Mint.

Young Australian, for Fiji: 96 packages brandy; 79 cases geneva, 1 quarter-cask rum, 121 bags sugar, 57 packages tea; 20 bags rice, 6 casks ale, 30 cases kerosene, 12 packages provisions, 15 bags flour, 2 anchors, 166 packages merchandise, Fraser and Co.; 24,000 percussion caps, 2 cases muskets, 9 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 2 packages tobacco, 2 packages cigars; 1 case, E. T. Penfold; 17 packages nails, 12 grindstones, 60 iron pots, 7 packages ammunition; 23 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 11 packages hardware, F. Beard; 16 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, A. Tange and Co.; 2 cases, W. Saber; 40 pile shoes, 10 coils rope, 3 vices, 77 empty packages, 40 cases kerosene, 50 kegs beef, 29 anchors, 48 oars, 29 packages biscuit, 13 grindstones, 66 iron pots, 25 packages nails, 149 packages general merchandise, E. Vickery.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Carpentaria.—By the Active, this day, at noon.
For New Hebrides.—By the Guinare, this day, at noon.
For Friendly Islands.—By the George Vuna, this day, at noon.
For Auckland.—By the City of Melbourne, this day, at 2 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
For Auckland, New Zealand, Honolulu, United States, all parts of North and South America, and United Kingdom.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, March 25: Constance, barque, 350 tons, Captain Gibbon, for Auckland; Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Saunders, for Maryborough.

In the list of saloon passengers per Wonga Wonga (s.), an error occurs. For Mr. C. B. Deane and child, it should have been Mr. E. B. Deane only.

The steamer Balclutha left for Rockhampton yesterday afternoon.

The City of Brisbane left Brisbane on Wednesday, at 2 p.m., and Cape Moreton at 6 40 p.m. She had light easterly and N.E. winds, with hot sultry weather to Smoky Cape; thence to the Brothers a southerly squall, with lightning and rain, and moderate easterly and N.E. winds the remainder of the passage, arriving at the Company's wharf on Friday, at 3 p.m.

The Lady Young was passed on Friday ten miles south of Port Stephens.

The steamer Black Swan, from Maryborough, arrived yesterday at 5 30 a.m., having experienced light E. N. E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage. She left Maryborough at 9 30 a.m. on the 22nd instant, crossed the bar at 4 p.m., rounded Cape Moreton at 0.30 a.m. on the 23rd, passed Smoky Cape at 6 a.m. on the 24th and entered Sydney Heads at 1·30 a.m. on the 25th.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.), left Grafton at 6 a.m. on the 22nd instant, but did not cross the bar, owing to the heavy fresh, until 1 p.m. on the 23rd, arriving in Sydney at 5 a.m. on the 25th. Variable winds prevailed during the passage. Her cargo comprises: 640 bags maize and sundries. Passed the Perseverance (s.), off Camden Head, bound north.

The San Francisco, from Adelaide, is originally from Hamburg, and brings on a portion of her home cargo.

The persons engaged at the wreck of the steamer Trio, in Seal Rocks Bay, boarded the Susannah Cuthbert (s.) on her passage from Grafton to Sydney, to get a supply of provisions. They reported that in consequence of the bad weather, they had been unable, up to that time, to save any of the wreck.

The good ship Hawkesbury, under the command of Captain Sayers, arrived in port yesterday, from London after a fair passage of 90 days. She brings a large number of passengers, who have testified their appreciation of the commander's conduct in a most tangible manner. The passage out as described by the passengers has partaken more of a pleasure excursion than the ordinary lengthy passage between Great Britain and New South Wales, and having been supplemented with all the comforts and attention afforded by the commander and officers, a most pleasurable voyage has been experienced. The Hawkesbury left Plymouth on the 24th December, passed Madeira on 2nd January, had constant S. W. winds to the Canary Islands. The Equator was crossed on 23rd January in longitude 24·10 W., and with light S.E. trades she passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 21st February. The winds in running down the easting prevailed from N.E. which forced the ship south of Van Diemens Land. The Hawkesbury has arrived in splendid order, and is to the consignment of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Vessels spoken by the Hawkesbury:—January 25, latitude 7 31 S., longitude 32 E., ship Sussex, Melbourne to London 68 days out; January 3, spoke Duke of Edinburgh, Captain Cape, Glasgow to Singapore, latitude 30 31 S., longitude 15 42 W.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Malta, for Galle, and the chartered steamer Wonga Wonga, for Honolulu, leave to-day; the latter vessel will take a mail for England, via San Francisco.

The schooner Rose and Thistle arrived yesterday from a voyage among the South Sea Islands. She is last from Mackawa (St. Christovals), one of the Solomon Island group, whence she sailed on the 7th instant. Northerly and N.E. winds have been experienced on the run up. Captain M'Farland reports the Aurora at Eddistone Island, on January 15, seeking for cocoanut oil; also a schooner, off Cap Marsh, on February 12, bound north.

The scullers' race between Hickey and Rush takes place this afternoon on the Parramatta River. The stakes were made good last night, the betting being in favour of Hickey at two to one.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Lady Denison, brig, 129, Farnie, from Wanganui. Passengers—Mrs. Bridge and 2 children, Mrs. Forsythe.
March 24.—Contest, barque, 122, Allen, from New Caledonia. Passengers—Mr. Morgan and Mr. Boley.
March 24.—Surprise, barque, 48, Hamilton, from Sydney.
March 24.—Golden Age, barque, 381, M'Intyre, from Melbourne.
March 24.—Lucy Adelaide, schooner, from Melbourne.
March 25.—Feronia, barque, 339, Beer, from Melbourne.
March 25.—Glenshee, barque, 317, Beer, from London.
March 25.—Lapaix, French barque, 478, Labarba, from Melbourne.
March 25.—Rachel, barque, 282, Henderson, from Melbourne.
March 25.—Ann, schooner, 135, Scott, from Sydney.
March 25.—Ecliptic, barque, 314, Eldridge, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Alexander, barque, Dempster, for Petropaulovski, with 426 tons coal.
March 24.—Planter, barque, Ingles, for Adelaide, with 408 tons coal.
March 25.—Ellesmere, barque, M'Kenzie, for Melbourne, with 250 tons coal, 20 casks butter.
March 25.—Meander, barque, Snadden, for Wallaroo, with 565 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 24.—Brilliant, Australia, Rebecca, Annie Beaton, Lavinia, Agnes, Hercules, Uncle Tom, Spray, Scotia, from Sydney.
March 25.—Dart, from Sydney.

CAPE MORETON.

DEPARTURES.

March 22.—Woodlark, for Sydney; H. M. S. Blanche, for Somerset; Cassina, for Newcastle.

The Ballina (s.), from Sydney via Newcastle has been driven into this port. She was bound to the Clarence River, but owing to the state of the weather was unable to approach the bar, much less attempt to cross it, and ultimately bore up for Brisbane. Captain Mann has furnished us with the following particulars:—The Ballina left Sydney on Monday, March 14, at 9.15 p.m., arrived at Newcastle on Tuesday at 8 a.m. and took in a supply of coal, leaving again for the Clarence River at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 16th. At the time there was a moderate easterly breeze, which freshened towards evening, while there was a swell setting from the eastward. During Thursday and Friday the weather got worse, the wind increasing in violence, and the sea rising hourly, while the incessant rain rendered the atmosphere thick and hazy. On the morning of Saturday the 19th, she ran down to the Clarence River bar, but when she came in sight of it, Captain Mann found it impossible to attempt to enter the river, owing to the tremendous break on the bar. There was no indication of the weather improving, the barometer standing at 29·28 inches, and as there was risk of running short of fuel, it was deemed prudent to run before the gale for Brisbane. At 2 p.m. the same day she sighted the Richmond Heads. About 4 p.m. the gale suddenly increased to hurricane violence; the wind, which was from the south-east and south-south-east, coming down in furious squalls that carried away the little canvas the vessel was able to bear. The sea was tremendous, and caused the little vessel to labour heavily. During this portion of the gale the barometer rose and fell with extraordinary rapidity—sometimes rising as high as 29·80 inches, and in a half-an-hour after dropping down to 29 28 inches. The extreme fury of the hurricane lasted from about 4 p.m. until 10 p.m., and at midnight on Saturday the weather began to improve. The wind chopped round to the south-west, and the vessel hauled up for Moreton Island. On the morning of Sunday, the 20th, the wind and sea gradually subsided, and at 3 p.m. on the same day, she entered Moreton Bay by the South Passage, and at 9 a.m., she anchored at Pinkenbar Flats, ultimately arriving in Brisbane at 7.45 a.m. yesterday. The saloon passengers have presented Captain Mann with an address, complimenting him on his conduct under the trying circumstances in which he was placed during the gale.—*Brisbane Courier* March 22.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

March 17.—Clara, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 17.—Lucy and Adelaide, for Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 25.

201 packages flax, A. Forsythe
100 cases ginger wine, D. Cohen and Co.
12 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
100 hogsheads ale, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
500 hogsheads beer, Campbell and Co.
9 packages machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.
260 boxes salt, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
975 cases kerosene, 100 cases turpentine, 150 drums linseed oil, 8 hogsheads brandy, 18 cases whisky, Montefiore and Montefiore
6286 chairs, 942 rails, Railway Commissioner
1 package trimmings, C. Kinsela
7 cases hardware, 1 case saddlery, G. Kite
17 trunks boots, M. A. Worms and Co.
287 lbs. hops, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
6 hogsheads china, S. Owen and Co.
245 bags wheat, Barker and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 25.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Amoy, for Colombo; Weidenham, for Callao; Agra, for Guam; Gothenburg, for New Zealand.
March 25.—Isabella, for Maldon Island.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 25.	9.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Strong, and raining.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 25.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen	E. Fine			No report.
Woody Island	E. Fine			
Clermont	SE. Fine			
Waverley	Calm. Cloudy			
Nebo	Calm. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	SE. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy			
Maryborough	Calm. Cloudy			
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane	Calm. Fine			
Toowoomba	NE. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Cloudy			No report.
Grafton	Calm. Cloudy			
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			
Glen Innes	SE. Fine			
Narrabri	Calm. Fine			
Inverell	Calm. Cloudy			
Armidale	E. Cloudy			
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			
Muswellbrook	SE. Fine			
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine			
Singleton	Calm. Fine			
Maitland	Calm. Fine			
Newcastle	SE. Fine			
Windsor	E. Fine			
Sydney	WNW. Fine			
South Head	ENE. Fine			
Mt. Victoria	E. Dull			
Bathurst	SW. Fine			
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			
Wellington	Calm. Fine			
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			
Orange	Calm. Fine			
Forbes	Calm. Fine			
Grenfell	Calm. Fine			
Young	Calm. Fine			
Wagga Wagga	NE. Fine			
Urana	Calm. Fine			
Deniliquin	NE. Fine			
Hay	NE. Fine			
Moulamein	SW. Fine			
Balranald	SW. Fine			
Euston	Calm. Fine			
Wentworth	E. Fine			
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			
Yass	Calm. Dull			
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			
Tumut	Calm. Like rain			
Kiandra	Calm. Fine			
Albury	Calm. Fine			

Death in Darlinghurst Gaol.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday morning at the gaol, Darlinghurst, touching the death of a woman, named Sarah Jones, *alias* Simpson. Michael Burke, principal warder, stated that the deceased, who was about 70 years of age, was received into the gaol on the 15th of March, of the present year, under and in pursuance of a warrant, signed by William Day, J.P., where she was sentenced to one month's hard labour; on her admission, she was so ill that she had to be carried to the hospital, where she remained till she died about 3 p.m. yesterday (Thursday); by the records he found that she arrived in the colony by the ship Surrey in the year 1839, was a native of Liverpool, England, and that on the 24th of December last, she received a sentence of one month for stealing. Francis Duval, gaol dispenser, deposed to having adopted towards deceased the treatment, and to having given her the nourishment ordered by Dr. Aaron. Isaac Aaron, visiting surgeon to the gaol, was of opinion from the symptoms of deceased's case, and from the manner of her death, that deceased's death was produced by dropsy of the pericardium—from disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41", Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 32" East 1866.

The ... daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. ... per square foot. Velocity of ... Rainfall and evaporation ...

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100; Cloudy sky, 0 to 10; Ozone, 0 to 10; Electricity 0 to 10.

March 24th 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer	Temperature in shade	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Force	Velocity	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
... 3	30 054	76·7	87	N.W.	—	—	9	0·00	5 5
... 3	29 994	74 6	79	E.N.E.	6	0 2	5		
... 9	30 076	70 3	93	S.S.E.	0	0 0	4		3 5
Mean	30 041	71 9	86·3		2	0 1	6 0		4 5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0 168.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 76 4 | Sun—maximum 116 0
Minimum .... 65 7 | Grass—minimum .... 60 6 }

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 70·3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to March 25th = 17 00 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·32 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 25th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Stations	Height in feet above mean sea level	Barometer	Temperature in shade	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force	Cloudy sky	Max. in shade	Minimum in shade	Rain
Sydney	155	30·133	68 2	85	W.	0 0	10	76 4	64 7	0·00
Armidale	3278	26 703	66·0	—	S	1 0	6	—	—	
Newcastle	169	29·992	73 7	70	N.N.E.	1·0	4	76·5	64 8	0 10
Kiandra	4640	25 552	57 7	85	Calm.	0·0	9	57·0	41·6	0·50
Deniliquin	4 0	29 691	74·0	69	N.W.	1·3	—	85·1	—	—
Bathurst	2333	29,860	—	—	S.S.W.	1 0	4	—	—	—

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 26TH MARCH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6 9	6 3	New Moon	2nd
Moon	12 40 a.m.	2.36 p.m.	First quarter	10th
Mercury	4 47 a.m.	5 26 p.m.	Full Moon	17th
Venus	3 25 a.m.	4 3 p.m.	Last quarter	24th
Mars	5 57 a.m.	5 57 p.m.		
Jupiter	9 47 a.m.	8 9 p.m.	Moon's age, 23·7 days.	
Saturn	10.39 p.m.	12·45 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 3h. 11m; p.m., 3h. 50m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said: That information regarding the committals in Riverina should be laid on the table; that the Crown Solicitor had instructions to watch the proceedings before the Court of Claims in the case of the claim of Mr. A. Berry to Comerong Island; and that the disallowance of Mr. T. Hydes' selection would be reversed upon certain conditions.

Petitions were presented: By Mr. King, from the licensed victuallers of Sydney, against the Sale of Liquors Bill; by Mr. Lackey, from the Liverpool Bench, complaining of the removal of the Clerk of Petty Sessions; and by Mr. Farnell, from John Busby, praying redress.

On the motion of Mr. Wilson, a return of the seizures by the Customs since 1867 was ordered to be laid on the table.

The order for considering the Sewerage Bill in committee was ordered to be restored to the paper.

Sir J. Martin resumed the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Divorce Bill. The Divorce Act had been passed in 1857 in England, prior to which time there had been no such thing as divorce, except by express Act of Parliament, a special Act being required for each special case. And the first instance of these divorces was comparatively recent, for it had occurred within the last two hundred years. The Act of 1857 was admittedly a great experiment, and it had been opposed by the most distinguished amongst English statesmen, whose arguments against the measure had never been answered during the discussion. Shortly after the Act had come into force, the Secretary for the Colonies had communicated with the Government here requesting them to bring forward a similar measure for the colony. The Ministry of the day had declined to take any step until they had ascertained the result of the experiment in England. That result, as far as it has yet gone, had not been such as to induce them to change their mind. Regarding the question in its social aspects only, he pointed out how for the sake of families it had come to be considered essential that the marriage tie should be made as binding as possible. Beginning with the days of early Rome, he came down to the time when marriage was first made a religious ceremony, examining into the causes which had led to it, all of which had for their origin the desire to render the marriage tie as clear as well as binding as could be. Then, attacking the 13th clause of the bill, which put the husband and wife on a perfect footing of equality in regard to claiming divorce, he explained very fully the different effect of a breach of the marriage law by the one or by the other. Then, referring to the evil effect produced by the publication of these divorce cases, he concluded by objecting to this bill, for the reason, if for no other, that there was no fitting tribunal before which the cases might be heard.

Mr. Windeyer, in supporting the third reading of the bill, admitted the force of some of the arguments used by Mr. Butler and Sir James Martin, and the necessity for fully answering them. He refused to consider the question at all upon religious grounds, as he conceived it ought to be regarded solely in a utilitarian point of view. Reviewing the history of the marriage contract, he showed from authorities that the early Romans were allowed to divorce their wives, although they never, in the first five centuries of the Republic, took advantage of the permission. Going down thence to latter years, he contended that all the examples went to show that, as nations became enlightened, they set themselves in opposition to the old-world notion of indissolubility of marriage. Even in England marriages were never considered indissoluble; for the fact was that the marriage tie could be dissolved at any time by Act of Parliament, and that divorce was granted to the rich, while it was refused to the poor. Those who could afford the expense of procuring an Act of Parliament could obtain a divorce; those who could not afford it had to put up with the evils they suffered. Thus, by adopting the divorce law, all that the English legislature had done had been to put the poor suitor on the same footing as the wealthy one, establishing a Court by which one as well as the other could obtain redress. Marriage was simply a social compact, by which two persons bound themselves to each other. Being so, there was no reason why it should stand on any different footing to other contracts. Such contracts could be annulled, and why should not the marriage contract be annullable also? Reviewing the operations of the divorce law in England, he asserted that, so far from the number of divorce causes having increased since the establishment of the Divorce Court, it had been shown by returns, that the business of the Court had gradually decreased. Then, taking the question in its theoretical and speculative points of view, he proceeded to answer the arguments which had been adduced by Mr. Butler; and supported the 13th clause of the bill, because it was based upon principles of right and justice, and did what they were bound to do—place the wife upon the same footing of equality as the husband.

Mr. M. Stephen thought that before such a bill as this was passed, they ought to have some certain information before them as to how the Act had worked in England.

Mr. Baker advocated the principle of divorce, which he considered was justified by the first principles of philosophy. In favour of his views he instanced the case of the Hebrews, who were in a high state of civilisation long before the Romans were known, and who had divorce given to them by their great lawgiver. Though favourable to the principle of the bill, he thought it imperfect as it now stood; first, inasmuch as the adulterer was not forbidden to marry after divorce with the woman with whom the adultery was committed; and next, because the two sexes were placed upon an equality, a position which they occupied in no other relation of life. These were objections of so fatal a character that he could not bring himself to support the third reading.

Mr. Fitzpatrick regarded the bill as a very onesided one, since it put the woman in a very unfair position. The only offence against the husband was a wound to his honour, through his wife, and for this a remedy was provided. What were the offences against the wife? The drunkenness of her husband, his brutality, his ill usage, these, and much more; and yet no remedy for them was given to the woman. If they intended to do justice, these should be as much subjects of divorce as adultery, since they destroyed the happiness of the wife to as great an extent as adultery did that of the husband.

Mr. Lackey had no fear of any ill results following from the adoption of the English law of divorce, and thought it desirable that it should be passed, if only in order to assimilate our law with that of the parent country.

Mr. Consett Stephen had voted for the second reading of the bill, in the hope that the 13th clause would have been so amended in committee as to make the bill acceptable. This had not been done, and he could not but regard its retention in its integrity as a fatal defect in the measure.

Mr. Brookes moved the adjournment of the debate to Tuesday next. After some discussion, the adjournment was carried by a majority of 27 to 16.

In Committee of the Whole, the House affirmed the desirability of introducing a bill to establish cattle sale yards for Sydney.

A motion for a select committee to inquire into the claim for compensation for letters lost by the robbery of the Sofala post-office, was moved by Mr. J. Sutton and, after a brief discussion, was agreed to.

The House adjourned at three minutes to 12 until 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

We scarcely think the Act for authorising Divorce will become law during the present session. It was not expected, and it is not sufficiently considered, since it introduces a plausible although not unquestionable principle, entirely strange to English legislation. There are cases where it is proper to act at once; and to apply a remedy to evils which become more inveterate by delay. But can this apply to a bill which changes—almost revokes—the system which for ages was paramount in England?

More than one member in the Legislature seems to disdain the authority of Scripture on such a question; but they are men of peculiar idiosyncracy, whose idea of obligations are by no means shared either by the country or their constituents. It does not indeed follow that because the laws of the Christian religion may be understood to censure divorce, that therefore the Legislature should never allow it. This was never even the policy of England. Although the common law refused an absolute dissolution of marriage, Parliament, when its authority was implored, did not refuse it.

The common law still remained inflexible, although, by exceptional statutes, particular persons were released from its bonds. It was not, perhaps, possible that such a state of things should continue under a reformed Parliament, and, therefore, in deference to the principle of equality, the law was, by a general enactment, made to harmonise with the occasional practice.

Those who consider what the law permits is therefore right, will of course avail themselves of its indulgence in this as in all other affairs. Those who hold a higher law will consider themselves restrained by its solemn obligations, as in many other cases, from doing that which is permitted by the policy of the State. We believe divorce is an evil, but no colony can refuse it permanently after the course of legislation at home.

There are, however, many floating fallacies with respect to the relation of marriage. Some of these are stoutly maintained by certain of our legislators. It is constantly said that marriage is a contract, that this contract, when broken on one part, may be broken on the other; that it is like the engagement between master and servant, or one tradesman and another. The intervention of law is in both cases for the same purpose, to regulate the process by which a contract is annulled. We believe that this is an entire fallacy. A much more intimate relation, involving far higher interests, results from marriage; those interests are under the safeguard of society. The duties of family life extend over a long period. They embrace the care of children from an early age to one more or less advanced, and thus the absolute blending and community of interests places the relation of man and wife under sanction which it is impossible to revoke without cruel wrong to third parties concerned.

There has been much excellently said about the equality of women. It is perfectly true that they are equal in their Christian, and superior often in their moral, character; but it is ridiculous to argue that the offence specially treated of in this bill is productive of equal mischief in both cases, or equally irreparable.

There is clearly a distinction to be drawn by legislation between the character of a sin as such, and the effects of particular actions on the social and political condition of mankind. It is not to punish sin that human laws are made. If it were so, the seducer would often be found a greater sinner than persons whose offences come under a different category, and are dealt with in this bill.

The object of the law is not to punish man as responsible to the Almighty, but to prevent acts which are mischievous to society. Men are left to go on in their own way, perhaps too much so. It would, nevertheless, be a marvellous mistake to suppose that they stand as transgressors of the Divine law in precisely the same degree of culpability as in regard to the laws of Parliament.

Can we suppose that statesmen of England, of the highest character and intelligence, have overlooked the apparent inequality in the scope of the Divorce Act, or that they have not taken into account considerations which it was impossible to forget? The idea of any conspiracy in men against the rights of women seems to be a very odd construction of their motives. We can understand why the mechanic may dislike the woman who works at the same trade and reduces his wages; but we cannot fancy how it is possible for men to be regardless of their female relations. Every woman who is in the position of a wife, daughter, or sister is naturally the object of the most tender regard in all minds that are cultured and upright. With respect to actual control, we suspect that most houses would be obliged to confess that, unless on occasions, the husband sits on the lower form. Unless all the stories which come to us are false, women have the power of working their will with a facility which men despair of obtaining or perhaps do not desire. To say, therefore, that legislators such as those who compose the House of Parliament in England are hostile to the elevation of women, and design to debase her position, or to do anything that would be injurious to her happiness, is hard to be credited. For the last few years the question of woman's rights has been discussed with the most friendly anxiety, but the result of that discussion only shows more clearly that the happiness of womanhood must be dependent upon the general state of civilisation and the more potent defence of public opinion.

There are indeed social spectacles of the most humiliating kind, which are just as painful to men as to women. The horror of society at wretches that beat and smash their wives, that starve and turn them out of doors, that make their homes wretched, is just as strong in men as in women. But in fact it is hard to know what can be done to punish the offender without entailing equal wretchedness upon the wife. The relation of her children to their father cannot be destroyed. Their interest in their wretched parent survives even all sentiments of duty and affection; and divorce, although it would be certainly a relief in a few cases, would be utterly impotent for the greater part of the sufferers. What could a woman do encumbered with an infant charge from which she would never separate, but with life itself? In fact, there are cases to which human law can administer no effective relief, and where the offer of its help must only be a mockery of woe.

If, therefore, divorce were proposed for the first time, we should certainly hesitate to adopt it; but when we find that new provisions are introduced, having no precedent in British legislation, but at the same time claim to be demanded by impartial justice, we should prefer either to expunge the novelty or to postpone the bill; and we imagine this will be the course of the Legislative Council.

The letter from the Silk Supply Association of London to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, for which we have found space, again turns our attention to the production of silk. The subject seems to press—and when a subject assumes an attitude of importunity, it is usually ripe for practical consideration. Information reaches us from various quarters tending to show that this silk industry may be effectually set about. Our climate and soil are favourable to the production of the mulberry and the worm; and were it that the mulberry objected to such conditions as we can afford, the oak thrives with us, and, in union with some varieties of worm—produces excellent silk. As to the worm, the ailant is naturalised here already, thanks to the enthusiasm of Mr. Brady; and a small lot of the Japanese worm, now used to restore the stocks of Europe, lost through disease—is doing well in the neighbourhood of Manly, and affords a healthy nucleus to start from. On all hands we hear of the profits attending the culture of this creature, and of inducements to give rank to it amongst our colonial industries. The example of California alone on this point is decisive. The silk produce of that colony will soon take a high place amongst her exports, and probably none of her sources of revenue have increased with such astonishing rapidity. Our facilities are as great as those of California. The climate is quite as suitable, and our labour is not dearer than theirs. The same energy imported into sericulture in New South Wales as has been directed to it in California may reasonably be expected to yield the same results. The writer of the letter in question intends to stimulate us to vigorous action by two pieces of information. In the first he says:—"The Californians are fully alive to the importance of the position, and have already planted out about six millions of cuttings and seedlings." In the second:—"Not only has the European crop again failed, but China and Japan cannot export so largely as they used to do." This last points to the existence of a very urgent demand, to which, having the ability, it would be absurd not to reply. The Agricultural Society, in view of sericulture being adopted here, and from a desire to encourage it, urged upon the Silk Supply Association the opening of a market in London for colonial cocoons. The application has resulted in the information that such a market will be created this spring. Doubtless some one will be appointed in Sydney to act for the Association or for the buyers, so that advances will be made on the consignments as they come to hand.

But the difficulty is to get the business of sericulture fairly started. Everybody is waiting for everybody else. Our men of affairs are too mighty for worms—tradition and instinct are against them. They can understand breeding sheep for wool, but it is felt to be a different thing to breed worms for silk. There is something manly in handling a stock whip, but the silk reel is generally regarded as an implement pertaining to women and Chinamen; while to trade in eggs is placed upon a par with the trade in worn-out postage stamps and monograms,—well enough for schoolboys, but not worthy the consideration of men. In this state of things, what are we to do? Would it not be well for the Government to step in, and afford a practical example of what may be done?

It has been suggested that the best mode of planting this new industry in New South Wales would be through the instrumentality of the Public schools, and there is certainly much in it to recommend the scheme. If it is unreasonable to expect the adult portion of the community to take to the production of silk, recourse must be had to the children. They have no active prejudices against the spinners, but rather a liking to watch their rapid growth and wonderful transformations. It has been thought that there would be no difficulty in getting the scholars in the Public schools to take kindly to tending silkworms under the direction of their teachers. It would be unreasonable to expect that every master and mistress of such a school would welcome this addition to the ordinary duties; but were it represented that the participators in this work would share in the products, it is very probable that many a school would pledge its spare energies to prosecute the cultivation of silkworms. The conditions necessary do not exist everywhere. For instance, no land reserve has been made to many Public schools, and of cource without land there could be no plantation; and unless some generous friend in the neighbourhood were disposed to encourage the little people to busy themselves in this manner by allowing them the use of a suitable plot, such schools would be debarred from undertaking the production of silk. But there are schools to which land is attached; all, or a part of this land, under the direction of some competent person appointed by and responsible to the Board of Education, might be planted with mulberry trees, and in time supplied with worms, the teachers and children being taught how to manage them throughout. There is no extravagance in supposing that there could be found twenty such schools, with teachers and children all willing to engage in this new occupation, both for the love and the profit of it. What would be the effect? Supposing that the instructor or instructors to be competent, the plantations would be well made, the worms true and well adapted, the management good, and the results excellent. The gradually increasing supplies of silk or eggs from twenty such plots would soon tell upon the English market, and on public opinion nearer home; and the children, in reaping the results of their own labours, would scarcely abandon, when they left school, an occupation that had given them a liberal supply of pocket money. Thus would be established a School of Sericulture, formed upon the best principles, and through its formation the silk industry would be planted effectually, at a very trifling cost to the public resources. We should not so speedily attain the astounding result obtained by the prompt and liberal action of the Californians; but we should, in a very short time, make a marked increase in the revenue of the country.

Suspension of the Railway Accountant.—We understand that the accountant of the Railway Department was yesterday suspended, pending inquiry into an alleged irregular appropriation of public money.

Supreme Court.—Last day of term. Admission of attorneys, motions, &c. In the estate of Hugh Wallace, deceased, the Queen v. Wallace; in the estate of William Stewart, deceased, the Queen v. Stewart; in the estate of Wright Thompson, deceased, the Queen v. Thompson; in the estate of Margaret Cameron, deceased, the Queen v. Cameron; in the estate of Hickinbotham, deceased, the Queen v. Hickinbotham; in the will of W. Donnelly, deceased, the Queen v. Donnelly and others; in the will of John Kiely, deceased, the Queen v. Kiely; in the will of Mary Corbett, deceased, the Queen v. Breen; in the will of Martin Kellick, deceased, the Queen v. Wornswood and others; in the will of Charles Ivory, deceased, the Queen v. Ivory and another; in the will of J. W. Blenstasop, deceased, the Queen v. Chester; ex parte Drew, in re Butler, rule nisi, Municipalities Act; ex parte Hyndes and wife, appeal.

Hyde Park Improvements.—Those who distinctly remember what the Sydney Racecourse was thirty years ago—how burnt up and shadeless during the summer, and how unutterably hideous and dreary during the winter—can scarcely realise the fact that the "Hyde Park" of the present day is really the very same spot; so great, so unexampled is the change that has been everywhere wrought. Where insufferable clouds of dust once swept down a rude continuation of Macquarie-street North, or where there was else a long and most melancholy Slough of Despond (if the weather chanced to be wet), the well-pleased spectator now finds a long, broad, and beautiful pathway—extending for the whole length of the reserve, and planted, on either side, by a splendid belt of trees, which already sensibly affect the mean temperature and afford comfort to crowds of pedestrians. For many years a number of gentlemen have kindly interested themselves in the plantation of this now very beautiful spot, and to their good taste and unwearied public spirit every praise is justly due from the citizens of Sydney. The growth of the present avenue of well selected trees, the more isolated plantation of others (either single or in picturesque groups), the careful improvement of the turf, and other very agreeable changes, have effectually obliterated the very idea of a "racecourse." That name itself has now become obsolete, except in its occasional use by some old resident, who is often compelled, rather testily, to explain that he "means the Park." At the end of the noble walk above mentioned, often called "The Main Avenue," nothing can possibly be finer than the effect of Prince Albert's Statue, a truly noble work of art, fitly commemorating a great and good man, placed in an appropriately public and charming situation at the entrance of Hyde Park from Macquarie-street. The huge, grey, granite pedestal of the other Hyde Park statue—that of the immortal Captain Cook—is also to be seen amongst the dark green trees, forming already a conspicuous and pleasing object on the south-eastern side of the Park, opposite to the Australian Museum. In its immediate vicinity, and on the western side of the main avenue, the visitor sees trees and green turf instead of the old scene of desolation which used to make every newly arrived immigrant feel sorrowful and homesick. Not the least of all these pleasant features is a fine avenue of Californian trees, shading the broad path which opens upon Elizabeth-street, at the end of Bathurst-street East. All along the main avenue there are now substantial seats for those who have leisure or inclination there to rest themselves. Within the last few days a great change has further been made by the committee in regard to the main avenue, an improvement not to be too highly appreciated. The long, unsightly fence which have been hitherto judged necessary for the protection of trees have at length been done away with; most of the trees being, however, still guarded by having long pieces of wood judiciously fastened round their stems, to resist the attacks of mischievous boys and goats. Surprisingly great is this latest improvement, which permits people passing down Elizabeth-street to see right across the park, and allows every one in the park to enjoy the shade of the fig trees, in the most approved and classical style. It has not yet been decided by the committee whether the old walk on the east side of the avenue shall be turfed over, or left as it is. Some people are in favour of one plan, and some of another. One plain and simple improvement, however, although repeatedly suggested, is still withheld; and that is the formation of a turnstile in the outer fence of the park, opposite to the top of Woolloomooloo-street. This convenience is urgently required as a place of refuge for the frightened pedestrian at that *confluence* of streets, where there is not the vestige of a pathway to run to out of the way of omnibuses, cabs, carriages, carts, and shandrydans—all converging wildly from many quarters in and upon that devoted spot. There will probably soon be some terrible accident there some of these days, and then the thing complained of will be hastily amended.

Boy Drowned in Blackwattle Swamp.—Yesterday evening about sunset, a boy named John James Harris, aged about twelve years, son of a carpenter residing on the Missenden Road, Camperdown, fell into the water at the Blackwattle Swamp Bridge and was drowned. The body was recovered about a quarter-past 8 o'clock, and removed by the father, who had been informed of the circumstance, to his residence. At the time of the accident the boy Harris had been fishing; his line getting entangled, he strove to extricate it, and in so doing, overbalanced himself. A younger brother, Joseph, who witnessed the occurence, at once ran home and informed his parents.

Attempted Suicide.—A paragraph under the above heading, in the *Herald* of Monday last, states that a man named Benson, a patient in the Sydney Infirmary, attempted to put an end to his existence by stabbing himself, and inflicting a wound on his throat. It appears that in reality Benson made the rash attempt at Petersham, opposite the Stanmore Arms; and that he was received at the Infirmary on the same evening, having been conveyed thither in a cart.

Fatal Accident at the Glebe.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday morning touching the death of a labourer named Patrick Russell. Charles Russell deposed that he was a carpenter and resided with his parents at Glebe-street, Glebe; the deceased was his father; he was about forty-seven years of age, and a native of the county Down, Ireland; his father was a labourer, and was married in May, 1841; he had left a widow and a family of nine; he had been in Australia for twenty-nine years; he was ordinarily a sober, temperate man; witness last saw his father alive at tea-time on Wednesday; he was engaged cutting down trees at Thornley's, Glebe Point, for a Mr. Condon; yesterday (Thursday morning) he left home before witness to go to his work; he next saw him between 12 and 1 o'clock on that day where he had been working, apparently dead; witness went there in consequence of something he heard; Dr. Charles was on the spot, beside several other persons; he had the body removed to his residence; his father had not been drinking lately, so far as he was aware. Dr. Charles, legally qualified medical practitioner, deposed, that he was seeing a patient in Glebe Road yesterday morning, and on leaving the house he was seen by a person who asked him to visit a man who had met with an accident at Glebe Point; he went there, and at Thornley's found a man lying on his back on the ground, whom he was told had fallen, about half an hour before, from a tree; he was dead; on an external examination of the body he found some bruises on the left cheek, and a slight wound on the left arm; they appeared to be recent, and to be the result of grazing; these were the only outward appearances of injury, and he could not observe that there were any bones broken; the height from which he had fallen was about 30 feet; this he saw by an axe which remained at that height where the deceased had been cutting a branch; the branch was nearly quite severed, and was hanging down for several feet; it was about eight inches in diameter, so that a man would have been able to stand on it, but this he did not think was the case as it had been cut close to the tree; about 3 feet from the tree there were two indentations on the ground caused either by the contact of deceased's heels or knees; the knees of the trousers were dirty as if they had been in contact with the ground, but whether they or the heels touched the ground first he could not say, but the result would be the same; he believed death had been caused by concussion to the brain and spinal cord, resulting from a fall from such a height, and that death had been instantaneous. Patrick Cordon, residing at the Glebe, said he was a labourer; he knew the deceased who was working with him on Thursday at Mr. Thornley's, cutting trees; about five minutes past 12, deceased was up in a tree cutting the leading branch; witness was then about twenty-three yards away at this time; deceased was sober; the branch alluded to he was sawing through when standing on another branch below it; the branch he was cutting struck deceased, where, he could not say, and threw him from the tree; witness saw him falling to the ground, feet foremost; witness was on the road while deceased was in the bush cutting; witness, he believed, was used to cutting trees; he had seen him doing so before; he did not consider that deceased was in a dangerous position while cutting the leading branch; he had known deceased for ten years, during which time he had been a sober, steady man; from the branch where deceased stood to the ground, he believed would be about 26 or 27 feet. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received by a fall from a tree.

Departure of the 14th Regiment from Melbourne.—The *Argus* of Monday says:—The term of foreign service of the 2nd battalion of the 14th Regiment having expired, the men, numbering in all about 400, together with the soldiers' wives and families, were embarked early on Saturday morning on board the Walmer Castle, the ship chartered to convey them to England. By 7 o'clock all were on board, and soon afterwards the ship was moved well out from the shore, opposite the Williamstown Pier. The vessel is understood to be under orders to sail this morning, but from the confusion on board, and the inefficient state of the cooking apparatus, it is not likely the vessel will sail until this defect has been remedied. The battalion stationed in Melbourne has been supplemented by the detachments from Sydney, Adelaide, and Robert Town during the last few days.

BELMORE MARKETS: MEETING OF STALLHOLDERS.—A meeting of stallholders in the Belmore Markets was held yesterday evening, in Gleeson's public-house, Pitt-street, Haymarket, to consider business of importance. Mr. O'Hehir, who was called to the chair, read the advertisement by which the meeting had been convened. He said that, as they were all aware, the object for which they had gathered together, was to see whether they could not obtain better lights for their stalls, for which purpose he would be glad if they agreed to adopt a petition embodying their wants, to present it to Alderman Bown, who had promised if it were signed by some of the stallholders to do all in his power for them. (Hear, hear.) He had also spoken to Alderman Bown who had promised to do all he could for them. [A voice: So he will!] So that the Belmore Markets might not remain demeaned in the eyes of the Sydney public, it was necessary that we should have a proper amount of light. [Stallholder: As well as a reduction in the present charge for stalls.] The speaker did not see why they should not also have a reduction. Mr. Campbell endorsed the remarks of the chairman. All the lights at present in the markets were so arranged as only to light their roof, so that it was impossible of a Saturday night for them to see what they were doing. Several other persons interested discussed the matter. Some were of opinion that they should either have the gas or a reduction in the charge for stalls, while another did not see the need of asking for a reduction; if they but got the gas, they would manage much better. Mr. M'Laughlin desired to move,—"We, the undersigned, stallholders in the Belmore Markets, humbly petition that the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Sydney would be pleased either to reduce the present rate for single stalls to one shilling, or that they would give us gaslight for the stalls, at their option. All the stallholders think that the use of candles and kerosene lamps is not only dangerous, but a nuisance to the public at large." Seconded and carried. The petition, which was signed by all present, the meeting agreed should be placed by the chairman in the hands of Alderman Bown, that he might put it before the City Council. Mr. Anderson moved, and Mr. Israel seconded,—"That Messrs. O'Hehir and Harris collect signatures on the following afternoon—the former in the north market and the latter in the south." Carried. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

NATTAI.—A correspondent writes:—"One has almost been afraid to report the cessation of rain lest it should be coming again before your issue, but it really does seem as though the weather was clearing up now. Yesterday was a delightful day, as mild as an Indian summer, and yet sunny and bright; it was the most enjoyable day we have had for many months, and after the incessant rain for such a length of time, it was quite a luxury to be out in the air. We had a smart thunderstorm this (Thursday) afternoon, but we still hope to have fine weather now for a time. The rain has been something almost unprecedented in this district, and though we are happily secure from devastating floods, it is feared that many of the settlers will suffer great loss from injury to their potato crops; one man told me last week, that he had a large crop of potatoes from which he had hoped to have realised £150, and that the paddock was then knee-deep in mud, and he feared he should lose them all. One of the bridges on the Bong Bong Road, between Nattai and Bowral, is completely swept away. As there is on this flat a great depth of soil which appears to have been deposited there some day or other by the same element which is now carrying it farther on, the stream has cut quite a deep ravine to within a few yards of the railway. Another heavy rain such as we have had lately, will certainly endanger the railway bridge and embankment. I do not know whether the attention of the railway authorities has been called to this matter or not, but it seems to me one of those little things that should not be neglected. Of course the Bong Bong Road is quite impassable. It is hoped that something will be done soon."

FLOOD ON THE RICHMOND RIVER.—SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.—From the Richmond River, we (*Clarence Examiner*) learn that all the low lands have been submerged; in fact the flood is said to be very high, even extending to the floor of the lock-up at Lismore. A report has also reached us to the effect that a man named Holmes had been drowned at Emigrant Creek; that a boat manned by seamen had been capsized at Ballina, which had resulted in the loss of three lives. The latter, however, in the absence of the mail from the Richmond River Heads, needs confirmation. We fear that the reports from the above river will bring us sad intelligence from all those located on the low lands.

THE POLICE RETRENCHMENT.—We have not yet attained to that millennial condition which would justify the turning of our "swords into pruning hooks" (says Wednesday's *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*), but the new mode of retrenchment, commenced by Mr. Robertson, and adopted by Mr. Cowper, has to some extent had the effect of amalgamating the pen and the sword in a practical way, which we consider rather more ludicrous than wise. The Government have recently appointed the senior-constables at various police stations, Clerks of Petty Sessions, and a very pretty mess is likely to arise out of it. We give an amusing instance. Under the Masters and Servants' Act, Clerks of Petty Sessions are authorised (as they ought to be in all cases) to issue summonses, and at a station in this district some ten days ago, such summonses were issued by one of the newly-appointed, hybrid officials referred to. On the day named for the hearing of the cases there was not a magistrate in attendance, and the zealous officer performing the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions, elate with all his budding honours thick upon him, and determined to convince the world that men armed with a little brief authority will play fantastic tricks, magisterially took possession of the bench, called on the cases, and in the most formal manner, "adjourned them for further hearing." The appointment of police to fill the office of clerks of Benches is a piece of unmitigated folly; a penny-wise and pound foolish system, likely to embarrass magistrates, confuse the police themselves, and largely interfere with the ends of justice. It is too serious a matter to jest upon, and too ridiculous for the exhibition of any great gravity; and we leave it where we found it.

GOLD REEFS.—These important aids to the advancement and prosperity of a district (says the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*) and in which we are very rich, are beginning to make themselves sensibly felt; and with an abundant supply of water will, doubtless, soon occupy a high position amongst the auriferous deposits of the interior. Three nice little parcels of gold have been brought into town within the past few days from Morrice's, Wallett's, and Dacey's reef, amounting to 345 ounces, which have been purchased at full exchange rates by the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

REMOUNTS WITHOUT PERMISSION.—As an instance of the way in which some people get through the country, by carrying an old saddle, we quote the following from the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, of the 23rd March:—On Friday last a pair of valuable buggy horses belonging to a gentleman in town, after having been used for an hour or two, were unharnessed, fed, and turned out for the purpose of being paddocked. This was the usual mode of treatment of the animals, who, being thoroughly accustomed to it, invariably trotted away directly to the enclosure, which is not much more than a mile from town. The groom, as usual, followed the horses after a short time for the purpose of putting them into the paddock, expecting, as a matter of course, to find them waiting at the gate. To his astonishment they were not there, nor could he see them in any direction. As it was early in the evening he rode in search of the animals all round the neighbourhood, but failed to find them. The search on Saturday was equally unsuccessful; but on Sunday morning one of the pair was found standing at the gate of the paddock, saddle-marked, and with a bad back.

ROUNDABOUT COMMUNICATION.—The *Maryborough Chronicle*, of the 19th March, acknowledges the receipt of news from Brisbane via Sydney, and quotes a paragraph that appeared in the *Afternoon Telegram*, copied from the *Brisbane Courier* of the 7th instant.

ANOTHER MURDER IN QUEENSLAND.—The *Rockhampton Bulletin* of the 12th March relates that some particulars of a dreadful murder at Springsure were brought by the mailman last evening. Two men, it appears, had been living together in a humpy in the middle of the township, and were engaged on some contract work for one of the residents. One of them was married, and his wife lived in the humpy. On Thursday week she went to a neighbour's house, saying she was unwilling to stay in her own house as she felt lonesome, her husband having gone away after some horses. On Tuesday last, a Chinaman, whilst trying to lift a bucket of water from a well near the humpy, felt something catch his bucket, and his suspicions being aroused, he gave information to some of the storekeepers, and drags were employed, and after some difficulty a body was pulled up from the well in an advanced stage of decomposition. The head was nearly severed from the body. The body was not identified when the mailman left, but it is supposed that it is that of the married man who, his wife stated, went to look for horses on the preceding Thursday. His mate, who lived with him, has been arrested on suspicion. Sergeant Meldrum, who had returned from Rockhampton after escorting prisoners, was engaged in getting up evidence. When the mailman left an inquiry was going on before Mr. Murray, and it was said that the deceased could be identified by his boots, which had been lately half-soled in Springsure. We have not heard the name of the murdered man or his mate. Suspicions are directed to another person in Springsure as being, if not the principal, an accomplice in the crime. On the night before the murder, a scuffle and smothered screams were heard inside the hut, which is in the middle of the township, but no alarm was given of a foul murder being perpetrated whilst help was so near.

THE THEATRES.—His Excellency the Governor and party patronised the Hussey, Kelly, and Holly Minstrels, at the Prince of Wales Opera House, on Thursday night. The theatre was well filled, and the programme creditably executed. A change of performance is announced for this evening.—At the Victoria, last evening, Miss Cleveland took her farewell of the colonial stage in the character she first played here, "Leah," a part in which she has had no superior. She was loudly applauded and called before the curtain. "Sun and Shadow" will be repeated to-night. Miss Colville's first benefit takes place on Monday night, when the "Love Chase" will be performed, the *beneficiare* taking the part of Constance. No young actress in the colony has made more rapid progress in her profession than this lady. The large number of characters she has played in a short time, and the pains she has taken to do them justice, have secured her a full share of popularity.—The Adelphi Theatre is still devoted to Shakspere, with Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann as the exponents of the great bard. Last night, "Romeo and Juliet" was repeated for the last time, by special request. Mrs. Bandmann repeated her splendid impersonation of Juliet, to the delight of all who witnessed it. She was well supported by Miss Cooper as Romeo, Mr. Bandmann, as Mercutio, and the strength of the company. To-night, "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Stranger" will be played.

POLLING-PLACE.—Pretty Gully has been appointed a polling-place for taking the poll at the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the electoral district of the Gold-Fields North.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A LOCK-UP KEEPER.—A charge of unlawfully wounding a prisoner was brought against James Curran, a lock-up keeper at Albury, during the Quarter Sessions recently held there. A prisoner, W. C. Ross, stated: I remember being brought to the lock-up on the day of the election; I saw Curran at the lock-up twenty minutes after I was put in the cell; was lying on the blankets, when Curran came and said, "Get up;" I got up, and he said, "You accused me of stealing a pound from you;" I said, "I did not, but I have lost a pound;" he then struck me and tripped me up, and when I was on the floor he kicked me on the eye; I cried out murder, and he jumped on me and said "I'll murder you if you scream; he went out, and came in again shortly, and beat me on the head; he jumped on me again and struck me on the arm and head; when he found me screaming so loud, he put his leg over my mouth, when I bit him, which I believe saved my life; Dr. Barnett came and attended me; don't remember what took place before I was put in the cell; it was three or four months before that I lost the pound; the same day, before I was taken into custody, Curran said to me, "You have accused me of robbing you, and mind I'll mark you for it."—Senior-constable Anderson, who apprehended Ross, said he had ordered Curran not to enter the cell until his return, and the row occurred during his absence; hearing a noise he returned and saw Curran coming out of the cell with a constable's baton in his hand.—Mr. Barnett, surgeon, stated that he called to see Ross and found him lying on the cell floor with several wounds—one on the top of the skull, another over the left eye, which was protruding from the socket, and there on the right hand and left arm; the skin was completely cut through in all the wounds, except the bruises on the arms: a constable's baton would inflict such wounds, but it must have been used violently; he considered the eye permanently injured, and that at the time Ross's life was in danger. The jury returned a verdict of common assault; but being called upon by the Judge to reconsider their verdict, returned one of unlawfully wounding. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE REV. THOMAS SMITH.—We understand, from letters received by the last mail, that this gentleman has taken his passage for Sydney by the Commissary, which vessel is expected to leave England about the 5th of April.—*Australian Churchman.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMFORTABLE HOME.—Mr. John Bright, in a speech delivered by him at the Birmingham Town Hall on the 11th January, wound up in the following vigorous and eloquent words:—"It is a fact which every man should consider—and I have considered it often and often with great solemnity and even with much pain during the thirty years that I have been in the habit of discussing public questions—it is a fact that no Government, that no Administration, that no laws, that no amount of industry or commerce, that no extent of freedom can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people unless there be in those homes economy, temperance, and the practice of virtue. This which I am preaching is needful for all, but it is specially needful—most needful in some respects—for those whose possessions are the least abundant and the least secure. If we could subtract from the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the crime which are now witnessed among us, the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the crime which are caused by one single but most prevalent bad habit or vice—the drinking needlessly of that which destroys body and mind, and home and family—do we not all feel that this country would be changed, and so changed for the better, that it would be almost impossible for us to know it again? Let me then, in conclusion, say what is upon my heart to say, what I know to be true, what I have felt every hour of my life when I have been discussing great questions affecting the condition of the working classes. Let me say this to all people—that it is by the combination of a wise Government and a virtuous people, and not otherwise, that we may hope to make some step towards that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, when our garners shall be full, affording all manner of store.

PROFESSOR GAMGEE'S SYSTEM OF MEAT PRESERVING.—The *Medical Times and Gazette* says:—"We shall try to explain Mr. Gamgee's process as briefly as possible. It is essential for it that the animals should be obtained in a live state; their noses are covered with a kind of bag, and they are thus made to inhale carbonic oxide. The carbonic oxide is prepared from oxalic acid by acting on it with sulphuric acid, the carbonic acid being, we suppose, absorbed by lime or potass. A few whiffs of carbonic oxide, and the animal falls to the ground; it is then bled and dressed in the usual manner. In the working apparatus set up by Mr. Gamgee there is a provision for causing the flesh to set in warm climates. This, of course, is not necessary here; still it forms part of the arrangement. The roof of the chamber into which the dead meat is placed is covered by a tank containing brine, which is made to circulate over it by means of a pump and tubes passing from the refrigerator to the tank and back again. The meat having been hardened and cut up, is next placed in an airtight compartment, and the doors closed; from this the air is next pumped at one point, new air being introduced at another; but the air thus introduced is passed through red-hot charcoal, so that the oxygen is converted entirely into carbonic oxide and acid. By this means the whole of the oxygen is removed from the chamber, its place being taken by the two gases abovenamed, and nitrogen, the remaining constituent of the decomposed air. When this has been fairly done, the meat is ready for the admission of the sulphurous acid. Before finally closing the doors of the chamber, a wooden box had been introduced, to the lid of which a leathern thong passing through an airtight orifice in the wall had been attached. By means of this the lid is pulled off the box and its contents exposed, these contents being charcoal saturated with sulphurous acid; the acid having been prepared in the ordinary way by the action of charcoal on oil of vitriol. Gradually this gas is given off, and gradually, by a process of diffusion, penetrates the meat, at the same time a portion of the water of the meat is given off, and is absorbed by the sulphuric acid which by this time has formed in the charcoal. In these chambers the meat hangs for from five to twenty days, according to the size and thickness of the joints; at the end of that time these may be removed, slightly darker than when introduced—slightly lighter, owing to desiccation; but sweet as when killed, and not only so, but capable, as has been proved of remaining so for three months longer. Two things are necessary in fresh meat preservation—first, that the taste of the meat shall be unchanged. That this is so in Mr. Gamgee's process is proved in various ways; perhaps there is none more telling to our readers than the fact that every particle Mr. Gamgee can prepare meets with a ready sale in Smithfield Dead Meat Market, where it is exposed for sale in the shop of a dealer (Bonser) whose name is responsible for first class meat and first class meat only. The second desideratum is that the meat shall keep long enough to enable it to be transmitted from the place where it is reared to the place where it is to be consumed. It has been distinctly shown that by this process meat can, at certain seasons of the year, be preserved for three months, and stand a considerable sea voyage. Here we put the matter on the lowest grounds, but even these are enough. The most distant country to which we can look for a supply of fresh meat is Australia. Now crack ships make the voyage home in little more than sixty, say seventy, days, leaving a sufficiently broad margin for transmission abroad and distribution at home. Processes for preserving meat, supposed to be infallible, have failed before this, and Mr. Gamgee's may fail too, though we hope not. In the meantime he has undoubtedly made a step in advance. Let us hope he will be the means of bringing meat down to twopence and threepence a pound. If he can do so, he is to be congratulated in more ways than one. It has long been said, among men familiar with such matters, that he who should introduce a successful process of preserving meat would thereby infallibly make his fortune. We trust it may be so with Mr. Gamgee; his energy and perseverance amply deserve it."

HOW A LECTURER DEALT WITH AN UNRULY AUDIENCE.—Our Paris correspondent "Stella" gives the following amusing account of a disturbance at the delivery of a lecture by M. Sarcey:—Protests would seem just now to be the order of the day. One of the most brilliant *feuilletonistes* of Paris, M. Sarcey, having lately published an article on "Discipline," in which he comments somewhat severely on the absurd pseudo-republicanism of the students of the public schools, who fancy themselves to be imitating Brutus by quarrelling with their teachers or their victuals, remarked, "Ils ont bien de l'esprit, ces malins singes" (they have plenty of good sense, these trickey apes), an expression which created a vast excitement among the youthful public of those institutions. A few days ago, M. Sarcey being advertised to deliver a lecture at the Gaîté Theatre, the angry boys to the number of two hundred and fifty, decided to devote their pocket-money to buying the pit of the theatre, in order to give a *charivari* to the lecturer. A number of papas, aware of what was going on among the young hopefuls, sent timely warning to M. Sarcey, and engaged all the *stalles d'orchestre* in order to counteract the impending "demonstration." When the evening came, fathers and sons were at their posts. The lecturer made his appearance among a storm of hisses and catcall from the pit that rendered it impossible for him to make himself heard. The more the boys hissed the lecturer, the more the "seniors" hissed their misbehaving sons, and the more furiously the latter increased their uproar. At length M. Sarcey, who had stood with an air of perfect unconcern, now and then bowing graciously in answer to some louder burst of groans and yells, taking advantage of a lull in the storm, remarked, "Messieurs, you are angry with me because in speaking of the youth of the schools, in regard to discipline, I said 'they have plenty of good sense, those trickey apes.'" "Yes, yes! that's it," shouted the boys, with a fresh explosion of hisses and groans, which M. Sarcey stood with the utmost patience, waiting for another lull. When this came, he made a sign with his hand for silence, and then said, "If you keep up this racket, I shall withdraw the first half of the sentence, and maintain the second;" upon which he was greeted with a fresh outburst, which he allowed to pass over, and then quietly added, "but, if you will cease this racket, and let me deliver my lecture, I will withdraw the last half of the sentence, and maintain the first!" Thereupon the boys burst out laughing, and clapped the critic as energetically as they had hissed him. Cries of "Yes, yes, that's it!" again filled the theatre, mingled with shouts of "Vive Sarcey!" and the lecture then went forward without interruption, the boys cheering the lecturer enthusiastically when he had concluded.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PENRITH.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE 10 o'clock last night there was a thunderstorm, with heavy lightning and rain. It is cloudy and sultry now.

An infant, named Featherstom, died in its mother's arms while coming by the 5 p.m. train yesterday evening.

The river has risen and fallen.

GOULBURN.

FRIDAY.

The weather appears to have cleared up.

MUDGEE.

FRIDAY.

The Quarter Sessions commenced here to-day. The following prisoners pleaded guilty:—James Godfrey, charged with horse stealing; Thomas Boyd, for larceny; — Hart, for horse stealing; John O'Donnell, for uttering; and Hugh Moore, for obtaining money under false pretences. Lawrence Brown, charged under false pretences, was acquitted.

WEST MAITLAND.

FRIDAY.

The river and backwater are falling slowly.

The Flood Committee is inactive until a reply is received from Sydney. They are only supplying the necessaries of life.

Railway communication with Newcastle is open to High-street.

Boats run to Stoney Creek for Muswellbrook. The main station is still unapproachable.

YOUNG.

FRIDAY.

The Bishop of Goulburn held a special service here to-day, at which twenty-one candidates were presented for Confirmation.

A soirée was held last evening in the Church of England schoolroom, which was very successful; and after it a public meeting was held, at which the Bishop presided. A subscription list was opened to raise funds towards building a vicarage, and £460 was promised. Watson, Brothers, gave £150.

GRAFTON.

FRIDAY.

The Ballina (s.) arrived at 7 p.m., and sails on Tuesday morning.

GLADSTONE.

FRIDAY.

The Island City, barque, arrived from Auckland this day. She has had a disastrous passage.

MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Macgregor's motion was allowed by the Government to be carried without opposition, the Ministry meekly observing that they did not consider it hostile. The Treasurer then moved that the House proceed to Supply on Tuesday next. The amendment of Mr. Vales, that the House do now adjourn, was carried against the Ministry, who, after this defeat, must resign.

There has been an indignation meeting of shipowners to-day against Captain Payne's appointment.

There is very little betting in the sporting world until the acceptances are known.

Business remains steady.

Weather warm.

QUEENSCLIFF.

FRIDAY.

SAILED.—Emma, barque, Ellen, brig, and Rialto, barque, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

FRIDAY.

The weather is very hot and dry, and rain is much wanted.

The corn market is firmer; 5s. 2d. offering for wheat.

Two tons of colonial currants, grown at Angaston, sold at £50 per ton.

ARRIVED.—Coorong (s.) She sails to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Frederic Harrison Quaife, M.D., has been appointed Clerk of the Medical Board of New South Wales, *vice* Mr. J. C. Cox resigned.

TRUSTEES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Trustees of the island in the Clarence River, known as Susan Island, containing 149 acres, which has been set apart for public recreation:—Messrs. Thomas Bawden, Alfred Lardner, William Small, John Edward Chapman, and James Fowler Wilcox.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown Lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette* for sale at the following places and dates:—At Albury and Liverpool, on Wednesday, 30th March; at Albury, Bathurst, Bendemeer, Boorowa, Cassilis, Cooma, Eden, Goulburn, Moruya, Murrurundi, Musclebrook, Orange, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, Tenterfield, Windsor, Walgett, West Kempsey, and Young, on Monday, 25th April; at Walgett and Windsor, on Tuesday, 26th April.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted:—Mr. Joseph Wadsworth—bricklayer's work for 1870; Mr. Thomas Dixon—repairs to Ruck River Bridge; Mr. James Douglas—erection of a toll-house, &c., at Guyong; Mr. Charles Wettig—Contract 2-70, Great Southern Road, 3rd district, 1st division; Mr. William Toobey—Contracts 3 and 4 70, Great Southern Road, 3rd district, 1st division; Mr. Joseph Bean—Contract 6-70, Great Southern Road, 3rd district, 1st division; Messrs. J. Walker and F. Green—Contract 7-70, Great Southern Road, 3rd district, 1st division; Messrs. J. Green and S. Canning—Contract 8-70, Great Southern Road, 3rd district, 1st division, Mr. James Quinn—Contract 12-70, Great Southern Road, 3rd district, 1st division.

CEMETERY.—The Borough Councils of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and North Willoughby have been appointed Trustees of the portion of 14 acres 3 roods and 24 perches, on the road from St. Leonards to Lane Cove and Pennant Hills, set apart for a general cemetery, subject to such future arrangements as may be found expedient for dividing the general cemetery among certain denominations.

MULWALLA.—Mulwalla has been appointed a place for holding Courts of Petty Sessions under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 3 Wm. IV., No. 3.

REGISTERED CLERGYMEN.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Council 19 Victoria Nos. 30 and 34, the following officiating ministers have been registered at the Registrar-General's Office for the celebration of marriages: Roman Catholic Church (Diocese of Goulburn)—Rev. Michael Slattery, Goulburn; Rev. John Gallaher, Goulburn.

NORTHERN DISTRICT COURTS.—In pursuance of the District Courts Act of 1858, it is ordered that the District Courts lately appointed to be held at Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innis, and Tenterfield, within the Northern District, shall henceforth be held at those places twice, in lieu of three times, during each year, at intervals of not less than four months nor less than eight months.

LICENSING MEETINGS.—The annual licensing meeting of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of taking into consideration applications for publicans' licenses (lodged on or before Tuesday, 29th instant), will be held at the following places on Tuesday, 19th April, at noon:—Albury, Berrima, Bundarra, Coonabarrabran, Inverell, Mudgee, Penrith, Sofala, Tumbarumba, Wagga Wagga, Warialda, and Wollombi.

REVISION COURTS.—Courts for the purpose of revising the electoral rolls for the years 1870-71, will be held at the respective Court-houses as follows:—For the electoral district of Tenterfield, at Tenterfield, on Tuesday, 19th April; electoral district of the Hume, at Albury, on Friday, 22nd April; electoral district of The Bogan and Lachlan, at Forbes, on Friday, 22nd April; electoral district of The Lachlan (in the police district of Young), at Young, on Tuesday, 26th April.

ASSIZES.—Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follows:—At Wagga Wagga, before the Chief Justice, on Monday, 4th April; at Albury, before the Chief Justice, on Wednesday, 13th April; at Maitland, before Mr. Justice Hargrave, on Friday, 22nd April; at Deniliquin, before the Chief Justice, on Monday, 25th April.

COONABARRABRAN.—Mr. Theodore Clare has been appointed bailiff of the Small Debts Court at Coonabarrabran, *vice* Mr. John Holt.

WILCANNIA.—Senior-constable Francis Xavier Mesach, .S., has been appointed registrar of the Small Debts Wilcannia.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

MARCH 26, 1870.

THE English mails for February were landed in Sydney by the R. M. S. Geelong on the 19th instant.

We have had almost continuous rain for three weeks. The intermissions have been few and brief. There have been heavy floods in the Hunter and Clarence districts, and, in a less degree, in that of the Hawkesbury.

To-day the Wonga Wonga makes the pioneer trip to California with passengers for the overland American route to England.

Government carried its financial proposals by a majority of thirty-eight to twenty-two.

The Assembly is now in committee on the Estimates.

By resolution of the Assembly, the Government has been requested to appoint a Royal Commission on the Gold-Fields.

A Divorce Bill has nearly passed the Assembly, but its third reading is violently opposed.

Mr. Robertson has been returned for West Sydney. A subscription by way of testimonial to him is now on foot.

P. N. Russell and Co., the large engineering firm of Sydney, gave a grand banquet on the 1st March, at which the Governor was present.

Diamonds have been discovered in the Bingera and in the Braidwood districts.

Arrivals from England.—Lennox Castle, Sattara, La Escocesa, The Hawkesbury.

Departures for England.—Woolloomooloo, Sobraon, Glendower, Canaan, Sir John Lawrence, Underley, Nineveh.

Money continues plentiful. Exchange on London ½ per cent. premium; on New York, 1½ premium for 60 days.

Stocks of imported goods excessive; trade very dull. Colonial produce market active and firm. The bulk of this season's wool has been shipped, 75,619 bales cleared to date. Tallow shipments to London for month, 7231 casks; cocoa-nut oil, 1486 casks; cotton, 871 bales.

SERICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The following letter having reached this office, I hand it to you for speedy publication, deeming its contents of much importance to the public.

I am, &c.,

JULES JOUBERT,

Secretary to Agricultural Society N. S. W.

March 24th.

"To the Secretary Agricultural Society New South Wales.

"Sir,—Your favour of November 4th, with enclosure, is duly to hand. The sample from Clarence Town of floss silk has no commercial value; in quantities it might probably be sold here at about 5s. per lb. As a specimen it is interesting in proving what might be done in silk culture if properly directed.

"In my last, of the 23rd September, I mentioned a pamphlet about to be published by the Association. A copy of this has been sent you; but the advice given in that letter to have a visit from a competent person to start you well is still the best we can give. In the meantime obtain the white mulberry whenever you can, and plant it everywhere.

"The Californians are fully alive to the importance of the position, and have already planted out about six millions of cuttings and seedlings. Not only has the European crop again failed, but China and Japan cannot export so largely as they used to do.

"Get good seed for your people; such as you have sent is neither the right breed, nor is sent home in the right form. To rear cocoons is all that a new country should attempt, and they will pay much better than ill-reeled silk. We hope to have a market for colonial cocoons opened in London this spring.

"A complete reeling machine costs about £15 in London. The Government Piedmontese reel is the best.

"For fear of accident I will order another copy of the 'Guide' on by this mail.

"I remain, yours faithfully,

"B. F. COBB, Hon. Sec."

"Silk Supply Association, London, 10th January."

THE OMNIBUS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—For a long time past your columns have daily contained a variety of correspondence respecting the dangers, vexations, and discomforts to which passengers by omnibus are continually subjected; but it is of little use complaining, without at the same time pointing out and assisting to provide a remedy. Still, some good has been done in stirring up the vigilance of the municipal officers to check the evils as far as their power admits; but, under the present system of nearly every driver being a proprietor, and each striving to get a living by crowding his apology for an omnibus to the utmost, and giving the least possible accommodation, it is utterly impossible to compel a due observance of the by-laws (even supposing they were perfect). The long list of summonses issued each week, and the numerous fines inflicted, give but a faint idea of the infraction of the law, for not one in a thousand will take the trouble to lay an information, and then only when his patience is thoroughly exhausted; and ladies are almost entirely at the mercy of these drivers and conductors, who constantly do not scruple to take any advantage to suit their purposes. Such remarks of course do not apply to all, for there are many 'buses that are well conducted, which as a rule are generally the property of one who owns several vehicles. But who can be sure of securing one of these for his journey?

I have studied this question for a long time past, and am fully persuaded that there is but one remedy for this intolerable nuisance, which is in the establishment of a Joint Stock Company to buy up all the vehicles at present running, and by making use of and altering some, and building others more suitable, take the whole of the traffic into their own hands, and conduct it on a totally different plan to that hitherto adopted; and as my principles are not only to think but to act, I have (finding no other person taking up the matter) gone very fully into it; have obtained all possible information on the subject; have made all necessary calculations, and concocted a plan that I think would be found to work well and effect the reform so urgently needed. It would occupy too much of your space to more fully explain these plans in this communication; but I shall be happy to do so to any parties interested who will favour me with a call; and may add that I have submitted the same to several practical persons who are thoroughly competent to judge, and it has met with their full approbation. At a private meeting of a few influential gentlemen held on Wednesday last, these plans were fully discussed, and it was then determined to convene a public meeting on Monday next (notice of which will be found in your advertising columns), for the purpose of at once establishing a joint stock company, to carry out this object, and effect the reforms so universally acknowledged to be necessary.

I hope to be in a position, on Monday next, to show that this undertaking will not only prove a most profitable investment to capitalists, but also one of the greatest public benefits to the residents in this city and its suburbs, by providing them with first-class omnibus accommodation, the utmost speed of transit consistent with safety and comfort, and, above all, strict punctuality.

It is confidently hoped that all those who have been so long complaining will put their shoulders to the wheel (which, by-the-bye, is often now *literally* necessary), and assist the promoters in establishing this company, and that they will take the first step by attending the meeting on Monday next.

Craving your kind indulgence in inserting this in your columns,

I remain, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant,

ALFRED CHANDLER.

121, Pitt-street North, 25th March.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM AND DEFECTIVE KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your report of the debate of the 16th I read, with amazement, the following assertion, ascribed to a member of the Assembly:—"The law upon which he (Mr. Duncan) acted was *passed by the three estates*." Did the hon. gentleman speak of an Imperial or a colonial statute? If the former, why did he ignore her Majesty? The legislative power resides in the Sovereign *and* the three estates of the realm—to wit, the Lords Temporal, the Lords Spiritual, and the Commons. At least so it used to be, and I have not heard of any change. But if a colonial statute was referred to, what *could* the expression mean? Is Lord Belmore an estate (*i.e.*, a class, rank, or condition), or do our two Chambers represent two different estates? Any way it's a poser.

Tennyson talks of knowledge coming and wisdom lingering—but I can't help thinking our Collective Wisdom might be the better for a slight accession of knowledge.

Yours, Sir, grievously perplexed,

A COUNTRY SCHOOLMASTER.

SAD CASE OF INSANITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I perceive in your columns of to-day's *Herald* a report, taken from the Orange police news, of the case of an unfortunate girl named Cridland, who was declared by medical testimony to be of unsound mind and not fit to be left at large, who is required by the Orange Bench to find two sureties in £20 each to be of good behaviour for two months; in default, to be imprisoned in Bathurst gaol for two months. Whether her parents succeeded in obtaining the required "security" (which was to make a *maniac* behave herself) or not, it is not stated; but I may ask, Mr. Editor, how it is possible that a mad woman (as she has undoubtedly been declared to be), can be bound over in her own recognisances to keep the peace, and be of "good behaviour," when two medical gentlemen in evidence declared her not fit to be left at large. Her father swears that upon his arrival at home he found her "raving mad," and that if left uncontrolled she would do herself or some one else harm. In spite of all this evidence the Bench decide upon ordering her (the maniac) to keep the peace. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you, or some of your learned readers can refer me to the clause (for of course there must be such a clause) and the Act, by which the Orange Bench arrived at their somewhat peculiar decision in this case? An answer would greatly oblige

DECREVI.

Mooroowoollen, March 23rd.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It may appear bold, in a non-professional man, to point out how Sydney may be supplied with water for centuries to come, in the face of learned reports and all the letters and suggestions that have come to the public on this subject; but, knowing all about the Botany swamps and watercourses and their capabilities, I think I should be remiss in my duty were I to refrain from suggesting what I really believe will answer all purposes for a copious supply at an—compared with other schemes—insignificant expense.

I stated my belief at the time the water works were projected that, as they were planned, they would be found not to answer the purpose. They were begun at the wrong end. There ought to have been a capacious reservoir at Gorden's mill, at Upper Paddington, which might have always been kept full from the Lachlan Swamp before it was *bled* and spoilt. This would have sufficed for many years.

An immense supply of water may be accumulated at Lord's dam. Besides the present run, the waters now led off into Sheey's Creek may be turned into their original courses, with additions on the west side. On the east, Bunnerong Creek, and the other creeks running through the Veteran Swamps, may be easily and inexpensively led in, and if need be the waters collected at the back of Surry Hills, and now running into Sheey's Creek by the Waterloo Mills, may be led in. Thus water enough to supply Sydney, if six times as large as it is, may be gathered at Lord's dam, but cannot be retained there. We must have a capacious receptacle for it on the heights. The few small expensive tanks we have got at present are wholly inadequate. If any accident were to occur to the driving machinery at Botany which would take a few weeks to repair, one half the time we should have to cart water to supply the town. What we want is an immense basin to be dug out of the rock at Randwick, Waverley, or Paddington, and if space enough cannot be obtained at one place, let there be a basin, or basins, at each of those places, where suitable positions can be obtained—the lower ones can easily be fed from the higher. I think the rock is soon reached in the localities I have named, and the excavation and the little building and cementing required would not be costly, as the stone taken out would go far towards paying the expense of the works.

Well then, the basins being completed, we must devise the means of filling them and keeping them full. I think that the citizens, in a matter of such serious importance to the community, would not object to be supplied (during the time those reservoirs were being filled) every alternate day with water, and allow the engines to be employed the other days in filling the basins. I believe, too, that a great deal of water might be collected in places much nearer the heights I have named by *superficial* damming only, which could be driven or drawn into the basins by self-acting windmills of an inexpensive character, and I trust the engineers will pardon me for strongly recommending this somewhat old-fashioned, but very efficient method of transporting water from one locality to another.

The system adopted with the Lachlan Swamp has been ruinous to the maintenance of water in it. Swamps required to retain water here ought never to be touched or disturbed in their bed. Once bled they are destroyed. There should not be a turf nor a shrub taken out, and the bush surrounding them must by no means be destroyed. Dam up the mouth or outlet, and raise and strengthen the dam to any height, but never touch the swamp.

Before the Lachlan Swamp was bled and spoilt, as much water ran through the bridge by the old paper mill as would have supplied Sydney for years yet to come without recourse to other sources, and this could have been, to a large extent, retained in the neighbourhood of the mill by inexpensive damming.

Well, it is quite clear to me that enough water may be collected in the Botany district to supply Sydney for centuries, and that if this water is driven up into reservoirs constructed in the rock on the high grounds I have named, we need never be without a constant and abundant supply. Of course the transportation of the water from the low to the high level I must leave to those whose business it is to direct such works—my object is only to point out how Sydney may be supplied with water. This I think I have done satisfactorily. I only hope that the Government may act on my advice, and then I may expect to see the basins full—with a pedestal in the centre of the largest to receive a bust of the person who devised the plan by which the fear of the people for a supply may be allayed, and a million of pounds saved to the colony by adopting it instead of some other of the outrageous proposals to attain the object which I have here suggested.

ARTHUR COOPER.

Sydney, March 21.

THE EASTER ENCAMPMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—"To be or not be" is a question that demands an immediate answer upon the above subject. Already the note has been sounded in Victoria, and are we *here* to remain inert, after receiving the Imperial authority to make use of what tents, &c., which may be necessary for the purposes, and which are to be had from the Commissariat stores, with the simple proviso that such shall be returned in good order as received?

If there be any intention of carrying the matter out this year, the time for preparation is very short, and I would urge through your columns that energetic steps be at once taken towards its accomplishment.

Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE "SUBURBAN BATTALION."

Sydney, 25th March.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will some of your correspondents inform me when the Volunteers intend to get the grants of land promised by the Government to every Volunteer who has served as an efficient for a period of five years?

The time has now expired, and they are beginning to feel anxious about it.

AN ENTITLED VOLUNTEER.

Redfern, March 25.

QUEENSLAND.

WE have received files from Brisbane to the 23rd instant. The following is extracted from the *Courier* up to the above date:—

The second trial trip of Thomson's "road steamer," the property of Mr. Dalrymple, which took place on Monday afternoon, was not so successful as the previous experiment led us to expect. The circumstances were, however, very different. On Wednesday last the machine was tried alone; but yesterday three waggons, each weighing two tons, and loaded with six tons of salt—in all, twenty-four tons—were set apart as the test of its powers. The load was backed up against Harris's store, and it was thought advisable to try the ascent of Short-street, the gradient of which is about 1 in 10, with two waggons or sixteen tons. At a few minutes past three o'clock the train started in the presence of a large number of spectators. About half the ascent had been got up with tolerable ease, when, in consequence of keeping too much to the right, rather soft patches of earth were got into, and one of the waggons got so fast that it was impossible to move it. This dilemma was, to some extent, owing to the narrowness of the tires of the waggon wheels, which did not exceed three inches, and consequently cut deep into the ground. They ought to have been twice as broad, considering the weight they contained. After an hour had been spent in useless efforts to get the sixteen tons to the top of the rise together, the couplings were removed and one of the waggons was taken up with ease. The one which had been left at the bottom of the street was then taken up to William-street without a stoppage, and in the meantime some of Messrs. Harris's employés had run the bogged waggon backwards on to the solid road. It was then pulled up safely, and the three having been secured together, were taken along William-street, up Queen-street, to George-street, along that street to Margaret-street, and then to Messrs. Harris's premises by the engine. The trial lasted nearly three hours. In the difficulties which occurred in starting, the steering apparatus did not seem to control the "steamer" so well as could have been desired.

What appears to have been a murderous assault was committed in Fortitude Valley about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. From what we have been able to learn, it appears that three sailors, belonging to the brigantine Challenger, named Thomas Heydon, William Burslem, and William Clay, had been drinking in the early part of the night, and got into a quarrel and fight with some men in the Valley, who had the best of it. As the sailors were going homewards, about the time stated, they came across a man named Patrick Butler, at the corner of Wickham and Brunswick streets. Butler seemed to be in a state of partial intoxication. They, suspecting that he was one of their previous antagonists, attacked him in a brutal manner. They beat and kicked him, and one of them struck him on the head with a bottle, causing a most dangerous wound. On being disturbed by some passer by they made off, and Butler was taken, in an insensible state, to a place of safety, and attended by Dr. Mullen. The police, on hearing of the occurrence, gave chase after the sailors, and were assisted by several civilians. The fellows were ultimately surrounded in the plantation at the rear of Bishop Quinn's late residence, and arrested there. They will be brought before the Court to-day.

SUGAR MILL FOR THE LOWER CLARENCE.—The *Examiner* states Mr. Grafton Ross, the manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, accompanied by the Messrs. Poolman, are on a visit to our district, with the view of determining on a site in the vicinity of the North Arm, on the Lower Clarence, for the erection of a second mill for the above company, and to arrange for the material for the requisite buildings forthwith. The company has obtained a lease of a portion of the wharf reserve on Harwood Island; but if not found suitable in every respect, we are informed the above-named gentlemen have full power to negotiate for a site in every way adapted for the works, which are to be much larger than the mill at Southgate, the machinery for which is now on its way from England. This should give our cane growers more encouragement, as, however unsuccessful our local mills have been hitherto, the Colonial Sugar Company must certainly have great faith in the Clarence as a district in every way suited for the cultivation of the cane.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	185	7	3
Gin	80	14	1
Whisky	19	10	0
Rum	92	10	0
Wine	34	19	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	371	7	6
Tobacco and snuff	123	12	0
Cigars	31	0	7
Tea	92	19	6
Coffee and chicory	9	6	8
Sugar (unrefined)	558	15	4
Rice	15	18	5
Hops	2	7	10
Pilotage	53	11	4
Dues	4	0	0
Ad valorem	138	3	1
Total	£1820	3	1

The mercantile houses were engaged to-day with their correspondence by the outgoing mail. No business worthy of notice was transacted, and quotations remain as reported this morning.

The Hawkesbury, from London, arrived to-day, with a cargo of general merchandise valued at £64,343.

The banks are drawing on London by the outgoing mail at ¼ per cent. premium for bills at 60 days' sight, and on New York at 1½ premium.

The Northern and Western Escorts have brought down the following quantities of gold:—Northern: Uralla, 165 oz. 13 dwts.; Nundle, 231 oz. 11 dwts. 7 grs.; Tamworth, 47 oz. 13 dwts. 6 grs.; Armidale, 92 oz. 18 dwts. 14 grs.: total Northern, 537 oz. 16 dwts. 3 grs. Western: Sofala, 1225 oz. 9 dwts.; Bathurst, 1145 oz. 17 dwts. 7 grs.; Hargraves, 117 oz. 4 dwts. 12 grs.; Tambaroora, 313 oz. 19 dwts. 8 grs.; Mudgee, 376 oz. 1 dwt.; Orange, 346 oz. 11 dwts. 22 grs.; Stoney Creek, 156 oz. 19 dwts. 18 grs.: total Western, 3682 oz. 2 dwts. 19 grs.

The Mint receipts and issues during the week ending to-day were:—Gold received for coinage, 12,668 oz.; coin issued, 43,000 sovereigns.

The weekly produce sales, held this morning, passed off with increased activity. Shipping parcels of tallow met brisk competition at prices more favourable to vendors. The supply of hides was considerably below requirements, and all offered brought extreme rates. Leather was in good request at full rates. Annexed are particulars of sales.

By Mr. Devlin: DLY, 12 casks tallow at £36 12s. 6d., 2 at £34 10s.; H in diamond, 14 at £34 10s.; FB, 5 at £34 15s.; GHD, 20 at £36 12s. 6d.; D River, 15 at £35 10s.; N, 6 at £34 10s., 2 at £33, 1 at £30 5s.; WW, 1 at £32 15s., 20 at £36 12s. 6d. 2 at £35, 1 at £34 15s., 1 at £34 5s., 3 at £33 10s., 2 at £33 5s., 2 at £33, 2 at £32 15s. 123 hides at 18s. 6d. to 23s. 3d., 4 at 6s. 6d., 40 at 2s. to 3s. 9d.: kangaroo skins at 1s., wallaby at 3d. Neatsfoot oil at 6s. 6d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: Sole leather at 7d. to 8½d.; damaged ditto, 4½d. to 5d.; kip, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8d.; colonial calf, at 2s. 6d. to 3s.; French ditto, 3s. 10d.; yearling, 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 2d.; tweed, 2s. 4d.; kangaroo, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7½d.; harness, 11d.; 26 hides at 20s., 131 at 16s. 3d. to 18s. 3d., 103 at 13s. to 15s., 14 at 10s. 3d.; horse hides at 5s.; calf-skins, 3s. 2d., yearlings at 3s. to 6s. 3d. 4 casks tallow at £36, 1 at £36 5s., 1 at £35 10s., 3 at £34 10s., 18 at £34, 4 at £33 10s.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: 44 hides at 20s. to 23s., 83 at 16s. 3d. to 17s. 9d., 21 at 13s. 6d., 8 at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d., 2 calfskins at 3s. 9d. P in circle, 35 casks mutton tallow at £36 12s. 6d., 11 beef at £34; D, 6 at £34 10s.; H, 6 at £34 10s.; B, 7 at £32 15s., 2 at £34, 4 at £33 5s., 4 at £29.

We have Melbourne papers to the 18th instant. The *Argus* of that date reports:—

Nothing of a special character has transpired in the import markets to-day, and business in all branches continues to be marked by inactivity and want of animation. In breadstuffs, flour has met with an improved inquiry, and the sales effected have been more numerous than for some time past; for parcels £11 is still to be obtained, and up to £11 5s for smaller quantities is required. Wheat is very firm at 4s 9d, and supplies, which are coming forward more freely, meet with a ready market, all that can be got hold of being eagerly purchased on reaching town. Old maize is firm at 3s 6d, to 3s 7d. New maize is very scarce, and much wanted. Oats are also in request; we quote 3s 6d for good samples. Cornsacks are inquired for, and sales can be effected at 11s 6d, and a shade under. Candles are much neglected; there is not the slightest inquiry, and with the exception of the sales made under the hammer from time to time, no business comes under notice; best brands are quoted at 10½d. Kerosene oil is firm at prices ranging from 2s 2d to 2s 3d, and there is every indication of an improved demand, and prices advancing, the depressed state of business hitherto being the sole cause of values not having risen sooner. The supplies coming to hand of prepared opium are large; values are a shade easier, the drug being offered at 23s 6d, without leading to business.

The City of Brisbane (s.) brings Brisbane papers to the 23rd instant. We quote the following commercial intelligence from the *Courier's* mail summary:—

Business during the latter half of the month since our last has been at a complete standstill. Tempestuous weather at sea has prevented all communication with the chief towns to the northward of this except by telegram, and heavy floods in the Brisbane have cut off communication with the inland towns and settlements. For five days there were no mails between Brisbane and Ipswich, a town twenty-five miles distant, at which the terminus of the railway is situated. The railway never stopped running throughout the bad weather, but as its terminus is twenty-five miles from the capital, it was not available for the purposes of commerce for nearly a fortnight. This fact in itself furnishes another strong argument in favour of its immediate extension to Brisbane. The weather has interfered seriously with the shipping in the harbour, which could neither discharge nor receive cargo, and several vessels that would have gone to sea long ere this are still in port. We have three arrivals from England to note. They are the brigantine Challenger and barque Lochnaw, from Liverpool, and the Artemisia, from London. All being cargoes of general merchandise, including large quantities of bottled beer, and small shipments of bulk ale. The only departure for England is the Light Brigade. The disarrangement of the intercolonial and seaborne coastwise mails, consequent on the quarrel between the Government and the A.S.N. Company, has been referred to as the source of much annoyance. The matter has since our last been brought to a conclusion by the company accepting exactly one-half of what they asked some twelve months ago. The arrangement appears to meet with public approbation. The contract entered into includes the whole of the services which the A.S.N. Company tendered for, some twelve months since, at the figure of £11,700 per annum, in addition to which their offer for the direct service to Bowen and Townsville amounted to £2600 annually, making a total subsidy of £14,300. The latest offer of the company, in December last, was to perform the whole for £700 per lunar month, or £9100 per annum; but the arrangements now made will not only be advantageous to the company, but will be of benefit to the colony in an economical point of view, inasmuch as the whole cost will not exceed £350 per month, or £4550 per annum, counting thirteen English mails in the year. The contract is to extend over five years, the Government reserving to itself the right to terminate it at any time, after the expiration of twelve months, by giving three months' notice. The excessive rains alluded to above have occasioned floods, which it is to be feared will seriously damage the cotton crop. A month ago the fields were in excellent condition, and the out-turn promised to be the heaviest ever made. A blight, however, has been thrown over all these bright prospects, and on some farms the crop has been completely destroyed. On others more favourably situated it may be saved, as the weather has now cleared up, but the yield will not be so good as was expected at the commencement of the season.

SCIENCE AND TRUTH.—The *Spectator* says:—"Sir. John Lubbock has been lecturing at Edinburgh on Savages,—and at the end of his second lecture he took occasion to administer a well-deserved and severe rebuke to Lord Justice Clerk Moncreiff. That learned person seems to have said, in a lecture delivered last year, that the modern men of science 'care less for the discoveries of science for their own sake, than they do for the, to them, not unpleasing idea that they are helping to supply a lever which is to upset the faith of the world; and he had pointed distinctly at Sir John Lubbock, Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Huxley, Darwin, and others.' Sir John Lubbock very rightly and very severely censured this marvellous piece of bigotry. We differ very widely from some of these gentlemen on the subject of religious faith, and have often expressed our differences; but to say that they do not care for truth so much as for the incidental shock of their theories to popular religious beliefs, seems to us the most grotesque of libels. Does any sane man accumulate experiment after experiment of the most exquisitely refined kind, on the nature of heat for instance, like Professor Tyndall, only in the hope that some remote inference from the laws established may upset the story of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the fiery furnace? or would Sir John Lubbock laboriously array all the evidence bearing on the Stone Ages and the condition of modern savages, only in order to throw doubts upon Adam (who, by the way, evidently had not the use of metals, certainly wore as little clothing as native Australians, and probably used bone needles for the first tailoring)? Charges of this sort are like boomerangs, apt to recoil upon those who make them."

HIS REASON.—A hatter of this city claims to be a "universal sympathiser," because, he says, he has felt for every one.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(*Written expressly for this Journal.*)

LONDON, JANUARY 28, 1870.

THE Emigration Question has at length become recognised as one of national importance, and the feeling in favour of State assistance to intending emigrants is daily becoming more intense. Any person who was present at the immense gathering, some three or four thousand strong, of artisans and labourers in the Lambeth Baths, and noted the hearty enthusiasm with which the sentiments of those in favour of emigration were applauded to the echo, would have little difficulty in ascertaining the direction in which the English working class mind is tending. Everywhere is to be heard the one cry, "Emigration," and every day the shout becomes louder and fiercer in tone. There seems little doubt that the next few months are destined to behold a great exodus of the English labouring population, principally in the direction of British North America, the cost of transferring emigrants to Australia being deemed too considerable. All over the kingdom we hear of working-men's emigration associations being formed, principally under the auspices of persons who have a pecuniary interest in persuading emigrants to proceed towards Canada or the United States. The Mansion House gathering (under the presidency of the Lord Mayor) of the National Emigration League, and the conversion of men like Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P.; and Mr. William Ghel a one, to the doctrines of the organisation, shows the progress made by the movement, which has also secured the adherence of the principal trades-unionists leaders—a most significant fact. Nor are the letters of Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Froude, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, and Mr. John Ruskin calculated to weaken the impression produced upon the public mind. Certainly it is a most strange and suggestive circumstance to find men of all political opinions agreed as to the expediency of emigration on a large scale, and assisted by the State. The United States people are quietly preparing to take advantage of the current of public feeling. We have hundreds of American agents in this country actively engaged in persuading the unemployed to emigrate to the States, especially the South. Of Australia we hear very little. The apathy of the Australians concerning emigration naturally leads the masses here to infer that they would not be welcome; moreover, a number of works violently abusing the different colonies are being assiduously circulated amongst us. Nothing has yet been said respecting how much should be contributed by the colonies towards the cost of sending out emigrants, public attention being directed chiefly to the assertion that the Crown lands in the different colonies belong to the English people, and therefore should be divided among the English unemployed. The fact that the colonies are practically independent seems altogether to be lost sight of. Some reference is expected to be made to the subject in the Queen's Speech, and it is all but certain that the whole question will be brought before Parliament at the beginning of the forthcoming session.

POOR LAW RELIEF AND CHARITY.

The widely spread distress which has given such strength to the demand for State-aid to emigration has also produced a general impression that our Poor Law system is a complete failure, so far as the suppression of pauperism is concerned, and it is believed that one of the first acts of the new session will be the introduction of a new Poor Law scheme by Mr. Goschen. In the meantime, the guardians of several London parishes have, from sheer necessity, been driven to ascertain how far the existing machinery may be utilised without having to wait for Parliamentary sanction. In Bethnal Green, where the evil effects of allowing the unemployed to become affected with the taint of pauperism has been felt more severely than in any other part of the metropolis, the enforcement of severer labour tests on the habitual paupers, and the increase of temporary relief to deserving cases, combined, in the case of labourers and artisans temporarily thrown out of work with the substitution of tailoring, shoemaking, &c., have combined to produce both a diminution of pauperism and a decrease in the rates. In Poplar a similar result has been produced by what is termed the organisation of charity. The various benevolent and other associations engaged in the work of relieving destitution make out lists of those receiving assistance at their hands. These lists are compared not only with each other, but also with the parochial pauper roll. In this manner it is easy to detect cases where relief is obtained from more than one source. The new system is rapidly springing into favour, except among those worthy individuals who derive a comfortable income from the sums given them to distribute amongst the poor; for it is a fact, however painful, that from 40 to 60 per cent. of the contributions of the public never reach the destitute poor, but are swallowed up by intercepting channels. In Marylebone and other parishes stone-breaking is gradually becoming supplanted by the "education test," a device borrowed from the experience of Lancashire during the cotton famine. In other words, the adult outdoor male paupers are given the choice of the school or the stoneyard. In the case of the incorrigible tramp, the latter is preferred to the former, but your true workman is not ashamed to take to the primer and copybook, even in his manhood. He knows that the labour is not profitless. A suggestion has been made for an application of the principle in another direction. The persons relieved are to labour daily in a workroom provided by the parish the wages being lower than the current market rate, while their children are to attend school. The two difficulties which beset this plan are, that the labour produce of the pauper may compete with that of the non-pauper, thus tending to bring down the latter to the lower level, while the establishment of parish workshops would appear like a recognition of the State workshop principle, which proved such a failure some years ago in France.

THE EDUCATION BATTLE.

The indications of the coming parliamentary conflict between the champions of the denominational and undenominational systems of education, continues to increase. Each party boasts a goodly number of adherents, and a plentiful supply of funds; but the superior resources of the National Education League are counteracted by divisions among the members. It is believed, however, that these dissensions will be healed, and that a satisfactory unsectarian measure will be proposed. On the other hand, the National Education Union, the advocates of denominational educational, are united to a man and have their programme ready. It will be strange if, with these two opposing forces in the field, the educational difficulty does not become solved during the next few months. The general impression is that a compromise will be effected. The extension of the franchise has had a wonderful effect in convincing the upper class of the necessity for an increase of popular education, but it has failed to convince them of the merits of any particular system. The Roman Catholics, to a man, have placed themselves in unrelenting opposition to the undenominational system, the members of the Established Church, especially those whose tendencies incline towards Ritualism, follow such; while, on the other hand, the dissenting bodies exhibit a marked preference for the non-sectarian system. It is understood that the Government are preparing a measure upon the subject, but those who profess to be in the secret do not appear very sanguine respecting its success. It contains too many endeavours at reconciling adverse interests, too many attempts at gently letting down existing institutions, to satisfy the newly awakened desire for progress in educational matters. There seems much probability in what a recent speaker told his hearers, namely, that the conflict, instead of being decided in a few months, might extend over several years.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

The mortality among English newspapers is one of the apparently most perplexing phenomena of the day. The places of the *Star*, *Morning Herald*, and *Express* have not been filled up, and the three millions of London at the present moment only possess seven daily and two evening newspapers, to which may be added the evening editions of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Standard*. At first there were some who thought that the new halfpenny daily paper was at the bottom of the present strange condition of affairs; but experience has shown that the halfpenny press is not likely, for the present at any rate, to acquire much influence in this country, papers like the *Echo* being dependent on their contemporaries for the bulk of their information contained in their columns. The difficulties of the process proceed from a totally different source. We all know that the revenue derived from advertisements constitutes one of the principal financial resources of a newspaper; that without advertisements a newspaper could scarcely be made. Well, there is observable an increasing disposition on the part of advertisers to make use of railway stations, the interiors of railway carriages, outsides of omnibuses, street hoardings, and the like, rather than the columns of newspapers, for advertising purposes. The only London newspapers which do not employ advertisement canvassers are the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*. This curious state of affairs is likely to lead to another development of newspaper enterprise. It has been pointed out that in Paris there are more than thirty daily political papers, few of which contain more than half-a-dozen advertisements. It is now proposed that the French system of journalism should be introduced into this country—that we should have newspapers containing little more than comments on the social and political news of the day, and published at a low price. But it remains to be ascertained whether the English mind is quite prepared to receive the boon, although the number is not few of those who would rather accept from France new varieties of journalism rather than fresh Terpsichorean vagaries like the notorious Can Can.

THE LOWER DEPTHS OF LONDON LIFE.

The papers are largely occupied with details of a supper recently given by one Ned Wright, "a converted housebreaker," to a number of male and female thieves. The accounts are pretty true in the main, the writers recording their impressions with much fairness, but scarcely any of them seem to have noted one characteristic feature of the gathering, namely, the evident ignorance of the criminals present. They all belonged to the very lowest class of the community, being merely a stage above the little street Arabs, and were obviously criminals more from the force of circumstances than from choice. The women were, as a class, more intelligent and good-looking than the men, but their comparative youth was painfully suggestive. Out of the whole 150 present, not half a dozen were more than twenty-two years of age. If a stranger could imagine a body of costermongers and other street sellers brought together, he would have a tolerably fair idea of the appearance of the meeting. Some might take offence at the comparison, but it must be remembered that thieves are not in a hurry to proclaim aloud their real calling; their one desire is, externally to resemble honest people. Hence, unless beforehand acquainted with the fact, a stranger would not have believed the meeting to consist of other than the lower labouring class, a circumstance painfully significant of the slightness of the barrier between pauperism and crime. It has been suggested that some of these evil doers, who may prove sincerely desirous of amending their ways, should be assisted to emigrate to Australia or Canada, but to this course there are two serious objections; first, the disinclination of the colonies to receive them; second, the obvious unfairness of assisting the thief, however repentant, while hundreds of honest men are starving. The true solution of the difficulty is to be found in education, temperance, and better homes for the poor. But for the want of these, the New Cut gathering would scarcely have taken place.

TEMPERANCE.

Although little is heard of the temperance movement, its advocates are far from inactive. The United Kingdom Alliance are, it is true, resting on their oars for awhile; but the National Temperance League are hard at work, chiefly in the medical and religious world. The new temperance medical serial issued by them has commanded a wonderfully large sale, and is likely to acquire a permanent place in the ranks of temperance literature. At the same time, an equally encouraging amount of progress has been effected in the religious world. Next month a temperance sermon is to be preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, another being delivered on the same day in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. It is also probable that the Wesleyans will allow the use of the City Road Chapel for a similar purpose; their example being followed by the Congregationalists and other religious bodies. Should this be the case, we shall have the unwonted spectacle of sermons in favour of temperance doctrines being preached, on the same day, in the leading churches and chapels of the great religious denominations. It is most gratifying to find the question thus actively taken up by the religious world, for there cannot be the least possible doubt that to the prevalence of drinking habits among our population is attributable the chief portion of the distress which now afflicts this country. This is characteristically illustrated by the facts that the publican's trade is almost the only one which has escaped the prevailing depression. Rich or poor, in work, or out of work, somehow or other, people find money to spend in drink, which robs them of their health, drags them to the level of the brute, and dooms them to perpetual pauperism. No wonder that we have many to tell us that emigration will prove no remedy for our social ills. "Shut up the public houses," say they, "and there will be no need for emigration." There is some truth in this, for the people who get on in the colonies seem, as a rule, to be the people who would get on anywhere.

POPULAR SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

The movement in favour of popular Sunday lectures on scientific subjects is extending, and does not appear to receive much of the anticipated opposition from the religious papers. This latter circumstance is partly attributable to the dislike evinced by most of the religious papers to become identified with the recent policy of the Lord's Day Observance Society, which has recently been engaged in prosecuting crossing sweepers, news agents, milkmen, and others for following their vocation on the Sabbath. The people who attend the Sunday lectures do not, as a rule, belong to the church or chapel-going community, and it is considered that listening to an account of the architecture of the heavens or the wonders of marine animal life is far less mischievous than drinking in the insane rhapsodies of Spiritualist doctrinaires, or sitting at the feet of a Bradlaugh. If we cannot get people into a place of worship, it is something to induce them to pass their Sunday evenings in places where the amount of mischief can be minimised. This is the true way of looking at the question. Mr. R. H. Horne is announced to deliver a Sunday evening lecture, but the public seems to have forgotten his name. To them the author of "Orion" has become a perfect stranger. He has outlived his time.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPHS.

The transfer of the telegraphs to the Government has commenced, and in less than a week the whole telegraphic system of the kingdom will be in the hands of the authorities. We are not yet enabled to fully realise the magnitude of the change, which is one of the greatest and most important ever undertaken by any Government, but several months must elapse before it can come into anything like thorough working operation. It is believed that when the new system is in full operation the rates charged for the transmission of messages will be yet further reduced, in which case we shall probably hear of a vast increase of business. Several Press associations have been formed for the collection and supply of news, per electric wire, at a cheap rate, to the provincial papers, but the number of journals preparing to avail themselves of the new facilities provided remains very limited. One indirect result of the Government purchase of the telegraphs is the wholesale diversion of speculative enterprise into schemes connected with the development of ocean telegraphy, especially in the direction of India and Australia. The various plans before the public have been received with much favour, as have also those connected with American mining enterprise. Indeed, the amount of unemployed capital in this country is so vast, and so continually being added to, that it seems difficult to understand why we should have so long escaped an outbreak of speculative mania. But perhaps the evil day is merely deferred.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

There exists every probability that, after all, England will be the principal gainer by the construction of the Suez Canal. This is a result wholly unanticipated by our continental neighbours, who affected to see, in the formation of the new water-way, the coming downfall of England's maritime greatness. The balance of testimony inclines in the latter direction. Iron steamers prove to be the best vessels for use on the canal, and these can be most cheaply and efficiently constructed in British yards, while the circumstance that vessels using the canal can make two passages in the time taken to effect one via the Cape, is likely to lead to a most extensive substitution of steamships for sailing vessels for long voyages. Already the Liverpool shipowners are turning their attention in this direction, and more than one vessel intended for the new trade is building on the Clyde. Hence the indisposition exhibited by many of the iron ship workers to leave this country. They have become impressed with the opinion that the long-continued period of depression in their trade is about to terminate, and become succeeded by an era of unexampled activity and prosperity. Even the employers seem to share the general conviction. They express themselves more hopefully than at any previous moment, and assert that before a couple of years have elapsed we shall be compelled to import additional labour. This may seem an overcoloured view, yet it proves one thing—no sensible person appears to regard the present condition of English trade and industry as permanent. The national hopes of the future are unbounded. It is only of the present that they speak in despondent tones. Even the reciprocity agitation hangs fire from lack of popular support. The people are not to be duped into the approval of anything like a return to protection. Such a policy is absolutely impossible here, a thing not to be thought of. This in itself is a hopeful sign, and fortunately there exist other indications which tend to prove that the people are thoroughly sincere in their convictions.

JOHN PLUMMER.

The Turkish Government has at last made the concession of allowing commercial ships to leave the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles at night; but it does not allow them to enter after dark.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM 18TH MARCH TO 25TH MARCH.

THERE was a smart debate in the Legislative Assembly, on the 18th instant, on the motion for the third reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill.

The rain ceased last Monday night. Tuesday, the 20th, was the first really fine day in Sydney for nearly a month previous. It now appears to be fair, but the weather is ominously hot.

There was a Volunteer parade and sham fight in the Domain on Saturday last.

A man, named William Lumsdaine, a shoemaker, died suddenly of sanguineous apoplexy on the 18th instant.

There have been great destruction of property and distress through the floods in the North.

Bridget Swan, an old blind woman of the mendicant class, died suddenly in Elizabeth-street, last Saturday night.

A farmer, named John M'Fadden, was drowned on Monday last, at Pitnacree.

A man, named William Stanley, of Hobb's Flat, Cook's River, died of exposure and self-neglect at the Christ Church lock-up last Monday night. The poor creature had long been partially insane.

A young man, named Baynes, died recently at Wagga Wagga, from the effects of intemperance.

John Evans died suddenly at his residence, Palmer-street, South Head Road, on Tuesday last.

It is reported that Bumbo House, in the Moruya district, has been burnt.

On the 18th instant a number of gentlemen interested in promoting an improved means of communication between the various colonies of Australia, by a great trunk railroad in the far interior, met in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, with a view of considering whether it was not desirable that some action should at once be taken in this colony regarding that important enterprise, already looked upon with considerable favour in Victoria and elsewhere. In consequence of the tempestuous state of the weather, the meeting was indefinitely postponed.

A deputation of gentlemen waited upon the Minister for Works, on the 18th instant, praying that the Government would construct a bridge over the Currawong at Harden, near Young.

The members of the Sydney Rowing Club met at the Oxford Hotel, King-street, on the 18th instant, when Mr. George Thornton was elected president. The Governor has consented to become the patron of the society.

An English journal states that Mr. Edwin Dowling, of Parramatta, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on the 25th January last.

On Sunday last, Mr. Moore's house, at West Maitland, was washed away by the flood.

On Sunday last, two barques grounded on the Horseshoe Flat, at Newcastle, but they were got off without much damage.

A man, named James M'Laughlin, was drowned near Maitland, on Monday last. The body was brought into Maitland on the following day.

A splendid Aurora Australis was observed at Windsor and other parts of the interior last Tuesday night.

The Rangoon, barque, of about 400 tons, was driven upon the rocks at the mouth of the Minnamurra River, Kiama, at 3 o'clock last Tuesday morning, during a fearful gale. She was from Melbourne, in ballast, bound for Newcastle for coal. The wreck is lying broadside on the island.

A young woman, named Caldwell, recently died suddenly at Ninitybelle from natural causes.

A movement has been originated at Luddenham, on the Nepean, to erect a church for the Anglican residents.

Sir John Young is about to forward seeds of the principal Canada forest trees to Sydney with a view to their being planted in this colony.

Mr. George Bridle, of the Tumut, was recently stung by a centipede on the tongue whilst he was eating an egg.

Last Thursday week, the residence of Mr. Henry Cashman, at Muir's Anabateman, was destroyed by fire.

Mr. G. M. Stephen made another public trial, last Tuesday afternoon, of his newly invented apparatus for washing gold and precious stones. Several gentlemen were present during the experiment, which was highly successful.

A public meeting on behalf of the Australian Wesleyan Missionary Society was held, last Wednesday evening, in Dowling-street Church.

Last Wednesday morning, an elderly man died in the Infirmary shortly after his reception. While outside of the institution he had been ailing for some time past, and was in a very debilitated state.

The adjourned meeting of Scotchmen and descendants of that body favourable to the formation of a St. Andrew's Society in Sydney, was held, last Wednesday night, in the School of Arts, Pitt-street.

The Cemeteries Regulation Bill has been so very warmly opposed in the Legislative Council that its final rejection or abandonment has become by no means improbable.

It is understood that some applications for relief have been made to the Colonial Secretary on behalf of sufferers by the late flood in the Hunter River district, and that the applicants have been referred to the trustees of a former Floods Relief Fund, there being a balance yet to their credit in the hands of the banker.

During the recent flood at Maitland the Great Northern Railway was impassable for trains over a distance of about five miles, viz., from Stoney Creek to East Maitland, where the trains stopped.

Last Thursday evening, there was a well-attended valedictory service in Pitt-street Congregational Church, prior to the departure in a few days, by the mission ship John Williams, of the Rev. J. L. Green, for missionary work in Tahiti, and of the Rev. W. Pearse, for similar labours in Raiatea. The Rev. John Graham, pastor of the church, presided.

An enormous kangaroo was recently killed at Mount Ranken, near Bathurst. Upon being measured the animal was found to be over 7 feet in length, and it is estimated that it weighed upwards of two cwt. The tail alone, when cut off, measured 4 feet 3 inches in length, by 24 inches in circumference, at the thickest part, and its weight was 24 lbs.

At Braidwood, last Wednesday, there was 36 hours' rain, and floods in consequence. One life was lost.

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 25th instant, there is an article from the pen of the Rev. W. B. Clarke on "Wollongongite"—the name proposed by Professor Silliman for a new native hydro-carbon which promises to become of great technical importance.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

REPORT.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed on 2nd February, 1870, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the best mode of facilitating inland traffic, and upon the subject of railway extension generally—to whom was referred on the same date the progress report and proceedings, &c., of the Select Committee of last session on railway extension, and to whom was referred on the 22nd March,—"Report on proposed tank engine for working the Mountain Line, Great Western Railway," have agreed to the following report:—

The question as to what description of road is best adapted to encourage the settlement, and increase the productiveness of the large portion of our territory lying west of the coast range, is one which might be very readily answered if the accompanying question of cost could be set aside. A first-class railway, combining as it does in a high degree the qualities of speed, safety, ease, certainty, and cheapness of conveyance, is without a doubt the best; as it is the most costly of all roads.

Railways of this class have been sanctioned by the Legislature of New South Wales as far as Goulburn on the south, Bathurst on the west, and Murrurundi on the north; and as the lines so sanctioned are now either completed or rapidly approaching completion, the time seems to have naturally arrived for inquiring into the financial possibility of further extensions.

Your committee, therefore, in the first instance, sought information from the officers of the Railway Department (see evidence of Messrs. Whitton, Thomas, Ashdown, Moody, and Beeston) as to the cost of the construction, maintenance, and working of the existing lines.

It will be seen, on reference to the Appendix E, page 13, that the total sum borrowed for railway purposes amounts at the present time to £6,147,300; and the Accountant to the Treasury seems to think that a still further sum will be required to complete the lines to Bathurst and Murrurundi. (Questions 1244-1250.)

The number of miles of railroad which have been, or are being constructed out of the proceeds of this loan is 402, —viz., 134 miles from Sydney to Goulburn, 132 miles from Parramatta Junction to Bathurst, 120 miles from Newcastle to Murrurundi, and 16 miles from Blacktown to Richmond; giving a general average of £15,291 a mile.

A reference to the return appended to Mr. Thomas's evidence, marked A 5, giving the working expenses and receipts of the railways for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, will show the exact balance of receipts over expenditure in each year, and enable an accurate estimate to be made of the burden which these so-called reproductive works throw upon the general revenue. The working expenses for the year 1869 were, in round numbers, £182,000, while the receipts during the same period amounted to £266,000, thus leaving a balance of £84,000 towards the payment of over £300,000, the interest on the railway loan.

It appears that last year £216,000 of the interest due on the Railway loan fell entirely upon the general revenue, or £514 for every mile of railway we possess.

Your committee have inquired into the practicability of effecting reductions in the working expenses of the railways generally, but no suggestion has been made to them by any of the witnesses which promises a saving of any very important extent. The suggestion, for instance, of the amount of saving of one passenger train a day, South, West, and North, is made on the estimate that as the number of trains run in the year gives an average cost of 50l. per train per mile, the saving effected by running each train less one day would be 50l. for every mile so saved, which is evidently an erroneous calculation. No doubt, however, a considerable saving might be effected not only in this way, but in the reduction in the number of suburban trains run.

Mr. Whitton expresses a confident opinion (question 1057) that the railways might be made to pay by reducing the mileage run and increasing the fares. It is obvious, however, from the amount now derived from the railways at present charges, that nothing less than doubling fares could produce such a desirable result; and to double the fares would certainly check traffic, and destroy the main object which the Legislature had in view in constructing these roads—the promotion of settlement, and the development of the resources of the country.

Your committee believe, from the evidence which has been tendered to them on the subject, that the extensions to Yass, Orange, and Tamworth, now contemplated by the Government, might be constructed at a reduced cost—as low perhaps as £8000 a mile; but the traffic upon these extensions will necessarily be so much less for a long time than on the existing lines, that your committee cannot calculate upon a smaller annual loss in the one case than in the other, that is, over £500 on every mile of railway.

It does not require very great financial foresight to calculate the limit to which a system of this kind can be carried. To borrow for works which are really reproductive is beneficial to the country, and so long as the works are reproductive, there need be no limit to the amount borrowed; but where the interest on the money borrowed becomes a burden on the general revenue, there must be a limit to the power of paying, if not to the power of borrowing. In our case, the limit has, in the opinion of your committee, been sufficiently nearly reached. No collateral advantages derivable from railway traffic can possibly be worth to the country £500 a year on every mile of railway.

A largely increased population would alone justify the extension of costly lines of railway, for then not only would there be some prospect of future success, but the burden of the debt would be less felt; for a debt which would press ruinously upon a population of half a million might easily be borne by a population of two or three millions.

As there seems to be, however, no present prospect of any rapid influx of population, your committee have come to the conclusion that no further extensions of the main trunk lines should be made on the present costly principle.

While taking the evidence of the officers of the Railway department from the matters alluded to above, your committee had placed before them evidence of such a startling character relative to the working of the department that they feel it their duty to call attention of your honorable House to these disclosures, although they refer to matters not strictly within the scope of the inquiry entrusted to the committee.

Mr. Thomas (page 4) gives evidence as to the quality of the iron used on our railways, which would lead to the belief that the colony has been for years largely and constantly defrauded to an enormous extent in the article of rails. Mr. Thomas's evidence is to a great extent corroborated by that of Mr. Mason, the chief assistant Engineer for Railways (page 29). Mr. Whitton, though denying the generally bad quality of the rails in use, admits that a number of very bad ones have been imported (page 45).

The evidence also of Mr. Ashdown, with the letters appended, discloses a state of feeling between that gentleman and Mr. Whitton which can scarcely exist without injury to the public service.

Your committee are of opinion that the interests of the country require that a strict investigation into both of these matters should be made without delay, either by the Government or by your honorable House.

Your committee having decided to recommend, for the reasons already stated, that first-class railroads should for the present, at least, not be further extended, turned their attention to the consideration of what kind of road could be constructed, which while giving the country all the advantages of cheapness of carriage and certainty of communication which appertain to a first-class railway, might yet be constructed at a cost more suited to our limited means, traffic, and population.

On this subject several professional witnesses have been examined, and your committee feel that it is only due to these gentlemen to express the grateful sense which the committee entertain of the readiness which they have exhibited to assist the labours of the committee, and, at a vast amount of trouble to themselves, to furnish the committee with information which would not otherwise have been easily obtained.

Fully aware of the loss and inconvenience attendant upon a change of gauge and the consequent transfer of goods from one truck to another, your committee have endeavoured to discover among the various plans of railways submitted to them one which, while of the same gauge as the present lines, and capable of carrying the same rolling stock, would be of a sufficiently cheap character to suit the present position and wants of the country. A railway of this gauge, with rails weighing 40 lbs. to the yard, an inferior description of permanent way, and running at a reduced speed, might, according to Mr. Whitton, be made in easy country for from £5000 to £6000 a mile, but he would not recommend it. Mr. Mason is of opinion (questions 672—678) that the cost of the permanent way for this description of railway would only be £1100 less than for a first-class line. Mr. Thomas thinks (question 509) that £2000 a mile would be the maximum difference between the cost of a line of this kind and the best description, and that in an easy country it would cost £6000 a mile. Mr. Richard Lloyd, in a very elaborate and excellent paper, which appears in the Appendix (page 15) as a supplement to his evidence, strongly recommends this class of railway, and furnishes details of a suitable description of railway in use in England and which he calculates could be laid down here at £4053 a mile. This would appear to be a very strong and cheap railway, and whenever the time arrives at which we can prudently resume the extension of our main trunk lines, the railroad recommended by Mr. Lloyd may prove to be quite good enough for permanent purposes. Mr. Charles Mayes in the appendix to his evidence gives £6000 a mile as his lowest estimate for a line of a second-class character in an easy country.

Your committee are not however prepared to recommend railway extension, even of this comparatively cheap character. The cost of construction would probably be found to be only about £2000 a mile under that of a very superior road, while the cost of maintenance would be as great or greater. The general revenue would still be burdened with an annual charge, very nearly, if not quite, equal to that on the existing lines in amount, while the over taxed population of the country would not even have the satisfaction of knowing that the money had been spent on a solid and permanent work.

Your committee find, therefore, their choice of a means of transit superior to the common roads of the country limited to a class of locomotive railways of narrow gauge and low power and speed, or a very cheap and light railroad adapted to horse traction. Estimates of the probable cost of both are given by Mr. Thomas in Appendix, page 2. Of these lines Mr. Thomas says, in Appendix A 1—"A horse tramway of 3-feet gauge and 25-lb. rails to the yard can be laid along the line of road, making use of the present bridges, where practicable, or constructing others where found necessary, for £1500 per mile." "A light railway of 3-feet gauge and 40-lb. rails, employing locomotive engines of 10 to 14 tons weight, can be laid along the line of road, making use of the present bridges, where practicable, and constructing others where found necessary to do so, for the sum of £2500 per mile."

Of the two plans here submitted, and of which full details will be found in the evidence of Mr. Thomas, your committee have come to the conclusion that the horse railway is the one which it is most expedient to use for the present in New South Wales.

The following are some of the reasons which have induced your committee to arrive at this conclusion:—

1st. A railway of a very cheap, and consequently not a lasting character, with a gauge different from that of our main lines, must be regarded as a mere temporary road, to be replaced by a good railroad of the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, as soon as the traffic is sufficiently developed to warrant the requisite expenditure. Taking that view, it follows that the cheapest of the temporary roads must be the best, if it can be shown to be equal to the amount of traffic which may be cast upon it.

2nd. That a horse railway will be quite equal to the heaviest demand made upon it for years to come, may be exemplified by taking the highest estimate of traffic upon the line of road where the traffic is likely to be heaviest. The line from Goulburn to Yass, *en route* to Gundagai and Wagga Wagga, cannot at the utmost be estimated to have an annual goods traffic exceeding 10,000 tons, including up and down traffic. This would, at 300 working days in the year, give about 33 tons as the daily traffic, or 16½ tons each way; so that as a horse can draw on a level rail, on the most moderate estimate, 19 tons, the entire actual work upon the Yass line, if it all level, would not be beyond the power of one horse.

3rd. Because a horse railway can, where the traffic is light, be worked at less cost than the locomotive; though the very opposite is the case where the traffic is heavy.

4th. Because the cost of working a horse railway need never exceed what is absolutely necessary for the transport of the goods carried; and consequently carriage may be charged at an equally cheap rate whither the traffic be light or heavy.

5th. Because every advantage, either actual or prospective, which railways are supposed to confer, will be conferred by the proposed horse railway. The cost of carriage can be made extremely low, the certainty and ease of transport will be perfect, and in everything but the element of speed, which is of little importance in goods traffic, the horse railway will be equal to the best locomotive line as far as the development of the resources of the interior is concerned.

The superiority of a horse railroad over the ordinary roads of the country, or even over the best macadamised road, is too palpable to require much notice. The cost of construction of the macadamised road must be nearly if not quite equal to the proposed horse railway, while the cost of maintenance will be greater, and the difference in the cost of traction enormous. One horse on a rail will do the work of eight horses on a good road and in about half the time, therefore in the conveyance say of four tons of goods a distance of forty miles there will be a saving of the work of fifteen horses in favour of the railroad.

Your committee next directed their attention to the question of the extent and direction to which they should recommend these cheap railways to be carried. With a view to this question your committee have taken the evidence of two gentlemen—Mr. Forsythe, of Wagga Wagga, and Mr. Adams, the Surveyor-General. The determination of the committee to recommend a system of railways so cheap as to enable 1000 miles of road to be made for what formerly scarcely made 100, rendered it unnecessary to take further evidence as to the relative claims of different parts of the country for railway extension.

In the recommendations which they have decided to make, your committee have been actuated by a wish to give to all parts of the interior of the country increased facilities of transit, but more particularly, those districts where mineral and agricultural resources are known to be very great. One of the proposed lines—that from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga—appears to your committee to be of such great importance on national grounds, as almost to justify the formation of a first-class line,—the large saving of revenue which it would effect, would probably suffice to pay interest on the cost of construction. Your committee, however, are aware that a most formidable opposition would be offered to any such proposal by the representatives of other portions of the country.

The committee beg to submit the following recommendations to your honorable House:—

1. That the main trunk lines of railway should not for the present be extended beyond Goulburn, Bathurst, and Murrurundi.

2. That horse railways of the description given in page 5 of appendix, be laid, without unnecessary delay, to the following places:—

1. From Goulburn to Queanbeyan and Cooma, with branch to Braidwood.
2. From Goulburn to Yass and Wagga Wagga with branch to Gundagai.
3. From Bathurst to Carcoar, Orange, Wellington, and Dubbo, the two first separate branches.
4. From Western line to Mudgee.
5. From Murrurundi to Tamworth, Armidale, and Tenterfield.
6. From Moama to Deniliquin.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Chairman.

Committee Rooms, Sydney, 25th March, 1870.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

PAXTON AND MELHADO.—The share market has been pretty active this month, but money being decidedly dearer, prices generally have had a downward tendency. Buyers, however, are now coming forward, and an improvement in the rates ruling for dividend-paying companies may be looked for, especially as the half-yearly meetings of several companies will take place next month. Banks: Bank of New South Wales shares continue in request, and large parcels have changed hands at from £38 to £39 10s per share—the latter figure being obtained for small lots; we have placed from 200 to 300 shares at these rates. Commercial Bank shares are not quite so firm, small shares having taken place at £56 per share; but holders generally are unwilling to accept any reduction in price, and if a larger number were required, prices would rapidly advance. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have declined 2s 6d per share, but there are buyers still unsupplied at this price. City Bank are also 2s 6d per share lower, and have rather a downward tendency. At a special meeting of the shareholders, held on the 28th February, the proposal to increase the capital to £100,000 by the issue of 10,000 new shares at £10 each, at a premium of 10s per share was confirmed. The payments are to be made as follows:—£3 10s per share on the 18th May next, £3 10s on the 29th August next, and £3 10s on the 18th November next, or the whole amount of £10 10s per share may be paid in full on the 29th May next. Bank of New Zealand shares have given way 5s per share. Union Bank shares have changed hands at £49 per share, and are inquired for at that rate. Steam shares are dull of sale. Australasian Steam are coming into favour, owing to the differences between the company and the Queensland Government having been settled amicably; the company have at last obtained the mail contract from that Government; they will also continue the mail contract with the Adelaide Government to King George's Sound. Small sales have taken place at £15 to £15 5s per share, and holders are unwilling to sell except at higher rates. Hunter River Steam have been dealt in at £9 2s 6d per share ex dividend. In Illawarra Steam there have been several sales at from £3 to £3 2s 6d per share, and the present quotation is £3 5s per share. Insurance shares have been very quiet this month. General are firm at 35s per share; Sydney have declined 2s 6d per share; and Pacific have also given way 5s per share. Miscellaneous: Gas shares are very firm, and have been sold ex dividend at the same price they were ruling at before the dividend was declared, viz., £12 5s per share. Peak Downs Copper Mining shares have changed hands at a reduction of 1s per share. Victorian Trunkey Mining shares have been dealt in at from 7s to 8s per share, and large parcels at 5s to 6s 6d. Woolgarlo Lead Mining shares have an upward tendency—sales having taken place at 22s 6d per share. Debentures and Treasury Bills: New South Wales Government debentures (terminables) are steady, and sales have taken place at 100 and interest, and interminables at 102, and interest. City of Sydney debentures are not so firm, and have declined 1 per cent. The debentures of private companies rule at the same rates as last month.—March 25.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

MORT AND CO.—The limited supply of wool we had for sale on Wednesday last foreshadowed unmistakably the rapidly approaching termination to the shortest wool season on record. No doubt the recent heavy weather has prevented the arrival of several parcels on their way to town, but, making every allowance for the detention thus caused, it is pretty clear that the bulk of this season's clip has been dealt with, and that we must expect a very limited amount of business to be done during the winter months. In consequence of the small quantities of wool likely to come forward, we purpose substituting fortnightly for our usual weekly wool sales, believing that by this arrangement we shall be furthering the interests of our constituents. We have no alteration to report in the prices quoted last week. Sheepskins: The supply this week was below the average, and all offered found purchasers at rates previously ruling. Quotations: Medium to well-grown skins, 3½d to 5½d; scoured, 6½d to 7½d; pelts and short-woolled, 1½d to 3½d per lb. Tallow: There was an improved demand at this morning's sale for shipping parcels, for which a slight advance was obtained. Trade lots were also readily quitted at late quotations. Present prices range as follows:—Mixed, £32 to £34; beef, £31 to £35; mutton, £36 12s 6d per ton. Hides: A better feeling was evinced at the sales to-day, and all submitted were quitted at increased figures. We obtained as high as 23s per hide for a lot of extra weights. Prices throughout ranged as follows:—13s 6d, 16s 3d, 16s 6d, 16s 9d, 17s 9d, 20s, 23s each. Many of the lots coming to market exhibit a want of care in the folding, &c., as well as neglect in the flaying and curing, to which we have repeatedly called attention. Hides arriving loose are often very unsightly, and do not find so much favour with buyers as when carefully bibled before despatch. Horse Hides: None offering at present, but are saleable at from 2s 6d to 4s for dry, and 3s 6d to 5s 6d for salted, free of cuts and well cured.—Wool: Fleece, TGGN, 2 bales at 5¾d; clips, 2 at 3½d; grease, M diamond M 7 at 6¾d; fleece, TGGN, 6 at 12½d; ditto, GR&B, 6 at 11½d; ditto, G McL, 3 at 13; locks, 1 at 6½d; greasy, 1 at 6d; fleece, 6 at 9½d; greasy, BY, 1 at 3¼d; fleece, HB over 4, 11 at 12¼d; greasy, JFT conjoined, 4 at 5¼d; pieces, ditto, 1 at 3¾d; greasy, RF, 22 at 6¼d; fleece, A McD, 1 at 12½d; clips, BN, 1 at 2½d; greasy, Mc and Gu, 5¾ at 6¼d; fleece, BEA, 6 at 11d; greasy, J over JM over J, 1 at 6d; fleece, CF over Bundi, 21 at 13½; pieces, 1 at 6¼d; scoured, MY, 18 lots 9 2nds 12 3rds, 31 at 14¼d; fleece, JH, 4 at 4½d; R, 1 at 12d; scoured, GF, 1 3rd 1 2nd and 3rd, 2 at 11½d; FE & Co., 1st 1 2nd, 2 at 13½d; fleece, WP, 5 at 12½d; greasy, FC over 6, 4 at 6d; scoured, JM, over X, 5 at 10¾d; mixed, DA and Co, 3 at 9d; greasy, M, 2 at 2¼d. Sheepskins: 3 bundles at 1d, 5 at 4¼d, 1 lot at 4¼d, 1 at 4¾d, 1 at 8½d, 1 bale at 1½d, 1 lot at 4½d; HD, 2 bundles at 3¾d; M over S½d, 1 bale at 3d; 1 lot at 4d; JMR, bales at 3½d; H&M, 4 at 3¾d. Hides: 2 calfskins at 3s 9d; WL, 1 hide at 9s 3d; 1 at 8s 6d; 21 at 13s 6d; 45 at 16s 3d; 12 at 16s 6d; 13 at 16s 9d; P in circle, 30 at 23s; 14 at 20s; 13 at 17s 9d; 6 at 10s 3d. Tallow: B, 7 casks tallow at £32 15s, 1 at £34, 1 at £34; WL, 4 at £33 5s; 4 tins at £29, P in circle, mutton, 35 casks at £36 12s 6d; ditto, beef, 11 at £34; D, 6 at £34 10s; H, 6 at £31.—March 23.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—Wool: The sales of this week passed off with unusual animation, considering the class of wools brought forward. This, however, can only be attributable to the desire on the part of buyers to secure any parcel of fleece to complete shipments prior to the departure of the outgoing mail. Quotations may be given thus:—Scoured, 9d to 20d; handwashed, 9d to 12d; fleece (superior), 14d to 17d; ditto (fair), 1 d to 13d; ditto (inferior), 8d to 10d; greasy, 4d to 7d per lb. Sheepskins continue to rule in favour of the vendor, owing to the scarcity of greasy wools; all offering are readily taken up for fellmongering purposes. Prices rule thus:—Pelts, 1d to 2d; long wooled, 3d to 5d per lb. Tallow: The week's supply has fallen off the usual quantity. The local trade purchased freely to keep up stock, and full rates continued to rule. Market quotations are as follows:—Mutton, £35 to £37; beef, £32 to £35; station, £31 to £34 per ton. Hides: Prices at auction this day were much the same as last week; town and country tanners were the only buyers, the prices obtained being in excess of shippers limits, there was consequently nothing done for export. All kinds of well cured are in good demand. Prices obtainable are: Extra weights, 16s to 25s; medium, 12s to 16s; inferior, 6s to 10s each. Leather: A fair amount of business was done at the sale of this day. Kip and sole maintained their price; harness continues dull; quotations are as follows:—Calf 2s 6d to 3s 6d, kip 14d to 20d, harness 10d to 12d, sole 7d to 9d per lb. Our sales throughout went thus:—Wool: Fleece, BB over NUB, 1 bale at 12¾d; mixed, DBO, 9 at 4¼d; greasy, ditto, 5 at 5½d; broken, fleece, TB, 1 at 9¼d; greasy, H, 3 at 5½d; scoured, A, 2 at 12½d; mixed, HB, 1 at 5d; fleece, B over —, 30 at 14¾d; ditto ditto, 1 at 15d; ditto, TQ, 10 at 3d; damaged AE, 1 at 3½d; greasy, EM, 6 at 6d per lb. Sheepskins: SB, 21 bales at 4d; DBO, 1 at 3½d; M, 1 lot at 3½d; BB over NOB, 2 at 4d; W&Co, 1 lot pelts, at 1¾d; H, 1 ditto skins at 4½d per lb. Tallow: W&Co, 1 cask station at 36s 3d; CC, 4 ditto beef at 36s 6d; S, 3 at 34s 6d; H, 4 at 34s; T, 7 at 34s; JK, 7 at 34s; ditto, 4 ditto station at 36s; ditto, 1 at 35s 6d per cwt. Hides: 45 at 16s 9d, 16 at 12s 3d, 14 at 10s 3d, 26 at 20s, 32 at 18s, 7 at 15s, 36 at 14s 6d, 5 at 14s 6d, 16 at 17s 9d, 16 at 13s, 16 at 17s 9d, 21 at 18s 3d, 17 at 13s 9d, 6 at 14s 3d; 4 calfskins at 3s 3d, 3 at 3s, 5 at 2s 7d; 8 yearlings at 6s 3d, 9 at 6s each. Leather: 3 bundles kip at 17½d, 3 bundles calf at 2s 8¾d, 3 ditto at 2s 6¾d, 2 ditto at 2s 7¼, 1 ditto at 2s 6d, 1 ditto at 3s, 1 case H. T. kangaroo at 3s 7d, 1 ditto ditto at 3s 7½d, 60 sides sole at 8¾d, 4 bales ditto at 7d, 2 bundles kip at 14¾d, 80 sides sole at 8¼d, 20 dozen kangaroo at 3s 7½d, 1 bundle kip at 18¾d, 1 ditto yearling at 21½d, 2 bundles calf at 2s 7d, ditto yearling at 20¾d, 6 rolls harness at 11d, 2 bundles kip at 17½d, 1 lot sole at 7½d, 1 bundle tweed at 2s 4d, 1 ditto yearling at 2s 2d, 1 case French calf at 3s 10d, 30 sides kip at 19¾d, 6 bundles ditto at 20d, 1 ditto yearling at 2s 2d, 3 bales damaged sole at 4¾d, 3 ditto ditto at 5d per lb.—March 25.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULARS.

WANT AND SIMPSON.—Stations: We are glad to be able to state that everything connected with squatting has improved since the departure of the last mail, and we may now say with the greatest confidence that the panic is over, and that before the year is out we shall see sheep stations at least 20 per cent higher, and we are sure the day is not far distant when large quantities of meat will be exported from this port to the English market. Fat Cattle market has improved this week. Best pens are worth from £6 to £6 10s; second quality from £5 to £5 10s. Fat Sheep: Market well supplied with middling quality, prime very scarce, best wedders are worth from 9s 6d to 10s; second quality 7s 6d to 8s; others in proportion to weight and condition. Store Cattle are still in great demand; very few for sale deliverable in New South Wales; best brands are worth from 57s 6d to 60s; dry and speyed cows from 45s to 50s. Store wedders are very scarce, and wedders from 3 to 5 years old are worth from 5s to 5s 6d, with an upward tendency. Maiden ewes are inquired for, and are worth from 6s to 7s.—March 25.

G. M. PITT.—Fat Cattle: Considerable activity prevailed at the beginning of the week, more particularly for prime pens. My closing sales to-day have shown a decline of 10s each. Most of the cattle offered were very much cut up from travelling during the late rains. My sales have been:—86 (T Cook's) bullocks, average £5 2s 9d; 38 (ditto) cows, at £3 14s 3d; 80 (J T Shuthorpe's) at £4 15s 7d; 179 (B. O. Mullens's) at £5 19s; 147 (Vickery's) at £5 8s 10d; 142 (Crowley's) at £5 7s 6d; Fat Sheep: The supply this week has been larger than for some time past, and sales have been difficult to effect in consequence of want of condition; many have been sold at less than store prices and consigned to the pots, the quarantine laws preventing buyers from operating. Prime wethers are scarce. I quote 56 lbs., 9s 6d to 10s; a good ditto, 7s to 8s. My sales have been 3 23 ewes, 5s 10d; 490 wethers, at 7s 9d; 500 ditto, at 7s 11d; 50 ditto, 7s 6d.—March 25.

DAWSON AND CO.—Fat Cattle: Prices have fluctuated in some degree since our last report. The recent floods have hindered supplies from coming forward, and the market closes firm. We quote best bullocks at £6 to £6 10s, and middling to good at £4 to £5 10s. It is not unlikely that these quotations will be maintained, if not improved upon, during the next month or six weeks. Fat Sheep: Really good wethers have been scarce. Fair Sheep are worth 8s to 8s 6d, and very prime lots would bring 9s to 10s. Ewes are worth 6s to 7s, according to quality. As soon as the present stock of sheep is worked off prices may improve. Store Cattle: These continue in good demand, and we quote bullocks from 3 to 6 years old delivered North, at 55s to 60s, and at 80 to 90 delivered in the Southern districts. Mixed lots delivered north are worth 40s to 50s, and to the southward 65s to 70s. Store Sheep: Good wethers delivered about Dubbo, 3 to 6 years old, are worth 5s to 5s 6d, and ewes 3s 6d to 4s. Very little demand for ewes, except for breeding purposes. Horses: Inferior horses are difficult of sale, and only bring prices barely sufficient to cover the expense of bringing them to market. Really good heavy colts would realise high prices, being in demand. Stations: New South Wales stations find considerable favour with buyers, while Queensland properties are neglected, even when offered at very low prices. Carwell, on the Merri Merri, Bligh district, was sold this week, with 14,000 sheep, at 8s, stores, &c., at a valuation. We have several inquiries for lightly-stocked stations.—March 25.

HARRISON AND JONES.—Stations: There has been no movement in station properties this week; we notice, however, an improving inclination on the part of capitalists to enter upon this kind of investment, and believe before long they will have a marked improvement in value, both as regards cattle and sheep runs. Fat Cattle: The flooded state of the rivers has kept us in rather short supply this week, resulting to the advantage of sellers to about ten to fifteen shillings per head; the same cause may influence next week's market in an opposite direction, by allowing several lots kept back by the floods to come in together; but this irregularity in the market will be very temporary, we consider that last week's quotations should be retained. Fat Sheep: There have been slightly depressed during the week, and although some difficulty has been experienced in effecting sales, we do not consider there has been any actual reduction in prices. Store Cattle are readily saleable if selected with any regard to the requirements of those districts where the demand exists, good prices being obtainable for suitable lots. Store Sheep: We are unable to find sheep in sufficient numbers to satisfy our customers, the demand being chiefly for wethers, for which prices are hardening.—March 25.

GEORGE KISS.—With the exception of a few private sales nothing worthy of note has transpired throughout the week. Business is very dull, but cannot be otherwise while the market is destitute of good stock. A number of inferior and secondary animals are daily disposed of at from £1 to £10. Unbroken Stock: Market remains unaltered. Good cart colts in demand, but light stock scarcely saleable.—March 25.

EYTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, AND CO.—Fat Cattle have been in rather short supply during the week, and prices have improved from 10s to 15s per head, for good quality. Prime bullocks realised £5 5s to £5 15s; medium, £4 5s to £4 15s. Fat Sheep: Market improving, and good qualities meet with ready sale. Prices are likely to be maintained, as the meat preserving companies about starting promise to be large consumers. Prime wethers realised from 8s 6d to 9s; medium in proportion. Store Cattle: The demand continues active, but few prime on the offering. Owners, for the most part, show a desire to travel their stock to Southern markets rather than sell on station. We have sold 500, in New England, at 60s. Store Sheep: Wethers are wanted, and good-framed sheep, from 3 to 5 years, are readily sold at 4s 6d to 5s.

SYDNEY MARKETS.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
FLOUR—Fine, ton of 2000 lbs.	£13 10 0	...
Seconds, ditto, ditto	10 10 0	—
Bran, per bushel	1s to 1 1 2	—
Biscuit, cabin, per 100 lbs	1 0 0	—
Navy, ditto	0 16 0	...
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	—	3½d to 4d
Butchers' Meat—Beef, per lb.	1¼d to 1½d	3d to 5d
Mutton, per ditto	1½d	3d to 5d
Pork, per ditto	5d	6d to 7d
Veal, per ditto	3d	6d to 8d
Lamb, per quarter	2s 6d	3s to 4s
Poultry—Fowls, per couple	2 6d to 3s	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Ducks, per ditto	3s to 4s	3s 6d to 6s
Geese, per ditto	5s to 6s	6s to 12s
Turkeys, per ditto	8s to 11s 6d	10s to 21s
Pigeons, per ditto	1s 6d	2s to 2s 6d
Rabbits, per pair	2s 6d to 3s	3s to 6s
Roasting pigs, each	5s to 6s	6s to 8s
Dairy produce—Butter, per lb.	6d to 7d	8d to 10d
Cheese, per ditto	5d	6d to 8d
Bacon, per ditto	7d	9d to 1s
Lard, per ditto	6d	8d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 6d to 2s	2s to 2s 6d
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per cwt	3s to 4s	4s to 6s
Onions, per ditto	5s to 7s	1d to 2d per lb
Cabbages, per dozen	2s to 6s	4d to 1s each
Lettuces, per ditto	6d to 1s	1d to 2d ditto
Pumpkins, per ditto	3s to 6s	3d to 1s ditto
Marrows, per ditto	2s to 3s	2d to 6d each
Cucumbers, per ditto	1s to 2s	1d to 3d each
Turnips, per dozen bunches	1s 6d to 2s 6d	2d to 3d per bunch
Carrots, per ditto ditto	1s 6d to 2s 6d	2d to 3d ditto
Parsnips, per ditto ditto	1s 6d to 2s 6d	2d to 3d ditto
Rhubarb, per ditto ditto	1s to 2s	3d to 4d ditto
Celery, per ditto ditto	6s to 9s	4d to 6d per head
Green peas, per bushel	7s to 0s	2s 6d to 3s per peck
Fruit—Oranges, per case	6s to 20s	6d to 3s dozen
Lemons, per ditto	10s	9d to 1s 6d ditto
Apples, per ditto	5s to 8s	6d to 1s 6d ditto
Pears, per ditto	5s to 8s	6d to 1s 6d ditto
Peaches, per ditto	5s to 10s	6d to 1s 6d ditto
Quinces, per ditto	3s to 4s	6d to 1s ditto
Pineapples, per dozen	2s to 5s	3d to 1s each
Water melons, per ditto	4s to 6s	6d to 1s 6d ditto
Rock ditto, per ditto	4s to 6s	6d to 1s 6d ditto
Passion fruit, per ditto	3d	4d to 5d per dozen
Bananas, per ditto	6d to 1s	3d to 1s 6d ditto
Grapes, per lb	4d	4d to 9d per lb.
Forage—Straw, per cwt.	3s	...
Grass hay, per ditto	3s	...
Lucerne, per ditto	3s	...
Oaten, per ditto	6s	...
Wheat, per bushel	5s to 5s 3d	...
Maize, per ditto	2s 6d	...
Oats, per ditto	3s	...
Barley, per ditto	2s	...

SYDNEY PRODUCE MARKET.

[BUTLER AND INGLIS.]

	From		To
Flour—Fine, ton of 2000 lbs.	£12 0 0	...	£13 0 0
Seconds, ditto ditto	10 10 0	...	11 10 0
Bran, per bushel	0 1 1	...	0 1 2
Milch cows	4 0 0	...	9 15 0
Calves	0 15 0	...	1 15 6
Sheep	0 3 0	...	0 9 3
Lambs	0 6 0	...	0 10 0
Pigs (live)	0 15 0	...	3 10 0
Ditto (suckers)	0 4 0	...	0 7 6
Calfskins	0 2 0	...	0 4 0
Sheepskins	0 0 3	...	0 0 4½
Tallow, per cwt.	1 8 6	...	1 12 6
Hides	0 8 6	...	1 0 6
Wool, in grease, per lb.	0 0 4½	...	0 0 7
Ditto, washed, ditto	0 0 10	...	0 1 2
Poultry—Fowls, per couple	0 2 6	...	0 4 6
Ducks, per ditto	0 3 6	...	0 5 0
Geese, per ditto	0 5 6	...	0 7 9
Turkeys, per ditto	0 6 0	...	0 16 6
Pigeons, per ditto	0 1 0	...	0 1 6
Rabbits, per pair	0 1 9	...	0 2 6
Dairy produce—Butter, roll, per lb.	0 0 6	...	0 1 1½
Ditto, keg, per ditto	0 0 5	...	0 0 10
Cheese, per ditto	0 0 3	...	0 0 7
Bacon, per ditto	0 0 7	...	0 0 9½
Lard, per ditto	0 0 5	...	0 0 8½
Eggs, per dozen	0 1 4	...	0 1 9½
Vegetables—Potatoes, per cwt.	0 3 0	...	0 3 6
Onions, per ditto	0 4 6	...	0 5 6
Fruit—Apples, per case	0 3 6	...	0 3 6
Honey, per lb.	0 0 3½	...	0 0 4½
Beeswax, per ditto	0 0 10	...	0 1 0
Forage—Straw, per cwt.	0 2 0	...	0 3 0
Grass hay, per ditto	0 3 0	...	0 3 6
Lucerne, per ditto	0 3 3	...	0 3 9
Oaten, per ditto	0 3 9	...	0 6 0
Wheat, per bushel	0 3 0	...	0 4 6
Maize, per ditto	0 4 6	...	0 5 0
Oats, per ditto	0 2 6	...	0 3 0
Barley (English), ditto	0 3 0	...	0 4 6
Ditto (Cape), ditto	0 2 6	...	0 3 0
Bark, per cwt.	0 3 0	...	0 4 0

[ELLIS AND CO.]

	From		To
Flour—Fine, ton of 2000 lbs.	£13 0 0	...	0 0 0
Ditto—Seconds, ditto	11 0 0	...	0 0 0
Bran, per bushel	0 0 10	...	0 1 0
Milch cows	3 7 6	...	8 10 0
Calves	0 8 0	...	2 1 0
Sheep	0 6 0	...	0 10 0
Lambs	0 3 9	...	0 9 3
Pigs (live)	0 12 0	...	1 18 0
Ditto suckers	0 4 9	...	0 7 0
Calfskins	0 2 9	...	0 4 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3½	...	0 0 5½
Tallow, per cwt.	1 10 0	...	1 14 0
Hides	0 11 0	...	1 3 0
Wool (grease) per lb.	0 0 5	...	0 0 7
Poultry—Fowls, per couple	0 2 9	...	0 4 11
Ducks, ditto	0 3 6	...	0 4 7
Geese,	0 5 7	...	0 7 0
Turkeys, ditto	0 5 0	...	0 17 6
Pigeons	0 1 0	...	0 1 6
Rabbits, ditto	0 1 6	...	0 2 0
Dairy produce—Butter, roll, per lb.	0 0 3	...	0 1 2½
Ditto, keg, ditto	0 0 3	...	0 0 10
Cheese, ditto	0 0 2	...	0 0 7
Bacon, ditto	0 0 7½	...	0 0 9½
Eggs, per dozen	0 1 3	...	0 1 11½
Honey, per lb.	0 0 3	...	0 0 4½
Beeswax	0 1 0	...	0 0 0
Vegetables—Potatoes, per cwt.	0 2 6	...	0 3 9
Pumpkins, per dozen	0 3 0	...	0 4 0
Fruit—Apples, per case	0 0 0	...	0 0 0
Peaches, ditto	0 6 0	...	0 0 0
Forage—Straw, per cwt.	0 2 6	...	0 4 0
Lucerne, ditto	0 2 9	...	0 4 0
Oaten, ditto	0 3 4	...	0 5 9
Wheat, per bushel	0 4 0	...	0 5 6
Maize, ditto	0 4 0	...	0 5 6
Oats, ditto	0 2 9	...	0 3 0
Barley (English), per ditto	0 3 0	...	0 3 6
Ditto (Cape), ditto	0 2 3	...	0 2 6

March 25.

A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.—Another abhorrent neologium appears in the Western papers. An unfortunate actor named Fleming jumped from a steamboat and was drowned. Immediately it is telegraphed from Louisville that he "suicided." What is to become of the English language if these things are to go on we do not profess to know; but it is reasonable to suppose that we shall soon be speaking and writing a dialect in comparison with which the jabbering of African savage is as precise as Greek and as musical as Italian. The telegraphic operators have already coined quite a large vocabulary of verbal horrors, and their ingenuity in this way threatens to be inexhaustible.—*New York Tribune.*

AN interesting conference on the question of education was held at Leeds on Saturday. The meeting has been called by the Leeds district Trades Council, and was attended by a large number of trades delegates. After considerable discussion, in the course of which nearly as many speakers expressed their approval of the Education Union scheme as of the Education League scheme, a resolution was adopted in favour of a system of national education, "free, unsectarian, and compulsory."

What is the difference between Eugenie and the deposed Queen of Spain? One is a belle on a throne, and the other Isabella off.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

Barlow v. Woolcott—Appeal to the Privy Council.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Salomons), for defendant, moved for and obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a decision by the Supreme Court herein, pronounced during the present term. The amount of security was fixed at £250.

Ex parte Matthews—Application for Certificate.

Mr. Davis moved, under the rider to the Insolvency Act, for the grant of a certificate of discharge to Joseph Matthews, now or formerly of Bathurst, to whom the Chief Commissioner for Insolvent Estates had refused a certificate in September, 1866. Four-fifths of the creditors, it was stated, had consented to the present application.

The Court directed that the usual advertisements of notice should be inserted in two Sydney newspapers during the first week in May, and that on the 24th of June, if no cause to the contrary should be shown, the certificate should, after such further suspension as might be held necessary, be granted.

Crown Cases.

The Queen v. Mackinlay and Others.

The argument on certain points raised in favour of the prisoners was resumed and concluded.

Mr. Butler appeared for the Crown, and the Solicitor-General for the prisoners.

The two brothers, Mackinlay, and three other persons, Rogers, O'Brien, and Shaw, were convicted at the November sittings of the Supreme Court, in its criminal jurisdiction, at Darlinghurst, on an indictment with several counts, for conspiracy to defraud the creditors of Mackinlay, Brothers, &c. A person named Burke, who was indicted along with them, was acquitted. A point already decided was, that the conviction was legal, notwithstanding the acquittal of Burke, the question raised having been whether, as there had been an indictment of conspiracy by all the prisoners jointly, there ought not to have been a joint conviction or acquittal, and whether, if Burke was not guilty of conspiracy with the other prisoners, they could not have been guilty of conspiring with him. The points remaining undecided, and which were now argued and determined, were to the effect that whereas the two Mackinlays were convicted on all the counts, which charged conspiracies with various objects, the other defendants had only been convicted of "assisting" to defraud creditors, and that as the fraud said to have been "assisted in" was only one of the objects charged—in three of the counts—the conviction must, on the authority of the Queen v. O'Connell and others, 11 C. and F. be held bad.

The Court held that the jury must be taken to have found the defendants guilty of conspiracy to assist in defrauding creditors, and therefore to have been guilty, under the first, third, and fourth counts, of conspiring with all the objects stated.

The conviction was therefore sustained.

The Queen v. Jane Dwyer.

The Queen v. Anne Dwyer.

These were special cases from the Yass Quarter Sessions. The cases were sent back to the Judge (Mr. District Court Judge Francis) for amendment, because the points for determination were not sufficiently shown upon such case, but were left to be gathered from the depositions.

Rule Nisi—Municipalities Act of 1867.

Ex parte Ollive in re Moon.

This was a motion on rule nisi, under sec. 99 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, to oust Mr. William Moon from the position of Mayor of the borough of Waterloo.

Mr. M. H. Stephen appeared in support of the rule, and the Solicitor-General showed cause against it.

There were two points raised in this case: first, whether the respondent was qualified to be elected Mayor; secondly, whether he had, if qualified, been really so elected. The first point was dependent upon a question of fact—whether Mr. Moon was able to read and write. His ability to do these things was denied by the applicant (Mr. Ollive), and asserted by himself (the respondent). The second point was dependent, chiefly, upon a construction of the 44th and 101st section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, as to the number of aldermen which ought to have been present, and to have voted at an election to supply an extraordinary vacancy in the office of Mayor. The borough of Waterloo had originally possessed a council of nine members, but on the separation of one of its wards (which was erected into a separate borough called the borough of Alexandria), it was suffered to continue with a council of six members only. Having, however, a population of over 1000, and being therefore entitled to a council of nine, a "readjustment" was obtained, under the provision of the statute, by the Governor in Council increasing the number of members from six to nine. At the February election—the intent to grant this increase having been intimated to the council but the proclamation directing such increase not having appeared—three members were elected to supply the "extraordinary vacancy" in the council, created by such increase. Mr. Ollive, the present applicant, was declared to be elected as one of the three, and was afterwards chosen Mayor; but at the instance of Mr. Moon, the present respondent, Mr. Ollive's position was questioned, and such position was renounced. The renunciation was made upon the assumption that the objection to the election of the three members to supply extraordinary vacancies, before the appearance of the proclamation, was fatal. After the ouster of Mr. Ollive, a meeting of aldermen was called by the council clerk, in the ordinary course of business, for the election of Mayor. There were four aldermen present at this meeting, including one of the three persons who had been elected to supply the extraordinary vacancies, and who was subject to the same objection which had been taken against Ollive, and on which he had renounced. At this meeting Mr. Moon was chosen Mayor. It was contended that there ought to have been at least five aldermen present, as the proper number of the council at that time was nine; that although the steps taken to elect three aldermen to supply extraordinary vacancies had been held, so far as the election of Ollive was concerned, to be invalid, it had not been so held as regarded the other two, who were chosen at the same time, and that one of these two having been present at the meeting when Moon was chosen, he (the alderman in question) could not be regarded as a stranger. Consequently, that defendant could not deny the necessity for the presence of five aldermen, especially as by that time the proclamation giving nine aldermen to the borough had actually appeared. Mr. Moon declared that he had acted under the advice of his solicitor, and that unless they had gone on with a meeting of three or four aldermen the business of the council would have been brought to a dead lock, as the other aldermen had determined to remain absent. It was further urged, however, that pending the lawful election of the three members granted, on readjustment by the Governor, the council consisted in strict law only of six members; but that, in any case, after the legal ouster of Ollive, there were but eight *de facto* aldermen, and as a moiety of this number was present, the election was good. An objection was taken to the *locus standi* of the present applicant because of his not being a duly qualified elector of the borough; but it appeared that although he was not named on the municipal list prepared for the now current year, he had been named on the electoral roll for the year last past, which roll was still in force because there had been no roll prepared for the present year.

The first ground of objection was not much insisted upon by counsel for the application, and was overruled by the Court without calling upon the other side. Their Honors were of opinion that inability to read and write—even assuming such inability clearly to exist—would not be a disqualification under the Municipalities Act of 1867. The choice of the electors could not be limited by the interposition of a new disqualification, for it was their own fault if they elected incompetent persons. There might be a difficulty on the part of the Mayor in performing some of the duties cast upon him by law if he were unable to read and write, and he might even be under risk of penalties for not performing this duty, but with this the Court had nothing to do.

Upon the second point there was a difference of opinion on the Bench; but, by a majority of the Court, the rule was discharged. As, however, the point involved was a new one, it was so discharged without costs.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that from the time that the Governor's proclamation increasing the number of aldermen from six to nine appeared in the *Gazette*, the Waterloo Council must be held to have consisted, in law, of nine members, with three extraordinary vacancies therein, and that there ought to have been five members present in order to elect a mayor. Mr. Justice Hargrave considered that the provision as to the necessity for nine members, when the population of the borough was more than one thousand, was not so imperative as to render it necessary that a majority of nine (*i.e.*, five aldermen) should be present when the council numbered in fact but six duly elected members. Mr. Justice Cheeke was of opinion that, although the Council consisted of eight from the time of the proclamation of nine members, full effect to this provision—as to requiring presence of five members to constitute a quorum—could not be given until after the three additional members had been actually elected.

Ex parte Stewart—Prohibition Impounding Act, 29 Vic. No. 2.

The rule nisi in this case, to stay by prohibition a decision by the Corrowa Bench, under the Impounding Act, was made absolute upon the motion of Mr. M. H. Stephen and Mr. Fitzhardinge, no person appearing on the other side.

The Attorney-General v. Bullman—Demurrer.

This was an action upon a bond, to which there had been a plea that a party to the bond was at the time a married woman. This plea was demurred to, and the demurrer sustained without argument.

The Solicitor-General appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M. H. Stephen for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Friday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Augustus A. Lackerstein, a third meeting. Fifteen debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of James W. Goulden, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part D of his schedule. Two debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Alfred Dale and Alfred Cullen, a first meeting. This meeting was struck out, the notice in the *Gazette* respecting it being wrongly entitled as with a person whose estate is not sequestrated.

In the estate of Charles Reynolds, a single meeting. The official assignee filed his report.

In the estate of John Parker, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the report of the official assignee was read.

In the estate of John W. Shepherd, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Jacob Stayner, a single meeting. Insolvent did not attend. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of David Brown, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was examined by Mr. Helyer for a creditor. Twelve months' accounts, under rules 22 and 23, to be filed on or before 5th April, and the meeting was adjourned until the 8th April.

In the estate of James Drew, a first meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of Andrew C. Maclean, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent amended part D of his schedule. The meeting stands adjourned until the 28th March.

Surrender.

Jacob Schalk, of Glenalvon, Murrurundi, farmer. Debts, £157 14s. 7d. Assets, £10. Deficiency, £147 14s 7d. The statement required by the rule 20 in insolvency, to be filed on or before the 5th of April next. Robert Hamilton Sempill, official assignee.

Meetings of Creditors.

Monday, 28th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Clifford, special meeting, for examination of witnesses. Motion to release Michael M'Mahon's estate from sequestration, adjourned from the 24th instant. James Johnson Wright, adjourned examination from the 24th instant.

Tuesday, 29th March.—Before the District Commissioners: John Quinn, single or only meeting at *Cooma*, at 11 a.m.; William John Carter, single or only meeting at *Cooma*, at 11.30 a.m.; David Stuart, single or only meeting at *Yass*, at 11 a.m.; Thomas Adams, single or only meeting at *Yass*, at 11.30 a.m.; Frederick Alexander Martyn, single or only meeting at *Forbes*, at 11 a.m.; James Augustus Parker, single or only meeting at *Forbes*, at 11.30 a.m.

Wednesday, 30th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Callaghan, single or only meeting; Edward Arthur, special for proof of debts; Ann Lewis, single or only meeting; Edward Stokes, single or only meeting; John Hartge, single or only meeting; Isaac Eggleson, first meeting; John Gray, special meeting for the proof of debts; James Johnson Wright, adjourned second from the 23rd instant.

Friday, 1st April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Dawson, single or only meeting; William Kelly, single or only meeting; Andrew Doyle, senior, special for proof of debts; William Wagstaff, single or only meeting; Edward Carrigan, first meeting; Henry Wilson, single or only meeting; Montague Murray, adjourned single meeting from the 18th instant; William Storey, adjourned single meeting from the 16th instant.

Friday, 1st April.—Before the District Commissioners: James Drew, second meeting at *Wellington*, at 11 a.m.; Kate Beaumont, single or only meeting at *Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.

Monday, 4th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Taylor, adjourned examination from the 21st March last; James Holmes Sevil, special examination of a witness. At the office of John P. Mackenzie: In re Edward Arthur, to consider offer of composition.

Tuesday, 5th April.—Before the District Commissioners: Isaac Eggleson, second meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; John Mewburn, second meeting, at Yass, at 11 a.m.

Applications for Certificates.

Tuesday, 29th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles George Murray, adjourned certificate from the 28th of December last; Henry White, Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Christopher Armstrong, Samuel Daniels, Isaac Simmons, Michael Richard Finucane, James Riley, Charles Amedee Fegnies, Enoch William Rudder, adjourned from the 15th March.

Tuesday, 5th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Moroney, Henry Arthur, Francis Waldron, John Manning, John Gray, Henry Hodgkins, Charles Daniels Parsons, William Pike, George Thompson; Joseph Crossland, adjourned single from the 1st March last; Edward Bitton, adjourned from the 8th March last; Patrick Reardon, adjourned from the 8th March last; William John Fisher, adjourned from the 15th March last; John Burton, adjourned from the 22nd March last; George Henry Thorne, adjourned from the 22nd March last.

Court Business.

Thursday, 31st March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestration. Rule nisi granted on the 9th March last, Thame, Walker, and Co v. William Kettle Jones, returnable this day. Motions: By Mr. Mackenzie, to move the confirmation of the following plans of distribution:—Estate of Charles Waters, a first dividend of 5s. 7-13-16d in the £, and paying one preferent claim in full. Estate of Henry Thomas Chick, a first dividend of 7s. 1 7-16d in the £, upon one preferent claim. Motions: Estates of Frederick John Eaton, John Hughes, Cecilia Jane Walsh, adjourned from the 17th instant; Joseph Rose, for ratification, or otherwise of directions of creditors. Motion: In the estate of Thomas Barnes, application by the official assignee, under the 100th section of 5 Victoria, No. 17.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Hordern, Levey, Oatley, G. Hill, E. Campbell, and Caraher.

Three persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 10s. for drunkenness; and two persons were fined 20s. each for using obscene language.

Mary Rooney, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Agnes Owen was brought before the Court on warrant, charged with having assaulted Edward Owen, her husband. She pleaded guilty; and, at the request of complainant, who stated that he required protection for the future rather than punishment for the past, she was ordered to enter into a recognisance, with two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace six months; or, in default of sureties, to be imprisoned six months.

Bridget Walsh was charged with having assaulted her infant female child. Hugh Wilson, of Emu Plains, deposed that on the 15th February last he was in Sydney; about 1 or 2 o'clock on that day, being in Hyde Park, he took a seat on one of the benches, and at the distance of perhaps fifty yards a woman (the prisoner) was sitting on the grass; about a quarter of an hour afterwards she rose and went away, and he perceived that she had left something—a paper parcel he thought; he went towards the spot, to see what it was, but before reaching it heard the cry of an infant; prisoner was then at a distance of about a hundred and fifty yards, going out towards Woolloomooloo; he went towards her, and called after her; she turned and met him; he told her that she had left her child, and she, without a word of reply, went back and took it up; he met a constable and gave her into custody; the constable asked her what she had in the muslin; she opened it, and witness then saw an infant child—in his opinion, newly born—quite naked; she was not tipsy, but very weak, and appeared to be conscious of what she had done. By prisoner: You did not say that you were not going to leave the child. His Worship Mr. Oatley told the prisoner that she stood charged with having left her child in an exposed place, whereby its death might have been occasioned. Prisoner said that she had no intention of abandoning the child, but, having neither money nor home, she wanted to speak to a woman who was selling fruit near by, when Wilson called her back. Mr Oatley said that the Bench had no doubt whatever that she intended to leave the child to its fate, and, considering the case to be one of too much importance to be summarily disposed of, committed her to take her trial at the Quarter Sessions.

William H. Mitchell, alias George R. Nichols, alias Walter Davison (already under committal under the first and the second names), was charged by Elizabeth Woodend with having, at Sydney, on the 26th November, 1868, stolen two boxes, containing wearing apparel and sundries, the property of Isaac Woodend, her husband, and of the value of £20. Elizabeth Woodend deposed that, in November, 1868, she advertised for a housekeeper's situation, and received in reply a letter, in consequence of which she went to the Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street, and saw the prisoner; he engaged her to be a companion to his mother, residing, as he said, at Raymond Terrace; a few days afterwards a man named Davenport brought a note from prisoner, in consequence of which she delivered to him two boxes, containing wearing apparel, books, and sundries, which prisoner said he would send on board the steamer with his own luggage; did not see him again until lately, when he was in custody for some other charge; reported the matter to the police, and accompanied detective Elliott to a house in Bullanaming-street, where she found some of the things which were in her trunks. Henry Davenport deposed that he was employed by prisoner to remove Mrs. Woodend's trunks, and delivered them to defendant at the Packhorse, Haymarket. Richard Loseby, of the Packhorse, deposed that prisoner, in November, 1868, asked to be allowed to leave for a short time a couple of trunks which had come down by train, and were to be put on board a Hunter River steamer that evening; he took out some things he said his wife wanted at once, and later in the day took away the boxes. Evidence was given that these boxes were delivered by prisoner to Moore and Co., and with their contents were sold by auction. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Thomas Thompson, apprehended on suspicion of having stolen eighteen sovereigns, the money of Auguste F. Theodore, was called up, pursuant to remand. Detective Abbott deposed that this morning he opened the carpet bag to see if any of the articles it contained could be identified as stolen property; he found in it a piece of paper in which were wrapped four sovereigns. Detective Elliott deposed that when he examined the bag in prisoner's presence he found no sovereigns; he, however, permitted the prisoner to put back into the bag the articles he (Elliott) took out, and he may possibly then have dropped in the sovereigns unnoticed by him; he can in no other way account for the sovereigns having been found there by Abbott; he thinks it scarcely possible that he should have missed them if they were in the bag when he examined its contents. Auguste F. Theodore deposed that he is cook at the Hotel de France, George-street, where prisoner was employed in the scullery; witness, the prisoner, a man named Choneghonee, and a man he knew only by the name of Jules, slept in one apartment; on Monday, the 14th February, he had twenty sovereigns in a cash-box; he kept the cash-box locked, in a drawer which was not locked; only himself and his friend (partner) Charansonney had access of right to the cash-box; on Wednesday, the 16th, he took two sovereigns from the box; on Friday, the 18th, in consequence of something said to him by Charansonney, he went to the box, and found that the eighteen sovereigns were gone; mentioned his loss to the prisoner, who expressed his sorrow; on Sunday last the prisoner wore new clothes,—the clothes in which he now stands—and then witness suspected him of having stolen his money. Charansonney, cook at the Hotel de France, deposed that in reply to prisoner the witness said that he cannot swear the money was not in the box when Charansonney went to the box, previously to giving the information which caused him (witness) to examine the box, and that he only suspected prisoner on account of the new clothes he wore on Sunday. Auguste Charansonney deposed that he kept the key of the box in which prosecutor kept his money; on Friday, the 18th February, he went to the box to take out some money, when he found that it was gone; a gold ring and a cheque for £80, belonging to himself, were in the box; he told Theodore, who then went and examined the box, and searched all about the place; never said anything to prisoner about it, nor he to witness; last Sunday prisoner wore new clothing. By prisoner: The clothes prisoner wore on Sunday witness never saw before, and they appeared to him to be new; that caused him to suspect the prisoner of having stolen his friend's money; other persons have access to their room. Margaret Mayton deposed that prisoner lodged with her for five weeks, until he got a situation as kitchen man at the French cafe in King and George streets; on leaving, he said that he was unable to pay what he owed, having pawned his clothes to raise the money he had already paid her; the first week he paid her nothing, but in the following week paid her two sums of 18s., which was all he owed her. Jules Fechet, cook at the Hotel de France, deposed that he slept in the same room with Charansonney, Theodore, and the prisoner; he cashed a £20 cheque for sovereigns at the City Bank and gave the proceeds to Theodore. This closed the case. Prisoner declined saying anything in defence at present, and he was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Three prisoners were remanded.

On the summons paper were twenty-five cases, of which one was dismissed, two were postponed, and seven were not prosecuted. Philip Fitzpatrick was fined 40s. for endangering public safety by furiously driving two horses in an omnibus, in Parramatta-street, and was fined 40s. A like penalty was imposed upon Frank Antoine, for neglecting to destroy by fire the carcase of a horse, his property, which died of disease near to a public road. Ten persons were fined in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for breaches of the Police Act. Henry Greig was fined 20s. for allowing persons of notoriously bad character to assemble and remain in his public-house; and William H. Gladden was fined 40s. for unauthorisedly permitting music and dancing on his licensed premises.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before their Worships Messrs. Kettle and E. S. Hill.

William Dear appeared on summons, charged with wife desertion, and was ordered to pay the sum of 15s. per week for twelve months for her support, and to pay 6s. 6d. costs of Court, and 21s. professional costs.

James Thompson was brought before the Court in custody, charged with having a quantity of wearing apparel in his possession, supposed to have been stolen. The articles were found by constable Bell in a bundle which prisoner was carrying, and they were identified by Jeremiah Donovan as his property, and worth £2 10s. Bridget Hogan, a servant in Mr. Donovan's employ, stated that she left the things hanging on a line in the yard on Thursday night, but they were missing when she got up next morning. Committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Josephine.—We are glad to call the attention of our lady readers to a great improvement in this celebrated kid glove. We understand the original inventors have made arrangements to manufacture it in a class of kid leather superior to any hitherto used, and they have taken the opportunity of having a complete set of new cutting-machines made, so that the glove will be a little longer—a want always felt in this article. A *Crown* will be found stamped on one glove, to distinguish it from all other Josephines, and the well-known "F.P.C." trade mark in the other.—*Court Circular*.—Adv.

We are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale this day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, of books, glass, china, pianofortes, sewing machines, carpets, &c., commencing at half-past 10 o'clock.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.

Under the Patronage of

The Rev. A. B. Davis | Hon. D. Egan, Postmaster-General.
His Honor Judge Faucett
Hon. J. B. Salomons, Solicitor-General. | J. Dillon, Esq., M.L.A.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will be given to Mr. JAMES KEAN, on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th instant.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Quartet—"Mi manca la voce" ... Rossini
Miss Kosten, Mrs. Cordner, Messrs. J. Kean, and J. Z. Jones.
Romanza—"Ah non avea piu lagrime" ... Donizetti
Mr. L. Simmons (Pupil of Signor Devoti).
Song—"When sparrows build" ... V. Gabriel
Mrs. W. J. Cordner.
Cavatina—"All is lost" ... Bellini
Mr. J. Kean.
Solo—Clarionet Fantasia—"Il Pirata" ... Benedict
Mr. Sebastian Hodge.
Romanza—"Oh say once more I love thee" ... W. Maynard
Miss Kosten.
Aria—"She alone charmeth my sadness" ... Gounod
Gentleman Amateur.
Scena—"Sad as my soul" ... W. V. Wallace
Miss James.
Soli and Chorus—"Miserere" ... Verdi
Miss Kosten, Mr. J. Kean, &c.
Interlude of Negro Comicalities, including Stump Speech, &c. ... Mr. Silverius Ryan.

Part II.

Duet—Sul Aria" ... Mozart
Miss James and Mrs. W. J. Cordner.
Song—"The Stirrup Cup" ... Arditi
Mr. L. Simmons.
Ballad—"The Angel's Whisper" ... Lover
Mrs. W. J. Cordner.
Trio—"La carita" ... Rossini
Miss Kosten, Miss James, and Mrs. W. J. Cordner.
Song—"The Queen's Letter" ... Hobbs
Mr. J. Z. Jones.
Song—"Tell me, Echo" ... W. Maynard
Miss Kosten.
Solo—Cornet
Master Willy Thompson.
Ballad—"Where'er thou art will seem Erin" ... Claribel
Miss James.
Song—"When other lips" ... Balfe
Mr. James Kean.
Comic Song—"The Goose Fair"
Mr. E. Lewis (late of Nathan Troupe).
God Save the Queen.
Conductor ... Mr. W. J. Cordner.

Tickets to be had of Reading and Co., George-street; Moss and Co., Hunter-street; and at the School of Arts.
Reserved chairs, 3s; body of hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered for a quarter-past 10.
W. P. MANNING, Hon. Sec.

CRICKET MATCH.
STAGE v. PRESS.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 26th, at the SIR JOSEPH BANKS GARDENS, BOTANY.
Game to commence at 2 sharp.

NOTICE.—To Gentlemen comprising the above Teams, or any member of the above professions willing to play in this match.—The omnibus will leave the Café Français, 283, George-street, at 1.30 sharp.

Also three fine MONGOOSES, just arrived from India per Royal Mail Steamer Geelong, whose wonderful powers of killing reptiles will be tested; and any persons having any fit subjects, such as venomous snakes, &c., will oblige by forwarding the same for experiments.
T. KING, Secretary Botany Sports.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE will give a GRAND CONCERT, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 26, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. W. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., in the chair.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Trio—"Ti Prego"
Song—"Land meiner Seligsten Gefühle"—(Keller)—Mr. H. D'Alquen
Song—"Truth in Absence"—(Harper)—Miss Fleming, R.A.M.
Recitation—"Amateur Musicians"—Mr. Sinclair
Duet—"Flow on, thou shining river"—Miss James and Miss Martin
Cavatina—"Whom but Maud should I meet?"—(Balfe)—Mr. G. F. Jackson
Song—"Effie's Dream"—(Gray)—Miss James
Song—"The Queen's Letter—(Hobbs)—Mr. Jones
Recitation—"The Countryman and Recruiting Sergeant"—Mr. Cameron
Fantasia—Pianoforte—Mrs. Caldwell
Duet—"O Maritana"—(Wallace)—Miss James and Mr. Jackson.

Part II.

Trio—"Faith, Hope, and Charity"—Miss James, Miss Martin and Miss Fleming
Song—(with chorus)—"Sandy of the Mill"—Opera Comique—Mr. H. D'Alquen
Song—"Spirit of Air"—(Linley)—Miss Fleming, R.A.M.
Recitation—"Gallant English Tar"—(Cook)—Mr. Cameron
Song—"Tapping at the Garden Gate"—by request—Miss James
Song—"Melodine"—(Nelson)—Mr. Jones
Song—"The Flower Gatherers"—(Glover)—Miss James and Miss Fleming, R.A.M.
Song—"Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane"—Mr. G. F. Jackson
Recitation—"The Art of Kissing"—Mr. Sinclair
Solo—"God Save the Queen"—Mr. H. D'Alquen, Chorus by the Audience.
Accompanist ... Mrs. Caldwell.
Admission, 6d; reserved seats, 1s. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
R. MACFARLANE, Treasurer.

EASTER MONDAY, April 18, 1870.—SONS and DAUGHTERS of TEMPERANCE.—Monster PICNIC to BIRKENHEAD GROUNDS, Parramatta River. Steamers Transit, Pelican, and Platypus are engaged. Tickets, 1s 6d each; children under 12, 6d—to be had of the W.P.s and R.S.s of the various divisions.
M. J. CLARKE, Grand Scribe.

ST. STEPHEN'S PRESBYTERIAN S. SCHOOL, Macquarie-street.
ANNUAL EXCURSION to ATHOL GARDENS, FRIDAY, 15th April. 1s 6d.

MONDAY. MONDAY. MONDAY.
After several weeks' preparation, the Managers of the ADELPHI THEATRE will produce with their usual liberality, recognised by the entire public of Sydney as being unprecedented, in a magnificent manner, the sterling sensational Drama
THE DUKE'S MOTTO, or I AM HERE.
In which Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will appear, supported by the entire great company.
HERR BANDMANN in his great character of ... LAGURLURE.
Box plan at Elvy and Co.'s George-street.

S T A N C H and 'U E.

I A M H E R E.
AFTER THE HIRELINGS THE MASTER.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8.
HUSSEY, KELLY, AND HOLLY'S veritable and original EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS.

That the entertainment furnished by these Minstrels is worthy the support of the refined and intelligent portion of the community is attested by the fact that, during the past four weeks, upwards of 20,000 cards of admission have been sold during that time; and the enterprise has thus far received the endorsement of the public.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, 26th.
GREAT BILL! GREAT BILL!! GREAT BILL!!!
First time of KELLY in white face as the HAPPY OLD MAN.
TO-NIGHT, for the first time, the laughable Ethiopian Burletta, THE BLACK STATUE.
First time of that beautiful quartette, "Come where my love lies dreaming."
TO-NIGHT, KELLY and HOLLY for the last time in their inimitable GOLDEN SHOE DANCE.
Together with a variety of other novelties.
P. KIRBY, Manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
MORE NOVELTY!
A NEW BURLESQUE, by Mr. WALTER H. COOPER, entitled KODADAD AND HIS BROTHERS; or, The Disguised Prince, with a magnificent panorama of local scenery, painted expressly by Messrs. Torning and Clint, including
THE GOULBURN RIVER
Government House, Sydney
ST. JAMES'S CHURCH and HYDE PARK
The Circular Quay
The City and Palace of Diarbekir in Persia!

Last FIVE NIGHTS of the wonderful Drama of SUN AND SHADOW.
This evening (Saturday), and every evening next week except Monday, being positively the last nights that it can be performed.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, will be presented Mr. Walter H. Cooper's sensation drama, SUN AND SHADOW.
To conclude with the new local burlesque extravaganza, entitled KODADAD AND HIS BROTHERS; or, The Disguised Prince!
An extravaganza freely translated from the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; embellished in every possible way, and DONE into extremely free and easy verse, by Walter H. Cooper.
The Sultan of Diarbekir ... Mr. George Simms
The Vizier ... Mr. S. Poole
Bamer ... Mr. T. Leopold
Kodadad alias Falladdin ... Miss Kate Corcoran
Hokanna ... Mr. Hasker
Gobbleall ... Mr. Milner
Zadi, Zoyn, Hokah, and Agib ... Miss Morgan, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Stewart, Miss Dixon
Lula ... Miss Kate Ryder
Pirouze ... Mr. G. Leopold.
Princes, courtiers, attendants, and the usual amount of tag-rag and bobtail.
☞ The plot of this remarkable piece is highly moral and instructive; the scene is laid entirely in the realms of fancy.
Scene 1.—Interior of the Sultan's Palace.
Scene 2.—Station on the Goulburn River.
GRAND PANORAMA.
Scene 4.—The Palace Nursery.
Scene 5.—Interior of Gobbleall Castle.
Scene 6.—The Palace Gardens.
GRAND BALLET.
N.B.—Books of the burlesque can be obtained at the doors.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE, in announcing her FIRST THEATRICAL BENEFIT on MONDAY next, March 28th, begs to thank the patrons and supporters of the Drama in Sydney for the uniform kindness they have shown to her first efforts in her arduous profession, as it was in Sydney, and only fifteen months ago, she made her first appearance on any stage.
Miss COLVILLE will appear on this occasion as LADY GAY SPANKER, in Boucicault's brilliant Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE; Mrs. LARKINS, in WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
The evening's entertainment will commence with Dion Boucicault's brilliant Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE!
Dazzle ... Mr. Hoskins
Sir Harcourt Courtly ... Mr. Holloway
Charles Courtly ... Mr. H. N. Douglas
Mark Meddle ... Mr. George Simms
Max Harkaway ... Mr. Hasker
Dolly Spanker ... Mr. George Leopold
Cool ... Mr. Poole
James ... Mr. Milner
Martin ... Mr. Dalton
Solomon Isaacs ... Mr. T. Leopold
Lady Gay Spanker ... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE
Grace Harkaway ... Miss Kate Corcoran
Pert ... Miss Kate Ryder
To conclude with WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock ... Mr. Hoskins
Mr. Larkins ... Mr. Rainford
Mr. Swansdown ... Mr. Holloway
David ... Mr. Hasker
Mrs. Colonel Carver ... Mrs. C. Jones
Mrs. Larkins ... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE
Mrs. Woodcock ... Miss Morgan
Maid ... Miss L. Dixon.
Box office open from 10 till 3. Down the gateway.

THE BANDMANNS.
ADELPHI THEATRE.
Says the Herald—"The pieces are mounted with great care, and large audiences nightly express their satisfaction in unqualified terms, &c.
An improvement in every respect upon its history since its stage was honoured by the presence of the great G. V. BROOKE.
A MAMMOTH BILL TO-NIGHT. TWO GREAT PLAYS.
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN in Two of their Great Characters, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock ... Herr Bandmann (his great part).
Portia ... Mrs. Bandmann. (for the fourth time here).
To conclude with THE STRANGER.
The Stranger ... Herr Bandmann
Mrs. Haller ... Mrs. Bandmann
Peter ... Charles Young.
This the greatest bill ever afforded to an audience in one evening.

SANS SOUCI, GEORGE'S RIVER. PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
A Grand REGATTA will take place on EASTER MONDAY, the 18th April, 1870.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

HICKEY v. RUSH.—Swift steamer PREMIER will leave Dock Wharf at 2 o'clock, Circular Quay 2.30.

STEAMER COURIER will leave Darling-street at 3 p.m.; Adolphus-street, 2.30 p.m.; and Erskine-street, 2.30 p.m.—to follow the Race.

GRAND SCULLER'S MATCH, THIS DAY, on the PARRAMATTA RIVER.—W. HICKEY v. RUSH.—W. Hickey begs most respectfully to inform his friends that he has chartered the steamship KEMBLA to accompany the race. The Kembla will start from the Circular Quay at 2.30 p.m. Tickets, 2s. 6d. The Referee on board, and a Band will be in attendance on board the Kembla.

TO-NIGHT, MERCHANT OF VENICE, and THE STRANGER.

TWO GREAT PLAYS TO-NIGHT. Pit, 1s.

MR. and Mrs. BANDMANN, TO-NIGHT, in two of their great characters. Dress circle, 3s.

THE Greatest Attraction ever seen in Sydney. To-Night. Parquette, 2s.

AN ENORMOUS BILL, TO-NIGHT.—Gallery, 6d.

HOMEBUSH RACES.
HOMEBUSH AUTUMN MEETING.
EASTER MONDAY, April 18th, 1870.

First Race.—HOMEBUSH AUTUMN MAIDEN PLATE, 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 6 sovereigns, 2 sovereigns forfeit, for all maiden horses at time of entrance (including winner of 2-year-old stake). Penalties for winning after entrance—once, 5 lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs, in addition to penalties for 2-year-olds; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize, third horse to save his sweep. Entrance, 4 sovereigns. 1½ mile. To close on day of general entry.

Second Race.—HOMEBUSH PONY HANDICAP of 20 sovereigns, added to a sweep of 2 sovereigns, for all starters. For all ponies 14 hands and under; second pony to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize. One mile. Entrance 1 sovereign. To close on day of general entry.

Third Race.—HOMEBUSH TRIAL STAKES of 15 sovereigns each, 2 sovereigns forfeit, with 150 sovereigns added, for 2-year-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 4 lbs; ¾ of a mile. Second horse to receive 30 sovereigns. 17 subs.

Fourth Race.—THE PRINCE ALFRED STAKES of 3 sovereigns each, with 30 sovereigns added, for all horses. The winner to be sold immediately after the race for £50; if entered to be sold for £40 allowed 7 lbs; if for £30, 14 lbs; if for £20, 21 lbs; if for £10, 28 lbs; any surplus to go to the funds of the Club. Once round. Entrance, £1 10s.

Fifth Race.—HOMEBUSH AUTUMN HANDICAP of 75 sovereigns, added to sweep of 5 sovereigns for all starters; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the prize. 1½ mile. Entrance, £3 15s, to close on the 1st day of April, at 4 p.m., at the Hon. Treasurer's Office, 246, Pitt-street.

Sixth Race.—HELTER SKELTER of 15 sovereigns, added to a sweep of 1 sovereign each, for all horses carrying 9 stone. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £15; any surplus to go to the funds. ½ mile. Post entrance, 1 sovereign.

Entrances for the Homebush Autumn Handicap must reach the Hon. Treasurer, at 246, Pitt-street, before 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 1st of April, and the amount of entrance fee must be enclosed.

GENERAL ENTRIES will close at 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 8th of April.
The A. J. C. Rules strictly adhered to.
D. C. JONES, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
in commemoration of the Centenary Anniversary of the Discovery of Australia, to be held in the new Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, commencing on TUESDAY, 16th August, 1870,
and closing about the 15th September following,
when prizes will be given for Exhibits in the following Departments.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURAL.
I.—HORSES.
II.—CATTLE.
III.—SHEEP.
IV.—PIGS.
V.—POULTRY.
VI.—DOGS.
VII.—WOOL.
VIII.—WINE.
IX.—SUGAR.
X.—FARM PRODUCE.
XI.—VEGETABLES, FRUITS, AND FLOWERS.
XII.—MANURES.
XIII.—IMPLEMENTS.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—NON-AGRICULTURAL.
I.—Fine Arts, viz.:—
Oil Colour—Historical, Landscape, and Marine Paintings
Portraits
Animals
Fruit and flowers
Water Colour—Ditto ditto ditto
Crayon Chalk—Ditto ditto ditto.
Photography, lithography, engraving
Architecture, modelling, carving, &c.
II.—Apparatus and Application of Liberal Arts, viz.:—
Printing and books, paper, stationery, binding, painting, and drawing materials
Application of drawing and modelling to the common arts
Photographic proofs and apparatus
Musical instruments, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus
Mathematical instruments and apparatus for teaching science.
Maps and geographical apparatus.
III.—Furniture and other Objects for the use of Dwellings, viz.:—
Furniture, upholstery and decorative work
Flint and other glass, stained glass
Porcelain, earthenware, fancy pottery
Carpets, tapestry, and furniture stuffs
Paperhangings
Cutlery, gold and silver plate
Bronzes, artistic castings, &c.
Clock and watch works
Apparatus and processes for heating and lighting
Perfumery, fancy articles, basket work, toys, &c.
IV.—Clothing, including Fabrics and other Objects Worn on the Person, viz.:—
Cotton, woollen, and silken fabrics
Shawls
Lace, net, embroidery, hosiery, underclothing
Clothing of all sorts
Jewellery and ornaments
Portable arms
Travelling equipages, boots and shoes
V.—Products, Raw and Manufactured, of Mining Industry, Forestry, &c., viz.:—
Products and processes of mining and metallurgy
Forest products and industries
Products of the chase (including fisheries)
Chemical and pharmaceutical products
Specimens of chemical processes used in bleaching, dyeing, printing, and dressing leather and skins
Fibres—for rope, fabrics, paper-making, &c.
VI.—Apparatus and Processes Used in the Common Arts, viz.:—
Prime movers, boilers and engines (not agricultural)
Machine tools
Apparatus and processes used in spinning and rope-making
Apparatus and processes used in weaving
Apparatus and processes used in sewing and making clothing, &c.
Apparatus and processes used in the manufacture of furniture and other objects for dwellings
Machines, apparatus, and processes used in various works
Carriage and wheelwright work
Harness and saddlery
Railway apparatus
Telegraphic apparatus and processes
Civil engineering
Navigation and life-boats, yachts and pleasure boats.
VII.—Food—Fresh, Preserved, and in various states of Preservation, viz:—
Cereals and other eatables, farinaceous products
Fatty substances used in food—milk, eggs, &c.
Meat, fish, &c. (preserved)
Vegetables and fruits, ditto
Condiments and sweetmeats, confectionery, fermented drinks.

☞ Money prizes will be awarded in all the classes of the first department, together with printed certificates.
Medals, accompanied by certificates (if required) will be awarded in all classes of the second department.
☞ Details of classification will appear in due time.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.
1st. Free admission on ALL DAYS to the various shows of the Society, including the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition.
2nd. The privilege of entering exhibits at all the Society's shows at half the fee charged to non-members.
3rd. The free use of the Society's offices, library, &c.
4th. The supply, GRATIS, of the Society's Monthly Journal.
5th. Chemical analysis of soils, manures, water, &c., at reduced rates (see Tariff).

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Governors, eligible for president or vice-president £3 3 0
Members ... 1 1 0

☞ Persons desirous of joining the Society are requested to forward their application, together with amount of subscription, to the Secretary,
JULES JOUBERT,
227, George-street.

PHILLIP-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Annual EXCURSION will take place as usual, on GOOD FRIDAY, to Balmoral.
JOHN MAILER, Superintendent.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Annual PICNIC to Clontarf, Middle Harbour, on EASTER MONDAY, April 18th, 1870. The large and commodious steamers AGNES IRVING, DIAMANTINA, and BALLINA engaged. Full particulars early next week.
GEORGE L. CARTER, } Hon.
THOMAS ARMSTRONG, } Secretaries.

EDUCATIONAL

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTION, 726, George-street.—Mr. HALL teaches Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, French, and Drawing. Terms quarterly, £1; youths, 15s. Classes every night, from 7 to 10.

A SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, 444, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, conducted by competent Teachers.—English, Drawing, with plain and fancy Needlework, 1 guinea per quarter; Pianoforte instruction, 1 guinea per quarter. French and other languages if required. School duties commence on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870. Further particulars on application.

BELMORE COLLEGE for young Ladies, under the kind interest of Lady Belmore, 169, Macquarie-street, near Government House. First-class Masters attend. Every advantage for Boarders and Day Pupils.

EVENING SCHOOL.—Writing, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping. Mr. Gow, 330, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Darling-street, Balmain, conducted by Miss MILLAR. French Class each day, at 1 o'clock. Drawing Class, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. One vacancy for a Resident Pupil.

HIGH SCHOOL, Goulburn, offers the advantage of a superior Education in a healthy climate. Vacancies for BOARDERS.
G. METCALFE, M.A.

LADIES' SCHOOL, LANSDOWNE HOUSE, BURWOOD.
Miss LESTER desires to inform her friends that there are a few VACANCIES in her establishment for resident pupils.
Efficient masters are in attendance.
Lansdowne House is most healthily situated, within 15 minutes' walk of the Station.

MR. MARSH'S TERMS may be obtained at Messrs. PALING'S, and at 145, Castlereagh-street.

MR. W. STANLEY, Professor of Music, Pitt-street South, near Christ Church.

MRS. AUGUSTUS DILLON'S Morning Class Quarter from entrance. St John's Cottage, Dringhurst

PRIVATE Lessons, music, French, drawing. Classes attended. Mrs. Dillon, St. John's Cot., Darlinghurst

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The current Quarter will end FRIDAY, April 1.
The ensuing Quarter will begin MONDAY, April 4th, and end FRIDAY, June 24th.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Writing, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping—Mr. GOW—10s 6d per quarter.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Miss FLOWER desires to inform parents and guardians that the SECOND SESSION will commence 28th March, 1870.

THE REFORM MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Head Mistress: Mrs. EVEREST.
The course of instruction will comprise a thorough English education (upon the system of the Public Schools). The following are included in the one charge.
Subjects.
Reading and elocution
Writing, plain and ornamental
Arithmetic, the whole theory and practice
Grammar and composition, including analysis of sentences
Geography, physical and descriptive
History, ancient and modern
Mathematics, geometry, and algebra
Botany, chemistry, and astronomy
Languages—Latin and French
Drawing, painting in Indian ink, and water colours
Music, reading and theory. Singing, Sol-fa system
Plain and fancy needlework, wax flowers
Drill and calisthenics.
Terms.
Resident Pupils, fifty guineas per annum.
Entrance Fee, three guineas.
The young ladies bring nothing but personal luggage, as beds, linen, spoons, and knives, are found. No extras, except for washing, books, stationery, and materials used in work, or for drawing.
Day Pupils, two guineas per quarter.
Juvenile Class, one guinea per quarter.
Pianoforte, one guinea per quarter.
Dancing, fifteen shillings.
The quarter to commence with the entrance of the pupil.
Examination of the pupils to be half-yearly, when prizes will be awarded according to merit.
Ladies or gentlemen are allowed to inspect the school on application to the Head Mistress, who will be happy to give full information to any person desirous to obtain it.
ALL FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
A finishing class will be formed for accomplishments, including dancing, drawing, music, singing, French, German, &c., &c.
Terms according to the teachers chosen.
155 and 157, William-street, Sydney.

WOOLLAHRA.—Classes for Dancing and Calisthenics at Mrs. Denichy's, John-st. Mrs. C. Read, teacher.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not Widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Upwards of fifty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES. Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.
A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.
It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This Powder is quite harmless to animals, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
CAUTION.—☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear their Trade Mark.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Wholesale agents for Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; ROW'S Drug Store; and PRATT, George-street.

£50 REWARD.—HORSES.—The undersigned, having reason to believe that their celebrated embrocation, "LEEMING'S ESSENCE FOR LAMENESS IN HORSES," which has attained a high reputation amongst breeders and owners of horses, is being fraudulently counterfeited in this colony, offer the above reward of £50 upon conviction of the offender. All information should at once be addressed to
BARCLAY and SONS,
95, Farringdon-street, London, 3rd December, 1869.

LAMENESS in HORSES.—LEEMING'S ESSENCE (prepared by Barclay and Sons) makes the quickest and surest cures of strains of the back sinews; also slips and strains of the shoulders, stifle, hough, whirlbone, knee, fetlock, pastern, and coffin joints; and horses may be worked during the time of cure.
CAUTION.—See the name of "BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street, London," is affixed.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.
MEDLOCK and BAYLEY'S PATENT BISULPHITE OF LIME.
London Agents—Messrs. Kruger and Borrett, 9, Great Tower-street.
Agents for New South Wales—Messrs. R. Towns and Co., Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever, Ague, Influenza.—Thousands of persons permit these treacherous diseases to take possession of them, when they might at once be freed by these pills, which cast out impurities, and hasten the restoration of health and cheerfulness. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

CHARCOAL LOZENGES, recommended by the medical profession, a remedy for indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, fetor of breath, &c.; packets, 1s. Prepared only by T. M. PANE, Medical Hall, 84, King-street.

ABRAHAM'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS have for the last twenty years proved themselves a universal remedy for all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, Bile, Wind, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Eruptions of the Skin, Confined State of the Bowels, &c. Prepared only by J. G. ABRAHAM, 446, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC

GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S WALKING COATS
GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE SUITS
GENTLEMEN'S BOATING SUITS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S stock of ready-made clothing is unrivalled for extent of fashion. Having thoroughly studied this department, they are now able to place before gentlemen A REMARKABLY LARGE COLLECTION of garments manufactured of superfine fabrics, and fully representing the latest fashions.

Every gentleman should make it his special business to inspect this department. The large advantages to be reaped will be apparent to every one.

GALATEA JACKETS and Suits of West of England tweeds, silk mixture, and venetian
SERGE SUITS, adapted to boating
Shower-proof tweed coats
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, to fit every age, suitable for home, school, or holiday use.

LATEST FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY would engage the attention of gentlemen, and submit for their inspection UNUSUALLY LARGE SHIPMENTS of the most RECHERCHE NOVELTIES. The exhibition in this department is REALLY DISTINGUE, and cannot fail to attract special remark. Gentlemen will at once detect the STRICT MODERATION IN PRICE of every article, now so fully carried out in every department.

The following are among the recent importations:—
FANCY SCARFS in silk and satin broché, made up and to fold
NEW COLLARS—Hyde Park, Don, Granville, &c., of linen and linen-faced paper
JAPANESE SHIRTS, with and without collars
White and Crimean perfect fitting shirts
TYROLESE HATS, black, drab, and grey
Gloves Braces Ties
Handkerchiefs Hosiery Belts.

As it is quite impossible to give an adequate idea of the SPECIAL VALUE of these goods, D. J. and Co. respectfully solicit an early inspection.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS FOR the WINTER SEASON, 1870.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have now opened the SECOND SERIES of importations for the approaching winter, ex PATRIARCH, NINEVEH, and MAIL STEAMER.

Their efforts for this season are upon a MOST EXTENSIVE SCALE. Their purchases have never been SO LARGE, or bought SO ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

Being CASH PURCHASERS, the best markets in the world are open to them, and they would assure the families of New South Wales of their intention to supply goods of ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY, at prices UNPRECEDENTEDLY moderate.

Patterns of the NEW DRESS FABRICS to the country POST FREE.

LADIES' O[illegible]ING ESTABLISHMENT,
261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Baby Linen, &c.

The management of the above being under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. WAY, ladies can depend on having the latest fashions, styles, and the most approved shapes, with a large assortment to select from of both English and colonial manufacture, at strictly moderate prices.

Ladies' night dresses, 3s 11d to 10s 6d; drawers, 2s to 6s 6d; chemises, 2s to 9s 6d; petticoats, 1s 9d to 25s; vests, 2s 11d to 4s 6d; slip bodies, 2s 6d to 7s 6d; wrappers, 8s 11d to 25s; accouchement belts, 8s 11d; waterproof sheeting, oil silk, bassinettes, baskets, cradles, and every article for infants' and children's wear. An inspection respectfully invited.

Just opened, 3 cases of the above goods.

NAGASAKI SILK UMBRELLAS.—A. HORDERN and SONS, 766, George-street, Haymarket, have just opened Two Cases, at 15s each, usual price 32s 6d.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends that he has now opened a case of BLACK GLACE and GROS GRAIN SILKS, which have been manufactured to his order; they are handloom-made, and can be safely guaranteed to wear well. Also, Gros d'Ecosse, Barathea, Radzimir, Ducapes, &c.

WATERPROOF MANTLES, 12s 11d.
They are full size, and guaranteed waterproof.
Children's waterproof mantles, commencing at 6s 11d
Ladies', in all the new shapes, remarkably cheap.

BLACK CLOTH JACKETS.
Now offering, the cheapest jacket in the city, 7s 11d
Ditto, magnificently embroidered, trimmed satin, 11s 9d.
W. C. R. would confidently recommend the above to the notice of purchasers.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, 3s 6d, nearly 2 yards wide, in the fashionable grey.

BLACK SILK JACKETS, in all the leading shapes, and now clearing cheap
A competent cutter engaged on the premises.

FRENCH MERINO, 1s 6½d.
Scarlet, Humboldt blue, all choice colours, real goods, 1s 11d
Large assortment of dress materials, new and cheap.

NEW FRENCH REPPS.
Tartan serges, very fashionable, in all the clans
Serges, embroidered camlets; winsey, new, from 6¾d

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 1s 11d,
All the new drabs, plain and stitched backs, 2s 11d
Lavender stitched black, black stitched colours
Stays, collars, ruffles, laces, hosiery, cheap
Parachutes 1s 11d, children's silk 2s 11d, girls' 3s 11d
Silk umbrellas 6s 11d, 7s 11d, gent's ditto 6s 11d to 8s 11d
Gent.'s alpaca umbrellas 4s 11d, cotton ditto 2s 6d.

WHITE CALICO, 3¾d.
Horrockses, 5½d, any number equally cheap
Blankets, all wool, 8s 11d pair; blue and scarlet ditto
Welsh flannel, all wool, 12½d; very fine, 16½d
Damask table cloths, table covers, napkins, &c.
Every requisite for family use remarkably cheap.

HATS, HATS.
Now on hand, new shapes for the season.
White hats 6½d, black ditto 9½d, boys' 1s 11d.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to our NUMEROUS PATRONS, and the Ladies and Gentlemen generally,
RESIDING AT—HOMEBUSH
BURWOOD
ASHFIELD
ENFIELD
PETERSHAM
COOK'S RIVER
MARRICKVILLE
RANDWICK
NORTH SHORE
BALMAIN.

We, THOMPSON and GILES, take this opportunity of thanking our numerous Patrons in the above SUBURBS, for all past favours, and have much pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for the delivery at their RESPECTIVE RESIDENCES, on the EVENING of the day of PURCHASE, All PARCELS, whether LARGE or SMALL, FREE of ANY CHARGE whatever.

Denison House,
376, 378, and 380, George-street,
THOMPSON and GILES.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

THOMPSON and GILES take this opportunity of thanking their numerous patrons in the city and near suburbs for their past favours, and to inform them that they have made very complete arrangements for the PROMPT DELIVERY of all parcels purchased at their establishment, by which the late delivery will be avoided.

All goods purchased before 11 a.m. will be delivered before 3 p.m.; and

All goods purchased between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be delivered the same evening before 9 p.m.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
" " PYRMONT
" " REDFERN
" " SURRY HILLS
" " WOOLLOOMOOLOO
" " DARLINGHURST
" " WOOLLAHRA
" " PADDINGTON
" " WAVERLEY
" " DARLING POINT
" " NEWTOWN.

MOURNING OR OTHER GOODS wanted IMMEDIATELY will be IMMEDIATELY SENT.

PARCELS for the WHARFS and RAILWAY at any moment.

DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.
THOMPSON and GILES.

HOSIERY for Winter.—Every description for men, ladies, and children. W. KELK, op. Royal Hotel

HANDSOME Black Silk Fringes, very cheap; Tartan Trimmings, great variety. W. KELK, George-st

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets.—A splendid pair for 20s. W. C. KELK, 415, George-street.

FLOWERS, in every variety, just received by HENRY FRENCH, Excelsior House, 44, South Head Road.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES, in all the principal makes, at Excelsior House.

FRENCH MERINOES, Flannels, Trimmings, &c., at the lowest prices, at H. FRENCH'S, 44, S. H. Rd

FARMER AND COMPANY, in announcing the first grand exposition of AUTUMN and WINTER NOVELTIES in their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, desire to state that the arrangements for the coming season's trade are of a character commensurate with the vastly increased business in that department.

NEW WORK ROOMS have been added. Elaborate engravings illustrating the latest London and Parisian fashions have been received, and the stock has been replenished with ALL THE NEW PATTERNS in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings.

Among the illustrations of fashions, received per Mail steamer, appear several novel and becoming patterns, as follow:—

FOR EVENING DRESS.—Engravings of rich black dress suits in Lyons velvet, black cloth suits with knee breeches and silk stockings, and the new dress suit recently introduced in London, of maroon or purple cloth, trimmed with gold lace, and sword attached.

FOR PROMENADE.—Double-breasted frock coats of navy blue or rifle broadcloth; short military frock coats of rifle or dark green, with a becoming coat somewhat similar to the paletot, and worn in various dark colours.

FOR MORNING WEAR.—Several stylish shapes in single and double-breasted pagets of French design; single breasted jackets, in heather and fancy tweeds; demi sacques, and a rather novel shape in double-breasted jackets.

FANCY COSTUME.—Lacy's costume plates, illustrating the various styles of dress from the 12th century; also a magnificent steel engraving representing the modern full dress of each grade in the British Navy.

RIDING HABITS.—Some very pretty designs showing an open-fronted jacket turned back with silk; others with elaborately embroidered jacket; and the now fashionable plain dress jacket with jockey skirts.

IN OVERCOATS.—A becoming shape in frock overcoats à la militaire; several stylish designs in semi-fitting sacque overcoats, and a loose paletot with a very comfortable appearance.

FOR CLERICAL WEAR.—Several new styles of walking coats, some buttoning lower than formerly; new shapes in surplices, circular and full dress; cassocks of the English and French schools; M.A. and preachers' gowns, stoles, cinctures, &c., &c.

FARMER and COMPANY are now prepared to supply GARMENTS to ORDER from any of the above patterns. Samples of materials, with self-measurement directions for gentlemen in the country, may be had on application; and care will be taken to maintain in every instance STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

FARMER and COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors,
269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BATSWING SEAMLESS OVERSKIRT,
THE ABSOLUTE PERFECTION OF LIGHTNESS, WARMTH, DURABILITY, ELEGANCE, AND SHAPE, at
M. J. MURPHY'S
251, Pitt-street.
NEW MANTLES,
MILLINERY BONNETS,
VELVET, FELT, and STRAW HATS,
FANCY FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS,
WATERPROOF MANTLES,
GOOD BLACK SILKS.
M. J. MURPHY,
251, Pitt-street.

CLEARING SALE, PRIOR to REMOVAL.

MILLINERY
STRAW BONNETS and HATS
UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c.

Miss THYNNE, having taken those commodious premises, No. 100, King-street (next door to her present Establishment), has determined to clear off her Stock of Millinery, &c., before removing.

Miss Thynne begs to assure ladies that the goods are all in first-class condition and newest styles, but they will be offered at such prices as must effect a speedy clearance, to make room for the Winter Goods now arriving.

Millinery Bonnets, from 2s 11d
Trimmed Hats, from 1s 11d
And other goods at equally low prices.
Hill's-buildings, 102, King-street.

LADIES' WHITE FELT HATS, in the new high-crown shapes, viz.,
TYROLESE, ALPINE, and MARTINIQUE.
1 case just opened of these Fashionable Hats, so much worn in Paris.
To be had only at MISS THYNNE'S
Millinery, Mantle, and Outfitting Warehouse,
Hill's-buildings, 102, King-street.

JOSEPHINE GLOVES, per Mail, in every variety of new and fashionable shade plain or stitched backs —4s. per pair
Black, stitched with white; black, stitched with colours
Gentlemen's nagasaki umbrellas, 21s each
Novelties in gentlemen's scarfs, ties, and collars
Ladies' lasting and kid boots, plain or toe caps
Bronze kid boots, 8s 6d per pair.
PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMANLY APPAREL.
W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street.

Black cloth walking coats, a nice assortment of our own make; also the Duke of Edinburgh jackets, in black and blue cloth; also in fancy tweeds. Trousers in various new patterns; materials all shrunk before being made up.

☞ Note the address—W. HOWE, 88, King-street. Cloths and tweeds in any lengths, at the wholesale prices.

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the Market Cloth Hall, and Practical Tailoring Establishment.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—As the most talented cutters in the colony are employed, and perfection is obtained by each having charge of the garment they are most skilled in cutting, the very large business of the Market Cloth Hall has in that respect an advantage that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Every garment well-made, and well shrunk before making up.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Black Cloth Suits, well-made, to order, from £3.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Black Cloth or Doe Trousers to order, from 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, &c.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Tweed Suits to measure, well-made and shrunk, from £2 10s.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—The City Trousers, to order, from all-wool tweed, 15s.

484, GEORGE-ST.—The trade and public supplied with cut lengths, or piece, at wholesale prices.

484, J. TURNER, Market Cloth Hall, opposite Fruit Markets, and near Grafton Arms.

WILLIAM SMITH, Shirt Maker, 312, George-street, formerly of Park-street; established quarter century.

SMITH'S UNRIVALLED EUREKA SHIRTS,—50s half-dozen
Dress Shirts, fancy fronts
Printed Cambric, with collars to match
Silk Shirts, extra quality
Crimean Shirts, well shrunk
Also Boys' and Youths' Shirts, any style.
Made to Measure—FIT guaranteed.
312, George-street.

NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, plain or twilled silk, at 17s 6d. New Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, and Ties, at SMITH'S.

TYROLESE WOOD CARVINGS.—Just opened, an excellent assortment of those tastefully and elaborately carved goods, viz., jewellery cases, glove-boxes, reading-stands, book-slides, carte-de-visite frames, artistic groups of Tyrolese chamois hunters and herdsmen, salad forks and spoons, paper knives, watchstands, pen-trays and penholders, scent-cases, paper-weights, match boxes, almanacs, dessert plates, egg cups, napkin rings, &c. An early inspection recommended.
J. HAGEN'S Fancy Emporium, 287, George-street.

SPONGES, Sponges, for baths and carriages, at very low prices, at LEMAIRE'S, George-street.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.—Just unpacked, 3 cases toilet bottles; pomade and ring stands, puff boxes, all to match; decanters, 4 in set; butter dishes, with covers &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA.—Young plants of this truly magnificent flowering shrub will be ready for sending out early in April. This plant produces flowers of a brilliant violet blue, an individual flower measuring nearly a foot and a half in circumference.

Lilium Auratum and the true Orange Lily, extra strong.
Irisine acuminata and Lindenii.
Pleroma Sarmentora.
Salvadora Persica (mustard tree of Scripture).
Together with many other novelties recently imported from Europe.

Also, the largest and most varied stock in Australia of orange and other fruit trees. Ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants of every description.

Charges strictly moderate.
SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery, Sydney, opposite University. Established 1827.

1000 RARE and beautiful FERNS for SALE. 451, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Trade supplied.

AMALGAMATED ANIMAL MANURE, now proved to be the most suitable of all manures for the soil and climate of New South Wales.
J. B. NORTH and CO., Agents, 273, George-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, the Lease, License, and Fixtures of Royal Albert Hotel, Lower George-st. Apply on premises.

GROCERY BUSINESS for SALE. Mr. Heighway, Woolloomooloo and Palmer streets.

FOR SALE, the old-established BOARDING-HOUSE, 208, Clarence street. 20 boarders. 2 years' lease.

TO BE disposed of, a good paying PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Woolloomooloo. Lea, 92, South Head Road.

FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS for SALE; best position on South Hd. Rd. App'y No 29.

FOR SALE by TENDER, the STOCK-IN-TRADE and BOOK DEBTS of a lucrative and old-established BUSINESS, in one of the most important towns of the Western District. The stock is general, in fine order, and not too heavy; the premises are first-class, and possess every appliance for the carrying on of a large trade. They could be rented either for one or a term of years. Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., Sydney; or from Mr. THOMAS HILES, Beehive Store, Mudgee.

Tenders for the above will be received, addressed to the office of C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., 446, George-street, Sydney, until MONDAY, 11th April.
March 14, 1870.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Brandy—Sazerac's, one, two, and three star, and fine old brandy, in quarter-casks and cases
Ruinart's champagne, quarts and pints
Albury wine, from the Kyeamba Vineyard
Keiller's confectionery and marmalade
Kensett's oysters, in 1 lb. tins. Muskets.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, spring-cart, and harness
4 heavy cart horses, subject to trials
10 gig and carriage horses, in fine order
Bo[illegible], gigs, spring-carts, gardeners' carts, drays, &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from B. O. Mullins, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 head of very superior weighty fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Wamerawa station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from B. O. Mullens, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 28th instant, at his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
60 head of prime weighty bullocks, in lots, from his noted Wammerawa station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
120 head of fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Joseph Aarons, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Annandale, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. B. Rundle, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1500 really prime fat wethers, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Oakes, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

HENFREY and TOOHEY have been favoured with instructions from Mr. C. Lea, Darlinghurst Royal Hotel, corner of William-street and Darlinghurst Road, to sell by auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY next, March 28th,

The lease and license of the above Hotel. Also, the following valuable furniture, fittings, &c., viz.:—
4-pull beer-engine, counter, gas-fittings
Stock-in-trade, chairs, tables, pictures, oilcloth
Cut-glass decanters, wine-glasses, &c., and other glassware
Pewter and copper measures, enamelled spirit kegs (gold hoops, very handsome)
Outside lamp, timepiece, &c.
Terms, cash.

Notice.—Goods too late for yesterday's Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
Poultry of all kinds.
At 11 o'clock sharp,
Roll and keg butter, 20 cases cheese, eggs, bacon, &c.

Auction Sale, St. Mary's, South Creek.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at Byrne's Yards, St. Mary's, South Creek, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next,
Milch cows, springers, steers, heifers, dry cattle, stores, paddock-fed fat cattle, horses, &c.
Postponed from 23rd March in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thursby and Moss, builders.

TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.
On the Premises, Derwent-street, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, on the premises, Derwent-street, Glebe,
A first-class mortice machine, cost £34, by Powis and James, London, circular saw bench complete, crab winch and chain complete, cramps and dogs, grindstone benches, slates, bricks, tiles, lumber and racks, press, tressels, galvanized iron pump, &c.
Also,
Horse, spring-cart, and harness.
Also,
The Official Assignee's interest in and to the unexpired term of lease for 99 years of two allotments of land, part of the Bishopthorpe Estate, having 80 feet frontage by 120 feet depth; annual rent, £16 5s. Improvements—consisting of a large shed and workshop, and the allotment securely and substantially fenced.
Terms, cash

On TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

120 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
30 HOGSHEADS CHINA.
Just landed, in splendid order,
Consisting of Plates, assorted sizes, and following patterns:—
Unique Gem, Blue Gem, Puce Chain, Rhine pattern, Crusaders, Blue Severn, Honeysuckle, &c., &c.
Dishes, assorted sizes, same patterns
Jugs, assorted sizes, same patterns
Cups and Saucers, same patterns
Ditto ditto, white granite
Breakfast Teas, black handled, granite
Fuschia Jugs
Roman Jugs
Globe Bowls, C.C. Pudding Bowls
Granite Jugs
Toilet Sets, all patterns, 6's and 9's
Paris Painted Bowls and Saucers
Globe Cover Dishes
Egg Cups, various patterns
Nest Eggs
Mugs and Cans, various patterns.
Also,
Plain Tumblers
Flint coloured Tumblers
Plain Goblets, &c., &c., &c.

To Storekeepers, China and Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
120 crates assorted earthenware
20 hogsheads china.
Without reserve. Terms at sale.

On view on MONDAY.

THIS DAY, 26th March, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Valuable Books
Marble Statuary
ROSKELL'S Electroplated Ware
ELEGANT China Dinner and Breakfast Services
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Black Marble Dining-room Clock
Chaste Bronze Ornaments
Sewing-machine, by Wilcox and Gibbs
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Superb Rosewood Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Bord
Bohemian Glass Vases and Lustres
Large Console Table and Glass
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE
Bedding, Pillows, and Mattresses
Bedroom Carpets
Kitchen Utensils
Garden Implements, and
Sundries.

To Upholsterers, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Imperative Sale by Auction.

Elegant Walnut Drawing-Room Suite, covered in amber satin, consisting of Couch, Easy Chair, Victoria Chair, 6 Chairs
Walnut Loo Table
Handsome Walnut Canterbury, plate-glass back
Walnut Work-Table
Superb Walnut Pianoforte, by Erard
Substantial Bookcase
Engravings, &c., &c.

Removed to the Rooms from Macquarie-street for convenience of Sale.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Music Warehouses, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Pianofortes. Pianofortes. Pianofortes.

THIS DAY,
at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

To Musicians, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 12 o'clock prompt,
Rosewood and walnut pianofortes, by Erard, Bord, Aucher, Allison and Allison, Tompkinson, and other eminent makers.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Bruckley Castle.

2 Crates Lipscombe and Co.'s Patent Filters.

To Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Bruckley Castle,
An invoice of Frederick Lipscombe and Co.'s patent filters.
Terms at sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Raphael and Co. to offer for positive Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 5th April,
The whole of their magnificent stock of furniture, comprising
Elegant rosewood and walnut drawing-room suites, in brocatelle satin, plain and figured reps, &c.
Walnut and rosewood oval-shaped centre tables
Ditto card tables, fancy ditto
Whatnots, &c.
Superb dining-room suites, in morocco, roan, and haircloth
Telescope dining tables, sideboards with plate glass backs, winged and other wardrobes
Chests of drawers and every requisite for general house furnishing.
Also,
The whole of their unrivalled stock of seasoned cedar and fancy woods, veneers, carvings, &c.
Benches, morticing machine, lathe, cramps, tools of trade
Office fittings, large iron safe
Horse, van, and harness, force pump.

Preliminary Notice.

Two Days' Sale of Seasonable Drapery Goods, Clothing, &c., now landing.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 31st March and 1st April.
Commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 58 packages, now landing, ex recent arrivals.
Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

At the Furniture Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street.

Household Furniture and Sundries
Office Fittings, Scales, Presses, &c.
Mahogany Square Piano
4 Cottage Pianofortes
MAGNIFICENT Grand Piano, by Oetzman and Plumb, cost 120 guineas
Cases of new brew Bottled Ale
Large Camphor Chest, with drawers, 6 feet by 3 feet
Thomas' Sewing-machine, Buggy Harness
Two Colonial Ploughs, superior quality
Drawing-room Suite, in green damask
Bedsteads, Palliasses, and Mattresses, Toilet Glasses
Toilet Stand and Sets of Ware, Chests of Drawers, Bookcase
Marble Slab Toilet Stand, Decanters, Glassware
Large Garden Seat, Squirrel and Dormouse Cages
7 cwt. Platform Scales
Large Telescope Tables
Large Oval Tables
Horsehair Couch
Oil Painting of Rev. Father Therry
Chairs of all descriptions
Toilet Tables
Kitchen Utensils, China and Crockery
Large Mangle
Ice Chest (Calvin's largest size)
Mason's 7-foot Sieve
very large quantity of sundries.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.
At the Furniture Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street.

Office Furniture, Wool Scales and Weights, &c.,
Removed from the Premises of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Burt, and Co., for Unreserved Sale.

Eight Large Cedar Forms, admirably adapted for a school or chapel
Large French-polished Rostrum, Copying Press and Stand, Tables, Office Washstand, Iron Safe Stands, Office Chairs, &c., &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from D. M. Parker, Esq., to sell by auction, as above.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

200 Bales Prime LUCERNE and OATEN HAY, on the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
Without the least reserve.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, as above, to close consignment accounts.
Terms, prompt cash.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at 12 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, in consequence of a gentleman leaving the colony, on the premises, Cook's River, near the Dam,
Superior and useful household furniture, pianoforte, Russell's stove, kitchen utensils, and effects
Celebrated racehorse Gardiner, dogcart, horse, and harness, phaeton, dray, harness
Milch cows, plough, harrow, pigs, poultry, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 29th March.

WARNAMBOOL FARINA.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases Warnambool farina.
In the Melbourne market this is preferred to maizena.
Terms at sale.
Without reserve.

TUESDAY, 29th March.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Balance of Cargo ex Surprise, with all faults, if any.
Without any reserve.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
350 bags Mauritius sugars—white crystals, counters, and ration.
Terms: Under £50, net cash; £50, and under £100, 3 months; over £100, 3 and 4 months; approved bills, or cash less bank discount.

MESSRS. LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, the undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Henry George Benson, on the dates specified as under:—

April—24th, pair of eardrops and ring.
July—30th, gold chain and ring.
August—4th, gold brooch.
1869.
September—1st, gold ring, dress, pair of blankets; 2nd, 2 dresses and shawl, pair of trousers, 4 plated cover dishes, pair of trousers; 3rd, silk dress piece, ball dress and syringe; 4th, 12 yards of carpet, gold geneva watch 32896; 6th, carriage rugs, 6 yards of black cloth, gold lever watch 16901, 14 yards of silk; 7th, pair of trousers and vest, gold chain broken, and locket, gold albert, pair of blankets and quilt; 8th, suit of clothes, and pair of boots, gold ring; 9th, skirt, silver watch 28153; 10th, silver hunting watch and chain 1256, pair of opera glasses; 11th, silver verge watch 24921; 13th, gold ring, 14 yards of black silk, quilt; 15th, gold ring and specimen; 16th, silver hunting geneva watch 1002; 17th, silver verge watch 743; 18th, gold pin and ring; 20th, petticoat, chemise, and dresspiece, cloak, tweed dress, 4 dishes, 2 sheets, 2 rings, and 2 jackets, dresspiece, and keeper ring, cloak, 3 worked petticoats; 22nd, gold brooch; 23rd, 9 books; 25th, gold ring, silver hunting lever watch, gold albert 50521, 3 gold rings, 2 table spoons, 3 forks, and 4 teaspoons; 27th, 12 yards of calico, 2 black silk jackets; 28th, cape, nugget brooch, marble timepiece, 2 dresses, sac coat, silver lever watch 5495, 1 dress, silver geneva watch 17077, 2 sheets, 2 chemises, and 4 pieces, gold ring; 29th, suit of clothes, dress, shawl, and mantle, dresspiece, gold geneva watch 3346 and chain.

October—1st, coat, 2 quilts and sundries, nugget pin and ring, 6 dozen of penknives, gold bracelet, coat and trousers, pair of gold eardrops, dress, 3 silver teaspoons, dress; 6th, 2 yards of green rep; 8th, gold ring, silk mantle, gold bracelet, gold cameo brooch, trousers and vest, baby cloak and silk jacket; 11th, portmanteau cape, and pair of ornaments, blanket and paletot, silver verge watch 2737; 12th, gold albert, open-face silver geneva watch 4217; 13th, pair of boots, coat and vest; 14th, dress; 15th, gold locket and ring, gold brooch, tweed coat and vest, plaid dress; 18th, dress, shawl, fancy ring; 19th, open-face silver verge watch 1824; 21st, silk shawl, dress; 22nd, coat, jacket, gilt watch 44332 and albert; 23rd, 3 crimean shirts; 25th, 4 pieces of crochet, silver hunting geneva watch 7646 and albert, coat, plaid shawl, quilt; 27th, brooch and 2 rings; 28th, silver lever watch 9151; 29th, silver geneva watch 5829, silver verge watch 5046, open-face silver lever watch 70353.

November—1st, gold brooch; 2nd, dress and fancy ring, suit of clothes; 6th, gold geneva watch and chain 28689, pair of curtains, silver hunting geneva watch 7891, carriage rug, dresspiece, 3 coats, gold brooch; 8th, dress and jacket, 2 shawls and petticoat, trousers and vest, gold geneva watch 47494, pair of boots, silk mantle; 10th, 2 silver hunting geneva watches 21617-15, sheet and 2 shirts, silver lever watch 6432, 1 dress; 12th, sac coat and vest, silver lever watch 86381, blanket, sheet, and chemise; 13th, gold lever watch 62047, black silk dress; 15th, silver duplex watch 3249, silver geneva watch 45829, suit of clothes; 17th, glazier's diamond and pin, silver hunting lever watch 7320, quilt; 20th, bracelet, silver verge watch 93209, fancy gold ring, pair of blankets; 22nd, pair of sleeve-links and 3 studs, coat, gold albert and locket, silver open-face geneva watch 53383; 23rd, pilot coat, open-face silver geneva watch 3592; 24th, silver knife, fork, and spoon, silver table spoon, gold ring, pair of blankets; 25th, pair of trousers and vest, velvet jacket; 26th, gold lever watch 2882, and chain, 2 gold rings; 27th, dress, jacket; 29th, clock, coat, piece of tweed, portrait brooch; 30th, silk dress, shawl, 3 petticoats, and sundries, gold brooch, bracelet, locket and chain, fancy ring.

December—7th, box glass, 2 quilts and tray; 11th, 1 safe; 17th, chest of drawers.

Also a large quantity of articles 5s and under.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

Important Sale by Auction of the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Effects of a FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.

On the Premises, Parramatta street, opposite Botany Road.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed by Mr. J. Smith (in consequence of his retirement from the business), to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, 9, Parramatta-street, opposite the Botany Road, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade of new and second-hand furniture and effects, comprising—
Loo tables, square cedar tables
Couches covered in haircloth, leather, and American cloth
Chairs—cane seat, haircloth, and morocco
Children's chairs and American chairs
Bookcases, sideboards
Chiffonieres, deal tables
Chests of drawers, washstands
Wardrobe
Toilet and pier glasses
Tubular and solid iron bedsteads
Palliasses, mattresses, feather pillows, &c.
Handsome mahogany state bedstead
Engravings, ornaments, books
Glass, china, and earthenware
Brussels and tapestry carpets, oilcloth, &c.
Shower and sponge baths
Carpenters' benches, ladders, &c.
Also,
A rosewood cottage pianoforte by Stoddart.

N.B.—The whole to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Preserved Fish, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

An invoice of Superior Goods, now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 30th, at 11 o'clock,
320 cases of new goods,
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms, liberal.

Kent Hops.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 30th, at 11 o'clock,
7 pockets prime Kent hops.
Terms, liberal.

BULK ALE AND PORTER.

For Positive Sale, to close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 30th, at 11 o'clock,
60 hogsheads ale.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 31st March.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, in splendid order, ex Bruckley Castle, of the celebrated make of L. Isenberg.

To the Trade, Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed in first-rate order, ex Bruckley Castle, comprising
Women's cloth goloshed, T.P.H.
Ditto kid M.H., toes and wings
Gents' calf wellingtons
Children's 4 to 6 patent balmorals
Maids' 1 to 2 levant hungarians
Ditto ditto ditto persians
Girls' 7 to 10 ditto mock balmorals
Ditto ditto kid hungarian fancy
Children's 5 to 6 ditto, T.P.H.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.

E. W. LANG and CO. are instructed to sell at Fitzsimmons's, Blacktown, on TUESDAY 29th March, at 12 o'clock,
Fat cows, paddock-fed; springers, horses, spring-cart, old iron.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

DARLING POINT, Darling Point Road.—Bank-street, with water frontages.	5 choice blocks of land, situate at Darling Point, in the most eligible positions, adjoining the residences of Henry Mort, Esq., A. C. Willis, Esq., and C. Gedye, Esq., being the residue of the unsold portion of the Eastbourne Estate.
KENT AND CRESCENT STREETS.	Splendid block of freehold property, corner of Kent and Crescent streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hayes.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

DARLING POINT.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, fronting DARLING POINT ROAD and BANK-STREET, being the residue of the unsold portion of THE EASTBOURNE ESTATE.

TITLE unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March,
The following choice blocks of land situate at DARLING POINT.

LOT 1. All that block of land situate on the east side of Darling Point Road, between the properties of Henry Mort, Esq., and J. Harrison, Esq., having about 190 feet frontage to the Darling Point Road, by a depth of about 190 feet to the Adelaide Road.

☞ This block of land will be offered in 3 allotments of about 60 feet each. It commands a lovely view, and as a whole would form a very charming site for a A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE.

LOT 2. All that block of land having a frontage of about 140 feet to BANK-STREET, by a depth of about 125 feet.

*** This block adjoins the residence of A. C. Willis, Esq., and commands an uninterrupted lovely view.

LOT 3. All that block of land adjoining Lot 2, having a frontage of 100 feet to BANK-STREET, by a depth of about 125 feet.

LOT 4. All that block of land adjoining Lot 3, having a frontage of 70 feet to Bank-street, by a depth of about 125 feet.

*** This allotment adjoins Eastbourne, the residence of C. Gedye, Esq., and is particularly well adapted for a villa residence.

LOT 5. All that block of land, bounded on the north by a private road from Mount Adelaide to the waters of Double Bay, on the east by the waters of Double Bay, on the south in part by the boundary of Eastbourne, and on the west by Mount Adelaide.

☞ This choice block of land has a VERY LARGE WATER FRONTAGE, and commands most splendid views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. The great depth of the land, about 250 feet, affords ample scope for the erection of a good house, and the properties immediately surround it secure for it a privacy most desirable to those who seek a retreat from the bustle of the city.

Plan on view at MORT'S ROOMS.

POSITIVE SALE.

NORTH SHORE.

THE ICKWELL ESTATE, extending from the main road which leads from BLUE'S POINT to the waters of BERRY'S BAY, and now yielding AN ANNUAL RENT OF £163 18s.

TITLE, Leasehold, unquestionable.
TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 13th,
The Ickwell Estate, comprising Ickwell Cottage, three cottages, and a large block of land, a portion of which is sublet, and on which are erected substantial buildings, the remainder being open to let.

*** Full particulars will be shortly published.

BISHOPTHORPE—THE GLEBE.

99 YEARS' LEASES.

ALLOTMENTS FRONTING MAIN GLEBE ROAD
ALLOTMENTS FRONTING ST. JOHN'S ROAD
ALLOTMENTS FRONTING DERWENT-STREET
ALLOTMENTS FRONTING WESTMORELAND-STREET
ALLOTMENTS FRONTING MOUNT VERNON-STREET.

TITLE—Apply to Messrs. NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April,
The remaining unsold portions of THE BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE, the Glebe, comprising—
Allotments fronting the main Glebe Road
Allotments fronting St. John's Road
Allotments fronting Derwent-street
Allotments fronting Mount Vernon-street.
Allotments fronting Westmoreland-street, including the paddock recently occupied by Mr. Martin, which has now been subdivided into allotments.

☞ The rapidity with which the whole of the allotments already leased have been built upon clearly shows the great value of property in this locality, and also that the system of 99 years' leases, and the great advantages arising therefrom are being better understood and acted upon. The tenure is almost equal to a freehold, while it enables the purchaser at a small annual rent, to secure the land and expend his capital upon improvements which will at once yield him A PROFITABLE RETURN FOR HIS MONEY.

Men of limited capital or small means would do well to consider the very great inducements which a lease for so long a period presents to them in particular. With nearly all the advantages of a freehold they are enabled to acquire A REALLY VALUABLE PROPERTY by payment of a trifling yearly rental.

The allotments have all 40 feet frontages, by depths of from 120 to 145 feet, with back entrance to every lot. Many of the streets in this neighbourhood are now made, and the main Glebe Road is EQUAL TO ANY STREET IN SYDNEY, while the city is rapidly extending in this direction, so that property in this locality cannot fail to increase in value every year.

LARGE PLAN on view at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, where every information can be obtained.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY, CORNER OF KENT AND CRESCENT STREETS, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hayes.

TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March,
That valuable block of freehold property, situate at the corner of KENT AND CRESCENT STREETS, built of stone and brick, cemented, with slated roof, containing
On the ground floor—
Shop, private entrance to house, three rooms and kitchen, with gateway.
On first floor—
Five good rooms, lumber-room, and bath-room.
On second floor—
Five good rooms.

This is a most substantial and capacious property, particularly well adapted for a boarding-house. It is now let at the remarkably low rent of £130 PER ANNUM, and can be recommended as AN UNDENIABLY GOOD CITY FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

GLEBE.

CHOICE FREEHOLD ALLOTMENT.

HEREFORD-STREET.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 13th,
Five choice allotments of land, situate in HEREFORD-STREET, GLEBE, between Orchard Lodge, the residence of Mr. Korff, and the residence of Mr. Wood.

Each allotment has a frontage of about 62 feet by a depth of 250 to 270 feet to a back lane 20 feet wide.

☞ These are splendid building sites, in a most respectable and healthy position. They are in the immediate neighbourhood of the residences of Messrs. Scott, Bell, Lankester, Korff, and Rev. Mr. Salinière.

To anyone on the look-out for first-class allotments in the locality, it would be difficult to find any superior to those now offered. The great depth of the allotments affords ample room for garden and the conveniences necessary for suburban residences, and the convenience of access to the city is such as to make the distance of no moment.

Plan on view at Mort's Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.
DARLING POINT.

THE EASTBOURNE ESTATE,
comprising
CHOICE BLOCKS OF LAND
fronting
DARLING POINT ROAD
and
DOUBLE BAY.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 30th March.
The residue of the unsold portion of the EASTBOURNE ESTATE, full particulars of which will be shortly published.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.

2 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS of LAND, adjoining St. Kilda House.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April,
Those 2 choice allotments of land situate in WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET,
close to Palmer-street, each having a frontage of 20 feet to Woolloomooloo-street by 120 feet in depth to St. Kilda-lane, and partly enclosed with close paling fence.
These allotments adjoin St. Kilda House, are in excellent position, and being in the market for bona fide sale are well worth the attention of those in search of
REALLY GOOD BUILDING SITES.

Peremptory Sale.
CITY OF SYDNEY.

Capital business STORES in CLARENCE-STREET, No. 54 and No. 56, near ERSKINE-STREET, one recently occupied by Mr. Dunnicliff, the other in the occupation of the Kerosene Company.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April,
Those first-class extensive business Stores, situated in CLARENCE-STREET,
Nos. 54 and 56, one of which has been recently occupied by Mr. Dunnicliff, the other is in the occupation of the Kerosene Company.
The buildings are of brick, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, with additional accommodation at the rear of galvanized iron.
The Stores extend from Clarence-street to York-lane. They are most faithfully built, and particularly well adapted for business purposes.
☞ Particular attention is directed to this sale, the position of the Stores, and the character of the building being such as to ensure to a purchaser a SURE and REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

DISTRICT OF MORETON, QUEENSLAND.

That well-known and valuable Station,
CROW'S NEST,
together with 3850 Head of Cattle, more or less, and 40 Stock Horses.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, the 19th April.
That very excellent cattle station known as
CROW'S NEST,
situate in the district of Moreton, Queensland, and distant about 60 miles from Ipswich, together with the following lot of quiet well-bred cattle, chiefly the progeny of imported stock, viz.:—
1150 breeding cows
1000 bullocks, 3 years old
900 equal sexes, 2 years old
800 ditto ditto, yearlings and upwards.
Total 3850, more or less.
Among the breeding cattle there are about 300 head of milch cows, which, in consequence of the regular demand for dairy produce from the neighbouring towns may be turned to profitable account.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of two substantial 4-roomed cottages, with fenced-in gardens attached, of about an acre each in extent; two men's huts, a stable, a strong two-rail fenced paddock of about 320 acres, large and substantial stockyard, with speying, bale, and crush and branding yard, comprising, in fact, every requisite for the economical and efficient working of the station.
CROW'S NEST is a very extensive run, delightfully situated, and exempt at all times from the droughts to which properties on lower localities are exposed. Its FATTENING CAPABILITIES are too well known to require comment, and it is estimated that from EIGHT to NINE HUNDRED HEAD of cattle FIT for MARKET may be turned off the station by the end of March.
ITS PROXIMITY to the LARGEST MARKETS in Queensland, namely, Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba, is the best guarantee that can be given for a STEADY DEMAND FOR FAT CATTLE.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this REALLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, which, to those in search of a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, offers inducements rarely met with.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

QUEENSLAND.
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

MORT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 12th April, 1870,
That very desirable property known as
THE BUNDI STATION,
consisting of six blocks of excellent country, situate in the Leichhardt District, and adjoining Messrs. C. J. and E. M. Boyds' well known Juandah station.
With the station will be sold the following well-bred sheep:—

Wethers	7,496	more or less
Ewes	8,342	"
Weaners	5,000	"
Mixed sheep	1,777	"
Rams	141	"
Total	22,756	

A small herd of quiet cattle, among which are some excellent milkers, ten or twelve horses, drays, working bullocks, implements and stores, to be taken at a valuation.
The improvements are very complete, and comprise DWELLING-HOUSE; containing seven rooms, GOOD SHINGLED STORE capital WOOLSHED, stockyard, paddocks, and all the usual appliances for efficient and economical management. Favourably situated as the Bundi Station undoubtedly is, being within 150 miles of Dalby, and not more than 45 miles from Taroom, it can hardly fail to commend itself to the notice of parties on the lookout for a really good investment.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

THE SUBURBS OF ST. LEONARDS.

A BLOCK OF TEN ACRES,
On the High Land Overlooking the HARBOUR and CITY.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st of March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, comprising 10 acres, being the one-half of Charles Robertson's grant of 20 acres, commencing at the north-east corner of Bardwell's 20 acres, and bounded on the south by that land, bearing westerly 9 chains; on the west by a line at right angles with the last line, bearing northerly 12 chains, to Zahel's 5 acres; on the north by that line and a continued line, bearing east 9 chains to Nathan's 20 acres; and on the east by that land, bearing southerly 12 chains to the point of commencement,—excepting out of the above so much of a road from St. Leonards to Middle Harbour as passes through the said block of 10 acres.
Title, a grant by purchase from the Crown.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING SITES, ROCKHAMPTON.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
Two very choice allotments of land in the town of Rockhampton, purchased from the Government in 1866.
Lot 1 contains 32 perches, being No. 7 of section 63, having a frontage of 66 feet to Quay-street, 100 feet wide, which separates it from the river. The depth of the allotment is 132 feet to a lane at the rear, which divides it from business premises now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hendrick and Livermore. The offices and warehouses of the A. S. N. Company are a little higher up the town in the same street. The land commands a fine view of the river, is level, and free from any natural impediments to the immediate erection of shops and dwellings.
Lot 2 contains half an acre, is a corner allotment, which might be subdivided into 6 or 8 lots to advantage. The frontage is 198 feet, to Fitzroy-street, 132 feet to Denison-street. It is No. 16 of section 42 on the Government plan. On the north-east side it is bounded by a lane parallel with Denison-street, 132 feet to its junction with Fitzroy-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. GEORGE WILSON, OF RYDE, FARMER.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignee, Frederick Humphery, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A small farm on the main road, adjoining the property of James Farnell, Esq., M.L.A., containing 3 acres 3 roods 13 perches, bounded on the east by Mattison Road.
The improvements consist of a stone-built cottage, 30 feet x 15 feet, with loft over, verandah in front, roof shingled. A slab building used as kitchen, cart-shed, &c. Part of the land is trenched and planted with orange and summer fruit trees in bearing; well of water. The whole enclosed by a substantial fence.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY next, 29th March.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
KING and CASTLEREAGH STREETS.—The unexpired lease, having 4 years to run from 1st January last, of Wangenheim's Café, Kirschbaum's chemist shop, King-street; Raphael and Co.'s (formerly Lenehan's) premises, with fixtures, and Cottage adjoining, Castlereagh-street, at a rental of £840 per annum; a portion is sub-let for £946 8s.
ANN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Two newly-erected brick-built dwelling-houses, Ann-street, near the corner of Smith-street.
GLEBE ROAD.—Substantial brick-built dwelling-house and cottage, Glebe Road, opposite St. John's Church, known as Mr. G. T. Bean's.
ST. LEONARDS, North Shore.—Cottage residence, Napier-street, on the Lane Cove Road, near the church, and known as the residence of Captain Hixson.
BURWOOD.—"Fernbank," a beautifully situated Villa residence, and about one acre and a quarter of improved ground, on the south side of the Burwood Railway Station, occupied by the Hon. Alexander Campbell.
BURWOOD.—Cottage residence, River View-terrace, near Burwood House, about five minutes' walk from the Railway Station, occupied by T. G. Savage, Esq.
MORUYA.—Post-office, Telegraph Office, and dwelling, in the main street, in the occupation of Mr. H. Lodge, together with lots 14 and 15, section 19, town of Moruya; also lot 14 of section 13, near the river, and suburban block, No. 31, on the river.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FRIDAY, 1st APRIL.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, and OTHERS.
EXTENSIVE CITY PROPERTIES,
KING-STREET WEST,
A few feet from Sussex-street.
PRITCHARD'S
STEAM FLOUR MILLS AND BAKERY,
COMMERCIAL STORES,
TWO SHOPS AND STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.
TITLE REGISTERED UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-known
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES.
PRITCHARD'S STEAM FLOUR MILL AND BAKERY, massively built of stone on the solid rock foundation, containing three floors, about 100 x 30, in which is erected a powerful high and low pressure beam-engine and boiler; three pairs 4-feet and three smaller pairs of French burr stones, Swaine and Bovill's patent exhaust and blast attached to two pairs of stones; a powerful silk-dressing machine reel, 34 feet long, to which is fitted the cold blast; wire dresser, two smutters, rice and barley mill, corn cracker, three sets elevators, sack-tackle, and every possible convenience for saving labour. The consumption of coal by the engine when in full work is very trifling. Underneath the flour mills, and on a level with the shops, is
THE BAKERY,
having therein
4 FIRST-CLASS FURNACE OVENS, BISCUIT MACHINERY,
and circular saw driven from a horizontal shaft running through
THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE MILL BUILDING.
There is ample space for the erection of travelling ovens, or other machinery, which could be driven direct from the same power.
*** This is one of the most complete establishments in the colony, fitted with all the late improvements, and capable economically of working a large business. The mill is approached by a wide gateway entrance from King-street and by a lane from Sussex-street.
LARGE SUBSTANTIAL STORE,
two floors, about 60 x 30, with power communicated for driving sack tackle or any other light machinery.
The buildings are substantially constructed of stone and brick, roofed with slates and iron. They are detached from the mill, but approached by the same gateway entrance from King-street.
TWO SPACIOUS shops and commodious stone-built residence, occupied by Mr. Pritchard, with wide ornamental verandah and balcony in front, and occupying a FRONTAGE of 52½ FEET to KING-STREET.
*** These premises occupy one of the finest business positions in the city, immediately in front of the mill.
The whole of the property is well drained; water and gas laid on throughout the buildings, and steam pipes connected from the boiler to the dwelling-house for domestic purposes.
☞ In directing special attention to these important city freeholds, the Auctioneers are simply desirous of impressing on capitalists that their instructions from the MORTGAGEE are
POSITIVELY TO EFFECT A SALE,
and that every facility will be given to intending purchasers for thoroughly inspecting the buildings and testing the machinery of the mill.
Ground plans and elevations of the several lots, also sectional plans of the machinery, are on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
CLEARING SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLD LAND.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties:—
CITY OF SYDNEY.
BUILDING ALLOTMENT, PITT-STREET, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors.
FOUR BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each 25 feet frontage to BRIDGE-STREET, extending from Elizabeth-street to Lady Young-terrace.
PETERSHAM.
FIVE SITES at NORWOOD, close to the railway station; and allotments, village of Petersham.
ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE, ASHFIELD.
LOTS 4, 5, 6, and 7, Sections 3—5 acres, near the station, fenced and timbered; a choice site.
LOT 11, Section 1—Upwards of 1 acre, on the Parramatta Road, opposite to the lodge entrance to Ashfield Park, the residence of S. H. Smythe, Esq.
LOT 1, Section 2.—5 acres, about one-fourth of which is good brick land, with waterhole, remainder forest land.
NORTH SHORE.
1 ACRE, with water frontage to Neutral Bay, near Mr. Loxton's.
FIVE DOCK.
7½ ACRES at Five Dock Bay.
TOWN OF EMU.
LOTS 11, 14, 16, and 20 of the township, each half an acre.
KURRAJONG.
100 ACRES near Richmond, adjoining Belmont.
LAPSTONE HILL.
24¼ ACRES near Wascoe's, with stone quarry, and abundance of water.
BOWENFELS.
80 ACRES, Hassan Walls, near Bowenfels.
SALTPAN CREEK.
14 ACRES, near Lock's 60 acre grant.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Rooms, or on application to B. C. RODD, Esq., Solicitor, 132, Pitt-street.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

KING AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

WANGENHEIM'S CAFE,
KIRSCHBAUM'S CHEMIST'S SHOP,
in King-street;
RAPHAEL and CO.'S (formerly Lenehan's) old established CABINET and UPHOLSTERY SHOW-ROOMS, WORKSHOPS, and COMMODIOUS DWELLING, together with Fixtures,
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE adjoining, in Castlereagh-street.
About 4 Years' unexpired Term of Lease.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. Raphael and Co. to offer for sale by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1870,
The unexpired lease, having 4 years to run from 1st January last, of the following well known valuable city business premises, in King and Castlereagh streets:—
Wangenheim's Café
Kirschbaum's chemist's shop
Raphael and Co.'s (formerly Lenehan's) premises with fixtures
Cottage adjoining.
The whole of these premises are held on lease from William Moffitt, Esq., for the above unexpired term, at a rental of £840 per annum.
A portion is sub-let as follows:—

	Per Annum
Wangenheim's café and Kirschbaum's shop in King-street, net rental free from taxes	£887 18 0
Cottage in Castlereagh-street	58 10 6
	946 8 0

which will leave for the purchaser a CLEAR RETURN for the unexpired term of £106 8s PER ANNUM, and those desirable EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES occupied by Messrs. RAPHAEL and CO. (formerly Lenehan's),
FREE OF RENT.
These premises are very extensive, with large carriage entrance, double shop, show rooms, workshops, dry sheds for storage, roomy dwelling-house—fitted with high water service to bathroom and waterclosets, also hydrant and hose fixed in yard—and every convenience for carrying on a large and remunerative business in the present line; or would be admirably adapted for a CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, HOTEL, WHOLESALE DRAPER, or any business requiring roomy premises and valuable central position.
*** The whole can be inspected daily. Copy of lease and inventory of fixtures are deposited at the Rooms, Pitt-street, for the convenience of purchasers.
After the above will be sold the transfer and interest in the assurance for £1000 effected several years ago on the life of a person 55 years of age, in the Standard Life Assurance Co.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
CITY FREEHOLD,
SURRY HILLS.
TWO NEWLY ERECTED TWO-STORY HOUSES, ANN-STREET, near the corner of Smith-street, built of brick on stone foundations, and containing each balcony, four rooms, and kitchen, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The Land has 33 feet frontage to the south side of Ann-street, with a depth of about 70 feet.
The Houses are both let to good tenants, and realise a rental of 28s per week, or £72 16s per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Patrick Healey to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described freehold property, Ann-street, Surry Hills.
Terms at sale.

FERNBANK,
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
A beautifully-situated VILLA RESIDENCE, occupied by the Hon. Alexander Campbell.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John Hill, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
FERNBANK,
That remarkably tastefully designed suburban residence situated on the elevated land on the south side of the Burwood railway station, together with improved grounds, about one acre and a quarter in extent.
The house is built of brick, on stone foundations, and has wide verandahs at front and rear. It contains hall, drawing-room, 30 x 15, divided by folding doors; dining-room, 20 x 12, and four large bedrooms. At the back are the following out-offices:—Bathroom, watercloset, and dressing-room; kitchen, with large imported stove and cooking range; scullery, with water laid on; nursery and school-room, storeroom, and two servants' bedrooms.
The water supply is never failing, consisting of two underground reservoirs, one of which is fitted with force-pump.
The GROUNDS, about an acre and a quarter in extent, are securely enclosed and laid out with considerable taste into lawn, flower-garden, shrubbery, &c.
☞ FERNBANK is a most desirable residence, favourably situated in the most popular suburb of the city. The position is very delightful, on the high land south of the railway, with a north-eastern aspect, and commanding extensive, pretty views of the surrounding rural scenery. The premises are substantial, and finished throughout in good style. The internal fittings and general arrangement for family convenience are such as are rarely to be found in colonial houses; indeed, the whole property exhibits excellent taste and well-devised planning for domestic comfort.
Cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms, where also plan of the locality may be inspected.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
TOWN OF MORUYA.
POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, and DWELLING, in the main street, in the occupation of Mr. H. Lodge, together with 1 Acre of Land, being Lots 14 and 15, Section 19, Town of Moruya.
ALLOTMENT 4 of Section 13—2 roods, near the bank of the River.
SUBURBAN BLOCK, No. 31—4 acres 3 roods and 8 perches, on the River.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable freeholds in the town of Moruya, known as the properties of the late Mr. OLIVER LODGE.
TITLE—Full particulars can be obtained on application, to R. W. Robberds, Esq., solicitor, Castlereagh-street Sydney.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, RIVER VIEW-TERRACE, near BURWOOD HOUSE, about five minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION.
TITLE—REAL PROPERTY ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (in consequence of his intended departure for Queensland) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL that BLOCK of LAND, having 80 FEET frontage to RIVER VIEW-TERRACE, with a depth of 210 feet, upon which is erected a WELL FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah, six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and pantry, with detached stables, cow shed, fowl house, &c.
The grounds are tastefully laid out as flower gardens back and front, and there is a never-failing supply of good water from a well at the rear.
☞ This property is worthy the attention of any one in search of a really well situated residence in this favourite suburb. It is immediately beyond the station, on the most elevated part of Burwood, and commands uninterrupted views of the surrounding country, extending to HEN AND CHICKEN BAY, and the PARRAMATTA RIVER.
It is at present let to T. G. SAVAGE, Esq., at a rental of £80 per annum, but arrangements for possession can be made if a purchaser should desire it.
Plan of the position may be inspected, and cards to view obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN FREEHOLD.
GLEBE ROAD.
COMFORTABLE BRICK-BUILT DWELLING and COTTAGE, opposite St. John's Church.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. G. T. Bean to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 26 FEET to the GLEBE ROAD, with a depth of about 98 feet, on which is a SUBSTANTIAL 2-STORY HOUSE, built of brick on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing lobby, 5 apartments, kitchen, and servants' room; also, at the rear, a brick-built cottage of 2 rooms and kitchen.
☞ This property fronts a most valuable position on the main Glebe Road, opposite the new church, and can be recommended as a small eligible investment. It will positively be sold. A large portion of the purchase money, if desired by the purchaser, can remain secured on the property for a term of years, repayable by instalments.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, NAPIER-STREET, off the LANE COVE ROAD, near the Church, and known as the residence of Captain HIXSON.
Title unquestionable; particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, No. 69, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK OF LAND, being lots Nos. 17 and 18 of Mrs. CARR'S SUBDIVISION of portion of Alexander Berry's land, known as the CROW'S NEST ESTATE, containing by admeasurement 1 ROOD and 30 PERCHES, and having 81 FEET frontage to NAPIER-STREET, upon which is erected a WELL-FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah, wide hall, dining and drawing rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room, with tastefully laid out flower garden in front, yard, well of water fitted with pump, &c.
☞ This delightfully-situated suburban property occupies a splendid position in the most elevated part of the town of ST. LEONARDS, near the church, and is surrounded by the grounds attached to the residences of Alexander Berry, Esq, Francis Lord, Esq., and other first-class properties.
It is at present let to Captain HIXSON at a rental of £86 per annum.
Plan may be inspected, and cards to view obtained, on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

O'CONNELL, NEAR BATHURST.
That well-known
FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATE,
SIDMOUTH VALLEY,
containing nearly 3000 Acres of rich land, situated in and having an extensive frontage to the FISH RIVER, about twenty miles from the Town of BATHURST, and within three miles of a proposed Station on the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A large portion of the Land is fenced, and subdivided into Paddocks, and the Improvements at the Homestead comprise,
A SUBSTANTIAL BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing seven rooms, with detatched kitchen, laundry, 5-stalled stable, hay loft, large shed, &c., and every other convenience requisite for the RESIDENCE of a GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. W. Lowe, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 1st APRIL next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and highly improved freehold estate, O'CONNELL near BATHURST; full particulars of which may be obtained and plan inspected, on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.
For Unreserved Sale,
Three splendid Blocks of fattening country, called
BUNDILLA
MERRIGAL BACK RUN
CARWELL MARIAN,
Situated about 70 miles from Dubbo, and adjoining the noted properties of WOMBOBBIE and HADDON RIGGS.
With the above will be sold
5930 MIXED SHEEP, more or less.
Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Alexander M'Gregor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 4th APRIL next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property.
The three blocks above-named adjoin each other, and, together, contain about 70 square miles of rich fattening country, principally myall plains interspersed with open box forest. Part of the country is watered by Bullock Creek, and the upper portion by Cowal Marian.
The improvements are sufficient for the present number of sheep. They comprise—hut and paling yards, small stockyard, and a paddock enclosing about 200 acres.
The Sheep to be sold with this property are as follows, viz.:—
3000 ewes, maidens to aged, (now with the rams).
1200 weaners, mixed sexes
800 wethers, 18 months to 3 years old
36 rams.
5030 sheep, more or less.
A small quantity of working plant, if required, may be taken by valuation in the usual way.
☞ With a small outlay for water the above property could be made to carry, in all seasons, twice the number of sheep to be sold with it, while for fattening qualities it cannot be surpassed in this noted district.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.
For Positive Sale.
By Order of the Mortgagees.
That Compact Sheep Station,
COONABARABRAN,
adjoining the Coonabarabran Township, together with sundry improvements, and
3400 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS,
and about 100 Head of Quiet Cattle, a Milch Herd.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 4th April next, at 11 o'clock,
The above healthy sheep property.
COONABARABRAN is estimated to contain 16,000 acres of fine open white box forests and ridges, of a good fattening nature, and is abundantly watered by the Castlereagh, and several creeks and springs. On nine acres of purchased land (part of the township of Coonabarabran), are erected a substantial verandah dwelling-house, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, stockyards, &c., capital garden, planted with fruit trees and vines. There are also forty acres of purchased land, of rich alluvial soil, on the river frontages, which secures some splendid water-holes. And at the out-stations there are huts and yards.
With the above station will be sold
1230 ewes, more or less, nearly all 3 and 4 years old
1050 weaners, ditto, mixed sexes
1150 mixed flock, ditto, principally 3, 4, and 5 year wethers, and including about 350 maiden ewes
3430 sheep, more or less, bred from Cox and Bayly's rams.
☞ The above property is well known as belonging to Mr. Croxon, and it can with perfect confidence be well recommended to small capitalists, as capable of carrying double the number of sheep, and being worked profitably.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Ouseley Condell.

WANT and SIMPSON have received instructions from F. T. Humphery, Esq., as trustee, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 271, George-street, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 14th April,
All his estate, right, title, and interest, both at law and in equity, in and to all those 640 acres, situated in the county of Denham, near Dungog; bounded on the east by a line north 80 chains; on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by part of 1280 acres of land, granted to Mary Wardell, being a line south 80 chains; and on the south by a line east 80 chains to the commencing point, being the eastern half of 1280 acres, granted to Mary Wardell by grant dated 12th July, 1839.
The above property will be offered at 12 o'clock punctually on the day of sale.

Farm and Orchard.

WANT and SIMPSON have received instructions from Mrs. Callaghan to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 12 o'clock,
A choice farm, situate on the line of railway, with a frontage to Eastern Creek and within sight of the Riverstone Station, on the Windsor Road. The farm comprises 140 acres of splendid cultivation land, some of which is alluvial, and it is enclosed by a substantial fence, with a frontage to the public road.
The improvements are very substantial and complete; three (3) faithfully built cottages, with sheds attached; also, paddocks stumped and cleared.
As this property is in the market for absolute sale, the undersigned would call special attention to it as a small but profitable investment.
For further particulars apply to WANT and SIMPSON, 271, George-street.

LAND AT BRINGELLY.

DAWSON and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of the late Joseph Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A parcel of land, containing 3 acres 1 rood and 20 perches, more or less, situate at Bringelly.
There is permanent water on this land; indeed, the late Mr. Roberts only bought it so as to secure the constant supply of water for a property contiguous.
Full particulars may be had on application at the Rooms of
DAWSON AND CO.
Terms at sale.
Title unquestionable.
Particulars of Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street, Sydney.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION SALE.

DAWSON and CO. beg to notify that, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the SALE of LAND and HOUSES, advertised for THIS DAY, has been POSTONED until WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
246, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21st March.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 30th March.
☞ Postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the 30th MARCH, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, 246, Pitt-street,
VALUABLE COUNTRY, SUBURBAN, and TOWN PROPERTIES.
LOT 1.—30 acres of land, HOMEBUSH, NEAR SYDNEY, within a quarter of a mile of the HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION.
LOT 2.—House and land at MUSWELLBROOK, a really valuable property, let to a respectable tenant at a good rental.
LOT 3.—House and land at ABERDEEN, also a first-class property, and let at a good rental to a respectable tenant.
LOT 4.—The estate of BAW BAW, 4 miles from GOULBURN, occupying a MOST ELIGIBLE POSITION, and well adapted for a gentleman's residence.
LOT 5.—527 acres 2 roods and 9 perches of FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL LAND, adjoining the Baw Baw Estate, and situated in a very desirable position.
LOT 6.—WINGELLO HOUSE and GROUNDS, a most desirable family residence, commanding an extensive frontage to the main Southern Road.
LOT 7.—3 acres 1 rood 20 perches of Land, at BRINGELLY.
DAWSON and CO., Auctioneers, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Valuable piece of Land situate at
HOMEBUSH, near SYDNEY.
TITLE—For particulars apply to Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors, &c., Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with instructions from Joseph Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, on the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable suburban property, situate as above.
All that piece or parcel of land known as Fergusson's grant, containing by admeasurement 30 acres, more or less, same being fenced and improved by being partially cultivated.
☞ The Auctioneers need scarcely comment on the very desirable situation of the above property. It has a frontage to the Concord Road, and is within a quarter-of-a-mile of the Homebush Railway Station. Its eligible position for BUILDING SITES should alone render it very valuable.
Terms at sale.

Title—Torrens's Act.
Valuable Land near Goulburn, adjoining the BAW BAW ESTATE for sale on the above-named date.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 30th instant, at 11 a.m.,
All those pieces or parcels of land containing 440 acres, and 87 acres 2 roods and 9 perches, adjoining the estate of Baw Baw, and partly fenced with a substantial log fence.
☞ The fencing could be completed at a cost of about £40 only, and the auctioneers would direct attention to the fact that the soil is mainly WHINSTONE, WHICH PRODUCES OUR HEAVIEST WHEAT CROPS. There is also an abundance of limestone, and the land occupies a splendid position for a gentleman's residence.

For Positive Sale.
VALUABLE ESTATE,
Occupying a most convenient and advantageous position, close to the City of GOULBURN, known as
BAW BAW,
situate on the Wollondilly River, comprising 1260 Acres splendid Land, having a river frontage of one mile, the distance from Goulburn being about four miles, well watered by the Wollondilly River, the Green Gully, and other creeks. The Improvements consist of a stone Cottage of 7 rooms, in good repair, with outbuildings, milking, and stockyards, good garden, cultivation paddocks of 80 acres, and two grazing paddocks, containing respectively 600 and 60 acres, both enclosed by a nearly new two-railed fence in perfect order. The land is undulating, opening into good flats, with a good proportion of apple-tree amongst the timber.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from the trustees of the late J. J. Moore, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction (unless previously disposed of privately), on the 30th instant, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney,
The above valuable estate.
Baw Baw is beautifully situated on the Wollondilly River, of which it commands a long view, and would form a delightful residence in the salubrious climate of Goulburn.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
At the Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.
By Order of Peter Doyle, Esq.
TOWN OF MUSWELLBROOK
TOWN OF ABERDEEN.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with instructions from Peter Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, on the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable town properties:—
Lot 1.—All that portion of land, situate at South Muswellbrook having a frontage of 66 feet to Sydney-street and one of 297 feet to Mitchell street, bounded at the back by the Hunter River, and on the south-west by Bowman's land. IMPROVEMENTS: Upon this land there is erected a stone cottage containing 6 rooms, substantially built of 18-inch stone, the fittings of which are of very best cedar; verandahs on three sides; kitchen and servant's room detached, with verandah; stable, coach-house, harness-room and hay-loft, with other convenient premises; the whole enclosed by a good paling fence. These improvements have only been a few years erected. The property is at present let to a respectable tenant at a good rental, and will be sold subject to his occupancy, which is from year to year, and terminable by the giving of 3 months' notice to quit. THE HOUSE IS WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE MUSWELLBROOK RAILWAY STATION.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Aberdeen, containing by admeasurement 10 acres, more or less, being lots 1 to 4 of section 18; each lot contains 2½ acres, the whole being enclosed by a good substantial 4-railed fence. IMPROVEMENTS: Erected on this property is a good substantial 5-roomed stone House, with a passage and space for 2 large rooms in the upper part of the house, the floor being already laid. There are also a detached brick-built kitchen and servants' room, stable, coach-house, washhouse, hayloft, stockyard, &c., &c., the whole of the improvements being only some 4½ years old. The property is bounded by the Great Northern Road on one side, and on the other three sides by a road one chain wide. The river Hunter flows in front of, and is within five minutes' walk of the house. The railway passes close to the property, the station being only a short distance off.
N.B.—The auctioneers invite intending purchasers to inspect the above properties. They deem it unnecessary to dilate upon the special advantages the properties possess, being satisfied that on inspection the advantages cannot fail to appear.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

Choice Country Property.
To Gentlemen in quest of a desirable Country Residence.
WINGELLO HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Wingello House and grounds, situate at Wingello, on the Great Southern Road, formerly known as the White Horse Hotel. Wingello House contains 21 rooms, besides cellar, kitchen, and store and coach house. There is also a 13-stalled stable, with loft, &c.
With the house will be sold 110 acres, more or less, of first-class land, all fenced, and containing an orchard well stocked with fruit trees.
For a country residence, Wingello House would prove a most desirable property, and the Auctioneers would strongly recommend it to the notice of gentlemen in search of such a property.
☞ If required, the Auctioneers could arrange with the owner of the adjoining property for the purchaser of Wingello House and Grounds to rent about 1000 acres of land on reasonable terms.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BLIGH DISTRICT.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
Lot 1.— UPPER BOURBAH, and UPPER MERRI MERRI,
situated on the MERRI MERRI CREEK, and containing some of the finest pasture lands in the district, with abundance of myall and saltbush, and is estimated to carry 11,000 sheep.
The IMPROVEMENTS are ample and complete, including comfortable cottage, 4 rooms, built of sawn stuff, kitchen, huts, stockyards, &c., &c. There is also an excellent DAM on the creek, which is never dry.
With this station will be sold the following sheep:—

Wethers—333 4½ years to full mouth	Ewes—1223 4½ years to full mouth
500 3½ ditto	300 3½ ditto
200 2½ ditto	800 2½ ditto
929 weaners	200 1½ ditto
66 rams	973 weaners
2028	3496

5524 sheep, more or less.
Lot 2.— NEW GERALGAMBONE,
on the CASTLEREAGH RIVER. This run is considered one of the best pieces of cattle country on the river, and is highly fattening, and adjoins the abovenamed stations.
The IMPROVEMENTS are all that can be required, including a neat 4-roomed cottage, shingled roof, yards, &c.
With this valuable run will be sold
250 HEAD CATTLE, more or less,
being a quiet well-bred herd; to be mustered and delivered.
Lot 3.— BOORANDAH
on the CASTLEREAGH RIVER, bounded on the one side by Wallambraway Creek, and consists of fine open box country, abundantly watered and grassed.
The IMPROVEMENTS are ample for carrying on a sheep station, and embrace woolshed, huts, yards, &c.
This splendid block of country will be sold without stock.
In submitting these properties for sale the auctioneers consider it quite superfluous to say more, than that these stations were the property of the late Michael Healy, Esq., whose runs are so well and favourably known throughout this favourite district.
Full particulars may be had on application to Harrison and Jones, Sydney.

THE GYRAH STATION
NEW ENGLAND,
Situated 12 miles east of Armidale, adjoining Dumaresq's TILBUSTER, Mark's GARA, Gill's ROCKVALE, and Ryan's SPRING MOUNT Stations, with 17,205 SHEEP.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known
GYRAH Station,
with the following well-bred sheep.
EWES, 1929, 1½ year hoggetts
Ditto, 1505, 2½ years
Ditto, 1755, 3½ ditto
Ditto, 1735, 4½ ditto
WETHERS, 1959, 1½ ditto hoggetts
Ditto, 2000, 2½ years
Ditto, 3000, 3½ ditto
MIXED, 3122, weaners
RAMS, 200
Total...... 17,205, more or less.
These sheep are of excellent ages, and produce a HIGH CLASS OF WOOL.
Stores, horses, team of bullocks and dray, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The improvements consist of cottage, store, woolshed, stockyard, grass and cultivation paddocks, erected on 320 acres of purchased land. There are also 900 acres of purchased land, chosen in the valuable parts of the run.
☞ GYRAH and the surrounding stations are justly celebrated for producing HIGH CLASS WOOLS as well as HEAVY FLEECES; and Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck invite an inspection from those who are looking out for a SAFE and REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT, in a cool and healthy climate.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
PASTORAL PROPERTIES,
QUEENSLAND.
MILTON and BOMPA,
COWARRAL,
REEDY LAKE, and GORDON'S PLAINS.
In consequence of the flooded state of the country, and at the request of intending purchasers, we have postponed Sale of above Stations until WEDNESDAY, 27th April.
IRWIN and TURNER,
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
PASTORAL PROPERTIES,
QUEENSLAND.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions from Messrs. Ross, Beddome, and Wilbraham to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at half-past 11 a.m.,
THOSE MAGNIFICENT SQUATTAGES,
known as
MILTON and BOMPA,
COWARRAL,
REEDY LAKE, and GORDON'S PLAINS.

Important and Unreserved Sale by Auction.

MONDAY, 4TH APRIL, at 11 o'clock, at the Australian Arms Hotel, Parramatta.
CHOICE COUNTRY PROPERTY,
situate on the Liverpool Road, near the Lansdowne Bridge, at present occupied by Mr. John Higgerson, comprising a
FAMILY RESIDENCE,
with every convenience,
120 ACRES OF LAND,
enclosed and subdivided as follows, viz.:—
ORCHARD of 10 acres, enclosed with a paling fence, and contains 300 orange trees, a few of which are old, and the remainder have been planted out over two years, about 100 apple trees, 400 grape vines (old), best description, a large number of various kinds of summer fruit; flower and vegetable garden, and gardener's Dwelling-House, brick-built.
PADDOCKS.—One a bush paddock of about 60 acres, and 5 enclosed cleared grass paddocks.
WATER.—A plentiful supply of water for all purposes, and the land has about one mile frontage to George's River, which contains abundance of fish.
BUILDINGS.—A brick and weatherboard dwelling-house, of 13 rooms, detached kitchen; new weatherboard stables, with boxes and hay-loft, commodious sheds, fowl-houses, &c.
COTTAGE of 4 rooms, brick-built, situate at one end of the property, with one acre of land attached, and tenanted.
SITUATION.—Within six miles of Parramatta, two miles from the Fairfield Railway Station, and three miles from Liverpool.
Title good, and terms easy.
Full particulars and further information can be obtained by applying at TAYLOR'S Chambers, Church-street, Parramatta.

DISTRICT OF CLARENCE.
RIVERTREE EAST STATION,
situate on
THE CLARENCE RIVER,
adjoining the well-known
TABULAM AND BUNALBO RUNS,
and but a short distance from Tenterfield.
Estimated Grazing Capabilities,
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE, IN ALL SEASONS.
With the Station will be sold
700 (MORE or LESS) HEAD OF CATTLE,
A mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered, calves under six months old given in.
Terms:—Half cash; balance by approved promissory note, at twelve months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum added, secured by mortgage upon the station and stock.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from A. K. Cullen, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
"RIVERTREE EAST" STATION;
together with
700 (more or less) head of cattle, a mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered, calves under 6 months old at time of delivery, and 6 stock horses, given in.
This compact station is situated upon the Clarence River, and is abundantly watered. The country consists of open ironbark ridges, luxuriantly grassed.
The improvements comprise cottage, large yard, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect this favourably-situated pastoral property, which can be with confidence recommended—the cattle being well bred, and the country sound and but lightly stocked.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Auctioneers.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THEODORE GRAHL, Harnessmaker, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, Edmond; to move from his residence, No. 4, Bay-street, Glebe, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 27th instant, at a quarter to 2 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES A. M'GOWAN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Mary Jane; to move from his residence, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street, 120, S.H.R.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN JONES, late of Grenfell, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from No. 27, Park-street, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL CONNOR are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Julia; to move from his residence, Berry's Bay, North Shore, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery at Lane Cove. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ELVY and CO.'S COLLARD PIANOS

ELVY and CO.'S Erard Pianos.

ELVY and CO.'S Broadwood Pianos.

ELVY and CO.'S Bord Pianos.
ELVY and CO.'S Pianos, by various makers
— are all of high CHARACTER, have
— been specially SELECTED, are of
— elegant design and brilliant TONE;
— at moderate PRICES.

ELVY and CO.'S Stock of Music comprises both Standard and Popular Compositions of every description. Parcels of Novelties always open for selection. Some hundreds of slightly damaged Copyright Works are offered at 6d. each.

ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

PIANOFORTES by ERARD, BROADWOOD, COLLARD, CHAPPELL, AUCHER, CADBY, JACKSON, BORD, HOPKINSON, KIRKMAN, and the LONDON PIANOFORTE COMPANY, in grands, cottages, and pianettes, for SALE or Hire, with great advantages to purchasers by instalments.
Ex BRUCKLAY CASTLE and SATTARA, PIANOFORTES by ERARD, AUCHER, and CHAPPELL now on view. GRANDS, COTTAGES, and PIANINOS, in Rosewood, WALNUT, and MAHOGANY, prepared for extreme climates.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre; the School, Church, and Drawing-room Models, from 1 to 22 stops. Every instrument can be TRIED and HEARD, and their various effects fully explained.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, including DISTIN'S BALLAD HORN, a new instrument for amateurs.
CHAPPELL'S BRASS BAND JOURNAL.
THE TUNING [illegible]RATUS, to enable any one to tune a piano[illegible], invaluable in the bush.
KEMP'S directions for TUNING and regulating the HARMONIUM.
NEW MUSIC, the most recent compositions in Song Pieces and Dance Music, the Cabinet Magazine and other cheap works.
TUNING and REPAIRING by practical workmen.
L. MOSS, Agent for ERARD, ALEXANDRE, and CHAPPELL. Show Rooms, Hunter-street; Stores, New Pitt-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The LARGEST and CHOICEST selection of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the colonies, for Military, Orchestra, Volunteers, and private bands, &c., to be had at greatly reduced prices of
L. GOLDRING, 291, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker. Every description of Piano carefully tuned and repaired. 76, Hunter-st.

MR. W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner, &c., 194, Castlereagh-street, two doors from King-street; or Reading and Co.'s, George-street. Organs, Harmoniums, and Pianos for Sale or Hire.

PALING'S PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, 83, WYNYARD-SQUARE.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, by ERARD, AUCHER, COLLARD and COLLARD, BROADWOOD, KIRKMAN, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, of PARIS.

NEW and POPULAR MUSIC.
All the best songs, dances, and piano solos of the day, at greatly reduced prices
Boosey's Cabinet, 1s 3d each
Chappell's Magazine, 1s 3d each
Boosey's Sacred Cabinet
Boosey's Household Music, 9d each
All the cheap editions of Christy Song Books
Operas, in score; oratorios, masses, &c., in great variety.

Also,
METZLER'S
MUSICAL BIJOU.
New and Enlarged Series.
In Numbers, 9d each; or 8s per dozen.

. These works have been most carefully edited, and will be found as correct as the high-priced Music. Printed from bold type, on good paper, in handsome wrapper.

No.
24. A new number of Comic Songs for Christmas
23. Dance Music, containing "Jolly King Christmas Quadrille," "Pretty Jemima Waltz," "British Army Quadrille" (easily arranged), "Orpheus Galop," "Winter's Night Polka," and the popular "Burlesque Galop."
22. Twenty popular Scotch Songs (second selection)
21. Eight Pianoforte Pieces, including some of Mendelssohn's popular "Lieder ohne Worte"
20. Eight Pianoforte Pieces, ditto ditto ditto
19. Seven Pianoforte Pieces, by Mendelssohn, Schuman, Favarger, &c.
18. Nine Pianoforte Pieces
17. Eight Pianoforte Pieces, by Benedict, Heller, Leybach, &c.
16. Eight Pianoforte Pieces, by popular composers
15. Twelve Pianoforte Pieces, by Heller, Schumann, Badarzewska, Voss, &c.
14. Twenty popular Scotch Songs, first selection
13. Fifteen popular Sacred Songs, third selection, including songs by Miss Lindsay, Stephen Glover, &c.
12. Twenty popular Sacred Songs, second selection
11. Fifty popular Hymns
10. Twenty popular Anthems
9. Thirteen Christy Minstrels' Comic Songs, fourth selection
8. Twelve Christy Minstrels' Songs, third selection
7. Twelve Sacred Vocal Duets
6. Fifteen popular Comic Songs
5. Twenty popular Sacred Songs, first selection
4. Thirteen Christy Minstrels' Songs, second selection
3. Fourteen Contralto Songs, sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby
2. Nine Baritone Songs, sung by Mr. Stanley, including "O Mistress mine," by Arthur Sullivan
1. Twelve Christy Minstrels' Songs, first selection.

W. H. PALING, Pianoforte Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square.

HARMONIUM for SALE, a bargain; 5-octave; sweet-toned. Apply 45, Hunter-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY & MUSIC

COWAN AND CO.
GOLD MEDAL NOTE PAPER, No. 25,
The finest manufactured.
THE EMU PEN, a superior magnum bonum, supplied wholesale only, at 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

BOOKS.— JOHN FERGUSON, Bookseller, 426, George-street, having contracted to supply the Council of Education with School Books and Apparatus, finds it needful, for the proper working of this undertaking, that he should have a large portion of his premises exclusively devoted to the arrangement of the special stock required. With his present very large stock of books, in every department of literature, together with a stock of stationery suitable for every conceivable purpose, this he finds would be impossible. He has therefore determined on clearing out at least one-half of it, and to this end has made a sweeping reduction in the prices of both books and stationery. The reduced rates will be continued for the whole of the current month, by which time he trusts to make sufficient room to enable him to fulfil his contract with advantage to himself and comfort to his customers.
To Public Librarians, and other purchasers of quantities, special advantages are offered; and as the stock is replete with the newest books and latest editions of standard works, it is hoped that this offer will be practically appreciated.
JOHN FERGUSON, Publisher and Bookseller to the Council of Education, 426, George-street.

PRICE SIXPENCE, Monthly, 32 pages.—Now ready, No. 2 of the AUSTRALIAN FREE RELIGIOUS PRESS, edited by the Rev. JAMES PILLARS, B.A.
JOHN FERGUSON, and all Booksellers.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
celebrated
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

MINIATURE INKS, in 5 and 20 gross casks. E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret-street

WALKDEN'S INKS.
Manufactory—Shoe-lane, London.
Agents..................E. and W. PAUL, Sydney.

BOOKS—The LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST SELECTED STOCK of SECOND-HAND BOOKS in Sydney to select from, at SKINNER'S Book Depot, 361, Pitt-street.

FAMILY BIBLES, a splendid assortment just received. J. J. MOORE, Importer, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, Prayer Books, new supply just received. J. J. MOORE, Importer, George-st.

CATHEDRAL HYMN BOOKS, various sizes. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS of every description. 20 per cent. saved if purchased at COOKE'S.

LINEAR NOTE PAPER, thick, assorted colours, 9d per packet. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, George-st.

AT SIXPENCE and ninepence each, choice Songs; copyrights; published at 3s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

THE CITY and Harbour of Sydney, &c., 700 photographic illustrations, each 1s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

ALBUM PICTURES.—Just received by mail steamer, a fine assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, mounted and unmounted, various sizes. E. TURNER, The Cheap Book Shop, 26, Hunter-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.—Any person having one for sale cheap, may find purchaser, by addressing, with particulars, to Beta, HERALD Office.

BILLIARD BALLS, Cues, Pinpool, Skittles, Saloon Bells. Milgrove and Son, turners, 550, George-street.

A THOROUGHBRED Newfoundland DOG for SALE. W. BROWN, 125, Campbell-st., Surry H.

BILLET WOOD.—Wanted, 500 tons Oak and Iron Bark. A. M'L. Henderson, Woolloomooloo.

BUTCHERS.—Rare opportunity. Sausage MACHINE for SALE, cheap. J. SOLOMON, Hunter-street.

COUNTRY STORE WANTED.—Wanted, to rent a Country STORE, in a good agricultural or pastoral district, ready fitted-up for occupation. Storekeeper, HERALD Office.

HOUSE, or COTTAGE.—Wanted, to rent, 3 rooms, and kitchen. F. B. T., HERALD Office.

HORSE HAIR.—Wanted, Long Tail Hair. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, 100, Pitt-street.

HOUSES, Freeholds—City, Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, &c.—Wanted, to purchase various PROPERTIES, cash value from £150 to £600. Parties having such for disposal can find from one to ten genuine CASH PURCHASERS, by applying to H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-street North, off King-street.

STORE SHEEP or CATTLE wanted. Address, stating lowest price, W. C. Lester, Denham Court.

WANTED, to SELL, cheap, a large English Feather BED. Address O. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Ironbark BLOCKS, for turning 1000 pairs cart stocks. J. Robertson, coach factory, Pitt-st.

WANTED, two or three Acres good LAND, near Sydney; with cottage preferred. Address Land, HERALD.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, an opening for a SHOP of any kind, in a good locality. Address Enterprise, HERALD Office.

WANTED, 10,000 Feet Wheelwright's TIMBER, and 2000 FELLOES. W. Bull and Son.

WANTED, to buy pure bred long-haired blue Terrier DOG. Terrier, HERALD Office.

WANTED Known, Saws sharpened and set, Keys fitted to locks, at R. Milham's, 711, George-st South.

WANTED, to be known, the cheapest and best House in Sydney is S. BONNETT'S, 262, Pitt-street. Open from 6 a.m. to 1 o'clock a.m.

FOR SALE, Tumbler and Pouter PIGEONS.—J. OVERALL, 30, Wilton-place, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, 10,000 Locks to fit with Keys. All kind of circular, frame, crosscut, and hand saws punched, hammered, and sharpened by the finest punching and cutting machine in Sydney. Tall, 306, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 500 Blacksmiths' BELLOWS to mend. Smiths requiring their bellows repaired may have them done on reasonable terms, by W. J. BROWN, Smiths' and Small Bellows Maker, 378, Kent-street South; or at Mr. S. Zollner's, Sydney Galvanizing Works, 86, York-street, Sydney.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

A COMPETENT Bookkeeper, expeditious writer, waits ENGAGEMENT by the day or otherwise. Accounts adjusted. Books posted. Reference. Veritas, Post-office, Waterloo.

A FIRST-CLASS Gardener wishes ENGAGEMENT. Has had 20 years' colonial experience in kitchen garden and orchard; would take charge of a gentleman's place out of town. Address Gardener, J. and W. Golding, Markets.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to the Public school system, desires an ENGAGEMENT to instruct pupils under 14. Would not object to two families. M. R., 570, George-street.

A LADY, lately from England, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as Resident Finishing Governess; acquirements English, French, German, music, drawing, and painting. Address M. M., Post-office, Tempe, Cook's River.

A GENTLEMAN, lately arrived from England, desires an ENGAGEMENT in a commercial house, as Foreign Correspondent, or Bookkeeper. Is thoroughly acquainted with French and Italian, and long experienced in accounts; excellent testimonials. F. M., HERALD.

A LADY, wishing to return to England, would be happy to give her services as Governess, or to take the entire charge of children during the voyage, for her PASSAGE. References exchanged. Open till the beginning of April. Apply to Mr. Castle, Calder House, Redfern.

CABINETMAKER.—1 good HAND wanted immediately. Artlett and Son, Rushcutter's Bay.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITT-STREET —Applications in writing for the office of ORGANIST will be received by Mr. CHARLES PRIDDY, No. 450, George-street, up to the 1st April.

ENGAGEMENT required 1st April by a competent Governess. Highest references. C. D., HERALD.

LAW.—A YOUTH, lately from school, is desirous of a Situation in a Solicitor's Office. F., HERALD.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.
APPLICATIONS, in writing, will be received by the undersigned up to 2nd April proximo, from persons desirous of filling the offices of CLERK and COLLECTOR to this Council. Salary voted for the former, £25 a-year, and for the latter a per-centage at the rate of 7½ per cent on the collections.
R. HARNETT, Mayor.

PRINTING.—Wanted, to buy or rent small PLANT, cheap. State terms. A. B., HERALD.

RESIDENT Visiting Governesses disengaged. Engagements negotiated. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of a young Lady, 18 years of age, who has received a good English education, and is competent to teach music, are desirous to place her in a school as Pupil Teacher. Address A. M. T., HERALD.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, as Morning Governess. Address L. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BEAMSMAN. Apply Glebe Tannery, Grose-street, Glebe.

WANTED, BUTCHER—single man. P. Andreas, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good SMITH; and strong lad, as Striker. London Iron Works, 291, Phillip-street.

TO GENERAL SMITHS.—A young man wishes to go as IMPROVER. F. G., Post Office.

TO MERCHANTS requiring a CONFIDENTIAL MANAGER, with a view ultimately to partnership. An old experienced merchant of this city, with excellent foreign correspondents, universal knowledge of the commercial requirements of the Australian colonies, acquired by an active commercial life of over one-third of a century spent in this colony, not possessing sufficient capital to work his connection advantageously, offers his services to any firm whose principle partner or manager may be leaving for a time. Any capitalist wishing to embark as a sleeping partner, or to place his son in business, has an opportunity now offered, embracing experience and efficiency seldom to be met with. All communications, strictly confidential, addressed to A. B., care of B. Lee, HERALD Office, will have immediate attention.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—A Gentleman [illegible] and ability desires an ENGAGEMENT as Assistant; testimonials of highest order. M. L. U., HERALD Office.

TO FURNISHING DRAPERS.—An experienced Carpet Salesman, lately arrived, can take plans and cut out, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, town or country. Address Hill, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER. T. Moore, 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

WANTED, at Camperdown Glassworks, two good BOTTLE BLOWERS and one FLINT HAND.

WANTED, married small-goods Butcher's Man, wife General Servant. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, first-class Tackers and Finishers; also, Machinist, with machine. 436, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Millinery. Mrs. E. Carey, 4, Bridge-street.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers to dressmaking. Also, common shirt Hands. 280, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, for the country, a middle-aged English lady as GOVERNESS to young children. For particulars apply to Miss Fowler, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by the 3rd of April, a RESIDENT GOVERNESS, experienced in tuition, and a good musician, for two young ladies. Apply, in person, to Edwin Johnson, Esq., National School, Fort-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A GOOD Writer desires EMPLOYMENT, as Copyist. Address, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY would be happy to give her services in return for her voyage, to any lady going to San Francisco; a good sailer, and fond of children. Address F. B., HERALD Office.

CIVIL SERVICE.—A gentleman holding an appointment of £200 a year in Sydney would have no objection to EXCHANGE into the country, upon sufficient inducement being offered; would exchange to a lower salary even, provided the difference were compensated for. A. O. S., Civil Service Club.

RESPECTABLE married Couple want SITUATION. Good references. Open few days. J. B., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, with one child, a SITUATION as Laundress. 210, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, by active middle-aged man, SITUATION as Messenger, Porter, or in any capacity where his services will be useful to his employer; wages moderate. Address C. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess or useful Companion to a Lady. Country preferred. Open for a week. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Widow, a SITUATION as Housekeeper to two gentlemen, or in an hotel; would wait in the bar. Address E. C., HERALD Office. Open for a week.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT. — Making designs, drawings, tracings for millwrights, engineers, boiler-makers, &c. Also surveys plotted from field notes, tracings from ditto. The above neatly and accurately done, and on reasonable terms. Apply 520, Riley-street, Strawberry Hill.

SERVANTS WANTED

GENERAL SERVANT—family small. Apply to Mrs. Read, 92, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL. — Wanted, a fine LAUNDRESS; age, under 30; salary, £50 per annum, with board. Apply personally, with testimonials, to the undersigned. Henry W. Statham, Assistant Superintendent.

REQUIRED shortly, for a doctor's family, out of Sydney, two respectable English or Scotch Servants; one as COOK and LAUNDRESS, the other as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. The family is very small. The housemaid would be required to assist with ironing on some afternoons. Two friends or sisters would find this a comfortable situation. None but really competent servants need apply; good testimonials will be required. For all particulars inquire at 161, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, MAN, to milk and assist on milk cart. Mr. Mackenzie, Waverley.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT (Protestant). 350, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Smith, 238, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a BOY, to milk and drive a milk car, H. Mitchell, Bourke-street, opposite Mr. Baptist's

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Baltic Hotel, 194, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to be useful about a house. Apply No. 16, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an intelligent young Woman, as BARMAID. Apply Barley Mow Hotel, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a Butcher's LAD, for the stable, and willing to make himself useful. G. Sharp, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as WAITRESS, for an hotel. Apply Barley Mow, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young person, as Cook and Laundress, for hotel. Apply Barley Mow Hotel, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANTS and useful GIRLS. Hunter-street Registry Office.

WANTED, Female SERVANT. Apply before 1 p.m., Monday. Warburton's Coal Wharf, Pyrmont.

WANTED an active LAD, to make himself generally useful. W. Andrew, draper, 11, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, between 16 and 17, to make herself generally useful. Apply 239, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Person, as General Servant. 1, Argyle-ter., Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a young Woman, as NURSE, and assist in housework; wages 8s. 156, Burton-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to make himself useful. Apply 181, Crown and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, an active BOY. Apply T. Cripps, confectioner, 73, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. After 10, 99, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to assist in housework. 161, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, NURSE and HOUSEMAID. Apply Monday, 10 a.m., Mrs. Shepherd, Darling Nursery.

WANTED, a clean respectable girl, as General SERVANT, at Hopson's, 598, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a child 2 years old. Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 10; also, a NURSE GIRL. Mrs. Elliott, 21, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a smart RUNNER. Apply Bathurst hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, a young woman, as General SERVANT. Camelia Cottage, 300, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, General SERVANT, where there are only 2 young children. Mrs. Dean, op. Vic. Barracks.

WANTED, a few BOYS, for riveting. E. French.

WANTED, a young Girl, as NURSE, and to assist in housework. Mrs. Simms, Bathurst-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Conway, 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

WANTED, a good Restaurant COOK and a Waitress, and General Servant. American Restaurant.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General House SERVANT. A. Douglass, 223, George-st. North.

WANTED, a handy Man, as General SERVANT; must be a fair Gardener and able to pull a boat. Apply 130, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an OFFICE BOY of good character, who can write a fair hand. Apply to Mr. W. B. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MAN COOK (sobriety indispensable), House and Parlour Maids, Cooks and Laundresses, General Servants, Nursemaids, and useful Girls; references required; excellent wages. 6, Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A BEDROOM to LET for a Gentleman; very comfortable; no other lodgers. 121, Crown-street, Wm'loo.

A VACANCY for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. Mr. Hatelie, 5, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS.—Boarders required; bath. 1, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

A VACANCY for two gentlemen, two large Front ROOMS. Mrs. Dawson, 151, Devonshire-st., Wm.-st.

APARTMENTS, Furnished; also Vacancy for one gentleman; bath-room. 13, Stanley-st., Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, 215, Macquarie-street North, exactly opposite Legislative Assembly.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished, in a respectable private family. 241, Macquarie-street North.

A FURNISHED Bedroom for one or two single men. R. Balls, 165, York-street, near Market-street.

A NICELY FURNISHED front BEDROOM to LET, for a gentleman. Apply 59, Stanley-street.

A BEDROOM, for lady or gentleman; bath-room and piano. Apply Mr. Pierce, agent, William-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM Suite.—Vacancy for families or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-sq.

A WIDOW LADY, without children, offers a quiet comfortable home to an invalid, lady or gentleman, requiring care and attention. The highest references given. Address Alpha, Briar Cottage, Phillip-street, Parramatta.

A WIDOW LADY wishes to obtain BOARD and RESIDENCE for herself and son; in the vicinity of Dawes Point preferred, with view of the harbour. Address with particulars V. I. E. HERALD Office.

A LADY, or Lady and Gentleman requiring a DRAWING and BEDROOM for a short period, can be well accommodated at 162, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms moderate.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a Widow Lady, in a superior house; pleasant, healthy situation; if permanent, terms moderate, with all the comforts of an English home. 19, South Head Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two respectable Men, at J. Brown's, 723, George-st. S. No children.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Northumberland House. Miss Grant, Jamison-street.

BURWOOD.—Furnished APARTMENTS to LET, 5 bed and sitting rooms; use of kitchen. J. Atwell.

BOARD, or partial BOARD, and RESIDENCE. 96, Elizabeth-street, close to Hunter-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—One or Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with the above in a private family at Petersham. For address apply to the Station Master; or A. Mitchell, Circular Quay.

BURWOOD and VICINITY.—A lady and gentleman (the latter an invalid) require APARTMENTS, with board, good sitting-room and bedroom; if suitable, may be retained during the winter. State terms, &c., to V. Retlan, Burradoo, Bowral.

COMFORTABLE Furnished APARTMENTS to LET, with balcony. 292, Liverpool-street, near Palmer-st.

CHANGE OF AIR.—NATTAI.—HOUSE to LET, furnished, 7 rooms, kitchen detached, coach house and stable. Rent, 25s per week. Apply to N. J. Crocker, 519, George-street; or Thomas Blacker, Nattai.

DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom vacant, at Strathspey House, 213¼, Macquarie-st., op. St. Stephen's Church.

FURNISHED Apartments, suitable for one or two Gentlemen; Board optional. 24, O'Connell-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with or without board. Terms moderate. 9, Jamison-street.

FAMILIES SEEKING CHANGE OF AIR can receive every accommodation and comfort at Willow Vale; large gardens and grounds. Apply to Mrs. B. RUSH, Nattai, platform near the house.

GOULBURN.—APARTMENTS at Clinton House. Reference kindly allowed to E. W. Cameron, Esq., Ewenton, Balmain.

NORTH SHORE.—Private Board and Residence. Cards, Harrison and Attwood's, grocers, George-st.

ODDFELLOWS' HALL HOTEL, George-street, Haymarket. Good accommodation for travellers. Board and Residence, £1 per week.
Mrs. M'GRATH.

PARTIES in want of good Accommodation are invited to try the American Restaurant, Wynyard-square. A good table and first class sleeping apartments. Terms, 15s per week, or 2s 6d per day.

PEARCE'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.
The proprietor respectfully calls the attention of Gentlemen visiting Liverpool to the very superior accommodation he is now able to offer in his new premises, which are the best and largest in the town. Families seeking change of air will find all the comforts of home with apartments quite distinct from the bar. Charges are strictly moderate. The above hotel contains 24 rooms, and has excellent stables.

ROOMS to LET; bath, use of kitchen, &c.; terms moderate. 33, South Head Road.

TO LET, a Front ROOM, furnished, to a respectable tenant; none other need apply. 96, Liverpool-street.

TO LET, large Front ROOM, with balcony, near William-street. Apply Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, two ROOMS, use of kitchen, 8s per week. Mrs. Pike, 12, Palmer-street, near Domain gate.

THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a healthy and pleasant situation, Milson Point, N. Shore; two minutes' walk to ferry. Terms moderate; no children. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, partial BOARD and RESIDENCE. Address, with terms, Bachelor, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Sitting Room and two Bedrooms, unfurnished, use of kitchen. Address, J. E., HERALD.

WANTED, Furnished BEDROOM; neighbourhood respectable. Terms moderate. Tranquil, HERALD.

WANTED, to rent a WORKSHOP (mechanic), between King and Bathurst, and Castlereagh and York streets. Front window preferred. Apply at 26, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. State rent.

14S. PER WEEK.—Board and Residence, the very best in Sydney. Flying Squadron, Lower George-st.

TO LET

AT REDUCED RENT, genteel 6-roomed House, every convenience, Palmer-terrace. Apply 288, Palmer-st.

A HOUSE to LET, in Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, 4 rooms, attic, kitchen, and servants' rooms. G. Evans.

ARLINGTON TERRACE, Upper William street, 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and paddock. Apply to R. Holdsworth, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street; or to W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

ASHFIELD AND NEWTOWN STATIONS.—A detached COTTAGE of 7 rooms and a Lodge of 3 to LET; and another of 10 rooms; coach-house, stabling, garden, and paddock to each. Apply 92, Elizabeth-street.

BURWOOD and Homebush Stations.—Furnished COTTAGE and kitchen; piano; use of cow; rent, 35s.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, the HOUSE now occupied by W. Laing, Esq. Possession about 14th April. William Locke, Locke's Wharf.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a neat Verandah COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, and pantry, with paddock, coach-house, stable, cow-shed, fowl-houses, &c., close to the Station. Apply to H. Maughan.

BURWOOD.—To LET, one of those neat, well-finished COTTAGES, opposite station—7 rooms, servant's ditto, kitchen and pantry, out-offices, two rooms, coach-house and stable; plenty of good water, large garden. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

COMFORTABLE 7-roomed HOUSE to LET, 43, Cleveland-street West. Key next door.

CALLAN PARK, Petersham.—That beautiful country RESIDENCE, only three miles from town, belonging to and at present occupied by John Gordon, Esq., whose family are leaving for England, to LET, fully furnished. The house contains every requisite for the immediate reception of a gentleman's family.
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

DARLING POINT.—To be LET, LANSDOWN HOUSE and Grounds, fronting the harbour. The house contains sixteen rooms, and is furnished with every convenience. The out-houses comprise two stables and coach-house. There is also on the premises a wharf, bathing-house, and abundance of fresh water. Abbott and Yeomans, 267, George-street.

GREAT BARCOM-STREET (129), a small Family RESIDENCE, replete; rent, 14s. Inquire next door.

HOUSE, 4 rooms, long yard, newly done up; 11s per week. 8, Little Brisbane-st., off South Head Road.

HOTEL, to LET.—C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-street, has for disposal one of the best paying hotels in Sydney, situate close to the Hunter River Wharf; it has been established many years and is a certain fortune to an industrious man. Lodgers alone pay all the expenses of the house. There is a good bar trade all the year round.

HOTEL TO LET AT NEWCASTLE.—To LET, with immediate possession, a first-class commodious and centrally-situated HOTEL, at the corner of Market-square.
This Hotel has been expressly erected to give the best possible convenience for a Bar and Lodging trade, for which its position peculiarly adapts it.
The accommodation comprises—Bar, with cellarage; bar-parlour, company-parlour, dining-room, and two small parlours on the ground floor, and a large room fit for assemblies, and six bedrooms on the upper floor, with convenience of adding to their number; outbuildings, kitchen, and stabling, and an unlimited supply of pure water. Apply PILOT Office, Newcastle.

PROPERTIES TO LET, by C. H. MAY, 109, Elizabeth-street.
Paddington.—6-roomed House, kitchen and good yard.
Surry Hills—6-roomed House, kitchen and good yard.
Balmain.—Gothic House, 5 rooms, kitchen and paddock.
Ashfield.—Cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen, stables, and paddock.
Elizabeth-street.—Convenient House, 6 rooms, kitchen, and bath.
Ditto.—5 and 6-roomed Houses, and kitchens.
Snail's Bay.—Waterside Cottage of 6 rooms, garden, &c.
Balmain.—7-roomed House and large grounds, &c.
Darling Point.—Small 4-roomed Cottage, kitchen, garden, &c.
Balmain.—Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, and yard, &c.
Lauriston-terrace.—House of 7 rooms, Phillip-street.

PROPERTIES for SALE, C. H. MAY, 109, Elizabeth-street.
Woollahra.—4-roomed Brick House, and kitchen, Little Piper-street.
Chippendale.—4-roomed House, kitchen, &c.; price, £230.
Snail's Bay.—Waterside Cottage, 7 rooms, bath-room and garden, &c.
Darling Nursery Estate.—Two 4-roomed Houses, and Land.
North Shore.—Cottage of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.
Liverpool Road.—17 Acres of Land, with 4-roomed Cottage.
Surry Hills.—Three six-roomed Houses; weekly rental, 51s.
Balmain.—Cottage, in Campbell-street; £150.
Paddington.—Two Villa Residences; cheap.
Bankstown.—Farm of 99 acres and six-roomed Cottage.
Kingston.—Two brick and stone Houses, near the Station.
Waterloo.—Brick Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, garden, &c.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS for SALE, by C. H. MAY. Balmain, Woolloomooloo, Waverley, North Shore, Newtown, Surry Hills.

HOTELS to LET, by C. H. MAY.
First-class old-established Hotel, near the steam wharfs; always full of lodgers, and good bar trade.
Convenient and respectable Hotel, in a leading suburb; immediate possession and no bonus.
Good Hotel, near the theatre.
C. H. May, estate, house, land, and business agent, 109, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, and Darling-street, Balmain.

LESWELL, on the Edgecliff Road, at present in the occupation of F. W. Cape, Esq., to be LET. Possession on 1st April. Apply to R. NOTT, Edgecliff Road, of 305, George-street.

LADY YOUNG-TERRACE, Bridge-street.—To LET, No. 4, lately occupied by H. H. Voss, Esq. Apply to H. Williams, Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst; or to James Lawson, furniture warehouse, No. 219, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—Furnished COTTAGE vacant. Smith's Boarding Establishment, opposite Pier.

MANLY BEACH.—8-roomed Furnished HOUSE to LET. Apply E. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-st.

MANLY.—To LET, or for SALE, PETERSVILLE, the residence of the undersigned. Also, the HOUSE next the Bank of Australia, in Jamison-street. Apply J. C. Peters, Mort's-passage.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, MORVALE HOUSE, adjoining the Railway Bridge, 7 rooms, besides kitchen and servants' room, laundry, pantry, sheds, three-stall stable, coach-house, &c., with about four acres of paddock and orchard. Apply on premises, to J. H. Donohoe.

SHOP to LET, Rose and Cleveland streets, Darlington, suitable for grocery, drapery business. Apply premises.

SHOP and HOUSE to LET. Inquire Debnan, tobacconist, No. 124, King-street East.

SNAIL'S BAY.—To LET, from 1st April, HOUSE, in the occupation of G. E. Herring, Esq.; 6 rooms and outoffices, large garden at rear, flower garden in front; jetty, bathing-house, and every convenience; three minutes' from Steam Ferry Wharf. G. W. H. Chater, Box 69.

TO LET, a well-known and old-established HOTEL, in close proximity to the wharfs. Levin, King-street.

TO LET, several first-class HOTELS, in the city. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE in good business stand. Apply T. Collins, 83, Parramatta-st.

TO LET, a large HOUSE; every convenience; low rent. 359, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, HOUSE in Buckingham-street and Milford-terrace, Alfred Park. J. Outridge, 7, Belvoir-ter.

TO LET, a small HOUSE, 2 rooms and kitchen, dry and clean, rent 8s. Apply No. 94, Buckingham-st.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE; also 2-roomed COTTAGE. No. 10, Little Macquarie-street.

TO LET, No. 5, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, 5 rooms, bath, &c. Key No. 3.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 6 rooms, 2 verandah out-houses, 7, Liverpool-st. East. Apply 329, Bourke-street.

TO LET, the SHOP 651, George-street, opposite the Haymarket. T. E. Dearin, wharf, Druitt-street.

TO LET, Brickfield-hill, SHOP, No. 511; rent, £2. Apply 117, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, the PRINCE ARTHUR HOTEL, Crown-street. Apply T. Hart, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 3, Roslyn-ter., Macleay-st., superior Family RESIDENCE. James Scroggie, Pitt-st.

TO LET, 6, Belmore-ter., Paddington. 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. £1 per week. Taxes paid. E. Vickery, Pitt-st.

TO LET, Nos. 37, and 33½, Prince-street. Apply Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, No. 2, Exeter Villas, Snail's Bay, Balmain, 6 rooms. G. Elworthy, 381, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, of 5 rooms, kitchen, hall, balcony, yard, and water. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, HOUSES of 3 and 4 rooms, with yards and waters. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, a 5-room HOUSE, with balcony. Rent, 8s. Mr. Bowers, Egan-street, Newtown.

TO LET, 2 comfortable, dry HOUSES, 3 and 4 rooms, opposite Scully's Stable, Chippen-st., Chippendale.

TO LET, immediately, 333, Belgrave-street, near Lyons-terrace; comfortable residence, &c. Mr. Reilly, opposite.

TO LET, Glebe Road, a COTTAGE; 4 rooms, kitchen, flower garden; 10s. a-week. Williams, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, SHOP and Baker's Oven. Apply on the premises, 161, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Woollahra, two 6-roomed detached COTTAGES. Apply Stackpool, grocer, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

TO LET, a neat new COTTAGE, in M'Gill's Nursery, opposite the Common, Dowling-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in Cumberland-street, a HOUSE and SHOP, suited to any business. 106, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, SHOP and Residence, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel. Apply on premises, between 11 and 1.

TO LET, stone HOUSES, 7 rooms, stabling, Pitt-street, Belmore Markets. W. P. Woolcott.

TO LET, that Balcony HOUSE, 64, Upper Fort-street, 5 rooms, kitchens. Inquire from 11 to 4 daily.

TO LET, or for SALE, a genteel 6-roomed COTTAGE, flower garden, &c. Apply on the premises, William-street, Double Bay; or Mr. Sharpe, 96, Market-street.

TO LET, ARNMORE COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms; out-offices, good water, and large paddock, &c.; rent low. Apply to James Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, SHOP, Park-street, near George-street; rent, 30s per week; all taxes paid. Apply D. Cooper and Co.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Dowling-street, No. 115, 6 rooms; rent, 15s a week; taxes paid. Apply to Mr. Russell, 179, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSES of 4 rooms, close yards, water laid on; rent, 9s per week. Apply to Mr. Abrahams, baker, Castlereagh-street, near Campbell-street.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES, 57, Parramatta-street; workshop and stores at the rear. Apply 32, Castlereagh-street, Prince Alfred Park.

TO LET, HOUSE, delightfully situated, Darlinghurst, 4 rooms and kitchen; 13s. Lea's News Agency Office, 92, South Head Road.

TO LET, Balcony HOUSE, Lyndhurst-street, Glebe Road; 5 rooms, kitchen, plot of ground; rent, 16s. a week. P. C. Williams, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, snug detached COTTAGE, near Sydney, 4 rooms, hall, garden, and stabling. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, at Waverley, at £75 per annum, a comfortable stone COTTAGE, 8 rooms, detached kitchen, coach-house, stable, and paddock. Apply to Joseph Vickery, Waverley.

TO LET, Paddington, 6-roomed HOUSE, front garden; 3d 'bus. Also, an old-established Grocery and Produce STORE; rent very low; grocer much wanted. Mrs. Barnett, Port View House, Paddington; Bate, 165, Pitt-st.

TO LET, ROCKHAMPTON HOUSE, Waverley, 9 rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellars, stables, garden, and paddock. £104 per annum. Apply to E. Vickery, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that first-class private Residence, TEMPE HOUSE and GROUNDS, Cook's River, late in the occupation of J. B. Tickle, Esq. Apply to P. T. Maguire, on the premises.

TO LET, a first-class HOTEL in the Northern Districts, doing a fine paying business. This is a chance rarely to be met with. For full particulars apply to John Frazer and Co., York-street.

TO LET, No. 2, RICHMOND-TERRACE, Domain, containing 10 rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c., and lately occupied by F. Macnab, Esq. Apply E. W. Moore, Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, a GARDEN, on the Waterloo Estate, of 3 acres, with a 4-roomed brick House and other improvements. Apply to Mrs. Fallon, near the toll-bar; or to Mr. Phillips, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO LET, that old-established Butcher's SHOP, occupied for the last fourteen years by Mr. J. Bisaker, who is about to retire from business. Apply on the premises, 44, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

TO LET, neat detached four-roomed COTTAGE, with kitchen and servant's room, shower bath, water laid on, ground attached. Apply Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-terrace.

TO LET, an old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Woolloomooloo. The present proprietor has been there for the last 7 years; now in full trade and doing good business; incoming mod., rent nominal, long lease. Levin.

TO LET, in Parramatta-street, opposite St. Benedict's a 5-roomed HOUSE, with large yard, formerly an old-established wheelwright's. Apply Mr. King, next door.

TO LET, from the 1st July next, those extensive Business PREMISES, Brickfield-hill, No. 529, at present occupied by Mr. H. C. Brookes. Apply to R. Binnie, No. 292, George-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Petersham, close to the station containing 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry; outhouses, garden; constant supply of water. Apply G. Langhorne, Windsor-terrace, Newtown.

TO LET, Waverley, next Council Chamber, new stone HOUSE, 4 large rooms, hall, kitchen, stabling, &c. Splendid view, and rent moderate. Apply to Mr. J. Macpherson, J. B. Holdsworth's, Waterloo Stores, George-st.

TO LET, Clifton VILLA, delightfully situated at Snail's Bay, Balmain; 12 rooms, spacious verandah, large kitchen; washhouse, laundry, 3-stall stable and loft, abundance of water, &c. G. Elworthy, 381, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, 5 rooms, cellar, and stables, balcony back and front, Parramatta-street, near 'bus stand; water and taxes paid; rent, 5s per week. L. Moran, 60, Glebe Road.

TO LET, in a few days, a genteel Family RESIDENCE, in Cleveland-street, opposite Public School, Prince Alfred Park; rent, 20s. per week. A. Rofe, 527, George-street South.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Forbes-street, eight apartments, verandah, balcony, bath-room and suitable out-offices. Apply to Mr. Donovan, 173, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, No. 42, Hunter-street, after having undergone a thorough repair, nearly opposite Union Bank; moderate rent. Apply at the stores of late T. Farrell, 78, King-street.

TO LET, Avoca VILLA, Randwick, 10 rooms; kitchen, servants' room, cellars, coach-house, stables, good water, beautiful view, 20-acre paddock; rent low. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO LET or SELL, in a healthy place, a four-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, water laid on, verandah back and front; also good yard; rent, 12s. Thomas Pryor, Forest-street, Forest Lodge Estate, Glebe.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Castlereagh-street, containing 6 rooms, large yard, suitable for a coach-builder or livery stables; rent moderate. For particulars apply Mr. T. Donagby, Clarence-st.; or J. S. M'Elvany, Wentworth-pl.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, stable, coach-house, fowlhouse, garden, and two paddocks, in a healthy situation. Apply Charles Teeson, Juliet-street, Enmore, Newtown.

TO LET, EUGENE COTTAGE, Enmore—6 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, shed, garden, good supply of water, close to 'bus stand. Apply B. Cozens, Enmore, Newtown.

TO PARTIES requiring first-class BUSINESS PREMISES.—To Let, those opposite Farmer and Company, rent, £6 per week, alterations will be made on terms or allowed for. Apply on same.

TO LET, a large HOUSE and SHOP, on the Old South Head, Woollahra; rent moderate. Premises suitable for any business. W. W. Billyard, solicitor, Hunter-street.

TO LET, Woollahra, SELBY HOUSE, of stone, Point Piper Road, near the churches; including large rooms, bath room, well, coach-house, and 2-stall stable, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises.

TO BE LET, CHESHUNT HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, Cumberland and Fort streets, near Dawes' Battery. The house is large and commodious, and commands a splendid view of the harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at the house.

TO LET, COTTAGES, Enmore Road, Newtown, containing 4 rooms, wide passages, semi-detached kitchen, good yards, and plentiful supply of water; taxes paid; rent, £3 per month. Apply to C. F. Wilson, Messrs. Hardy, Brothers, 5, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, LAKEVILLE HOUSE, and 50 acres of Land, situate at Richmond, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Railway station. To persons seeking a country residence, this place can be recommended. Apply to G. M. Pitt, Post Office-chambers.

TO LET HOUSES, in Elizabeth-street North, 6 and 8 rooms, bath-room, &c.
House in Cleveland-street, Redfern, 4 rooms and kitchen
House in Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street, 8 rooms, &c.
House in Tupo-terrace, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms, &c.
M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a two-stall STABLE and HAY LOFT, with use of yard, at the rear of cottage No. 9, Jamison-street. Also an enclosed Fenced PADDOCK, adjoining Orwell Cottage, Victoria-street. Apply at the stores of the late Thomas Farrell, wine merchant, 78, King-street.

TO LET, HOUSES, Surry Hills, 6 rooms, balcony, and verandah, 13s per week
House, 8 rooms, Elizabeth-street, £2 per week
House, 6 rooms, Castlereagh-street, 30s per week
House, Pitt-street, 3 rooms, 10s per week.
Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, ALMA HOUSE, Victoria-street, having undergone a thorough renovation, with spacious grounds in front and rear. Also CLARENCE VILLA, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo; bathroom, coach-house, stable, &c., complete. Apply at the stores of the late Thomas Farrell, wine merchant, 78, King-street.

TO LET, THE GRANGE, Newtown, containing 7 rooms, pantry, store-room, cellars, kitchen, with servants' room over, laundry; stable, with 3 stalls, harness-room, coach-house, &c.; there is a deep well, and also a large cemented tank, securing an abundant supply of water. C. F. Wilson, at Messrs. Hardy, Brothers', 5, Hunter-st.

TO LET, ASTOR HOUSE, Myles's-buildings, Cumberland-street North, containing dining-room, 30 feet long, with folding doors; adjoining is a pantry fitted with closets and shelves; the drawing-room, 25 feet long, 4 large lofty bedrooms; also, kitchen, laundry, and servants' room; copper bath, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to B. Francis, Myles's-buildings.

TO LET or for SALE, a beautiful Waterside RESIDENCE, belonging to and at present occupied by Colonel Richardson, situate at the east of the city, Double Bay; contains dining and drawing rooms, 4 bedrooms; has detached kitchen, servant's room, laundry, coach-house, 3-stall stable, coachman and gardener's room, bath-house, &c., garden and an acre of ground.
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, a handsome family RESIDENCE, Randwick, opposite the Racecourse, the property of the late Thomas Farrell, wine merchant, with eight acres of land, bearing a luxuriant growth of fine grass, planted with a lot of very choice trees; always having a constant stream of fresh water, in addition to five 400-gallon iron tanks, connected with roofs of premises; in the rear are stable, coach-house, &c., complete.
Apply at the stores of the late Thomas Farrell, wine merchant, 78, King-street.

THAT FIRST-CLASS Family RESIDENCE, at present occupied by John Stewart, Esq., on the Heights of Darlinghurst; has large and unusually lofty rooms, superior stabling.

Desirable Dwelling HOUSE, Mona-terrace, Rushcutter Bay, 7 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. Stabling, if required.

Town HOUSE, situate in Hunter-street, near Union Bank, suitable for a professional man; 8 rooms.

SHOP and DWELLING, corner of William and Dowling streets, Woolloomooloo; good position for any business.
Apply to T. W. Smart, Esq., Mona; or to W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, a good 7-roomed HOUSE, garden, and every convenience; also COTTAGE, 8 rooms, large garden; also good 6-roomed HOUSE. 'Bus fare, 3d. J. Kingston, Moncur-street.

WANTED to LET, at New Lambton Colliery township The New Lambton HOTEL; contains thirteen rooms; four-stall stable, outhouses, and 10,000 gallon water-tank, now in full trade. License, stock, and furniture at valuation.
For further particulars apply to Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., Clarence-street, or of the proprietors, Hubbard and Chinchen, Newcastle.

BELL'S-CHAMBERS, Pitt-street. — Large lofty OFFICE, capable of being divided into two or three; for any purpose, requiring plenty of light, it is most desirable, and the situation is very central. W. P. Woolcott.

OFFICES, Stores, and Timber Yard to LET. Apply W. Watkins, office, Custom House-buildings.

STORES TO LET, Nos. 54 and 56, Clarence-street each consisting of basement and upper floor, with accommodation for stabling. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, General STORE, Manning River, fine opening, Rent nominal. C. Bate, 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, small STORE, down the gateway opposite Wesleyan chapel, York-st. G. Elworthy, George-st.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, MARKET GARDEN, or WOOLWASHING SITE.—TO LET, Bunnerong HOUSE, Botany, consisting of 11 rooms, kitchen, &c., with about 100 acres of land, of which about 7 acres is rich garden ground, with never-failing supply of fresh water. Suitable for a residence, market garden, or woolwashing establishment. Apply to W. L. Merry, 100, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, large PREMISES; also vacant LAND in Dickson-street, Darling Harbour, suitable for a manufactory. Apply Henry Bell, Pitt-street.

TO LET, large BLOCK of LAND, York-st., opposite Adelphi Theatre. Apply Rishworth, George-street.

TO LET, 6-stall STABLE, Coaches, store, &c. Apply at Coachman's Arms, Clarence-street.

TO LET, a 5-stalled STABLE and large YARD, Crown-street, 3 doors from Woolloomooloo-street.

FOR LEASE or SALE, the property well known as WALKER'S WHARF, comprising extensive deep-water frontage, large warehouses; also, together, or separately, the large and beautifully situated dwelling-house on these premises, containing 10 rooms, with servants' apartments, out-offices, &c. Apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

2S 6D A WEEK for a term of years, for LAND, Workshops, Stabling, Loft, &c., in Washington-street, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street. Apply 65, Botany-street, to JOHN MORING.

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